Akamai Technologies Inc

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

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

10/09/2026, 06:40 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:
☑ English

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

Select from:
☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

For over 25 years, Akamai has been a trusted leader in developing and providing solutions to ensure safe and efficient online experiences. We have gained unparalleled insight into internet traffic, vulnerabilities, and attack patterns through our platform, which combines cloud computing, security, and content delivery across a vast network of servers worldwide. This knowledge allows us to offer our customers superior protection against cyber threats while empowering them to engage, entertain, and interact with their customers and extend their internal systems beyond their corporate perimeters. In today's world, the Internet has become more critical than ever. At Akamai, we are committed to helping our customers adapt to this new reality by providing exceptional compute, security, and content delivery services on our platform. We are continually expanding our cloud compute services and plan to increase the number of core and distributed cloud computing sites to solidify our position as a leading provider of cloud computing solutions. Learn more about Akamai's security, content delivery, and edge compute products and services at www.akamai.com and blogs.akamai.com, or follow Akamai Technologies on Twitter and LinkedIn. As a key part of the modern internet, Akamai has a responsibility to reduce our environmental impacts. To fulfill that commitment, we are focused on achieving five goals to reduce and mitigate our effects on the environment by 2030. They are: Achieving net-zero emissions, powering our platform and operations with 100% renewable energy, seeking ways to build efficiency, engaging our suppliers, and promoting circular business practices. Our environmental sustainability initiative addresses the material environmental impacts of our

energy consumption, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and electronic waste generation. Environmental stewardship is also of growing importance to our customers, and our success helps them achieve their supply chain sustainability goals. In addition, looking through the lens of sustainability provides a fresh perspective that stimulates new ways of thinking about our operations, markets, and supply chain and inspires innovation. Learn more about Akamai's sustainability program at www.akamaisustainability.com. Globally, Akamai Is trusted by: All top 10 video streaming services All top 10 video game companies All top 10 brokerages All top 10 banking companies 8 of the top 10 software companies 9 of the top 10 telecommunications carriers 9 of the top 10 healthcare providers 8 of the top 10 retail companies 8 of the top 10 automotive companies 7 of the top 10 pharma companies 7 of the top 10 fintech companies All 6 U.S. military branches All 15 U.S. federal civilian cabinet agencies
[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2025	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

4208175000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US00971TAN19

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US00971T1016

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

00971T10

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

AKAM

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BYZHDD7

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

OC1LZNN2LF5WTJ5RIL89

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

047775205

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Guam

☑ Iraq

☑ Oman

☑ Chile

☑ China

☑ Egypt

☑ Peru
☑ Togo
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Malta
☑ Bhutan
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ France
☑ Kuwait
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Panama
☑ Zambia
☑ Albania
☑ Algeria
☑ Armenia
☑ Austria
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Estonia
☑ Iceland
☑ Ireland
☑ Jamaica
☑ Ghana
☑ Haiti
☑ Nepal
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Angola
☑ Belize
☑ Greece
☑ Guinea
☑ Israel
☑ Jersey
☑ Jordan
☑ Poland
☑ Rwanda
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Uganda
☑ Bahamas
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belarus
☑ Belgium
☑ Burundi
☑ Finland
☑ Georgia
☑ Germany
☑ Grenada
☑ Hungary
☑ Myanmar
☑ Namibia
☑ Réunion

☑ Lebanon
☑ Morocco
☑ Tunisia
☑ Türkiye
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Barbados
☑ Honduras
☑ Malaysia
☑ Mongolia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Paraguay
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Gibraltar
☑ Greenland
☑ Singapore
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Martinique
☑ Mozambique
☑ Seychelles
☑ El Salvador
☑ Isle of Man
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Faroe Islands
☑ Romania
☑ Senegal
☑ Botswana
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Cambodia
☑ Cameroon
☑ Colombia
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Suriname
☑ Thailand
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Mauritius
☑ Nicaragua
☑ Guadeloupe
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Kyrgyzstan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Madagascar
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Saint Lucia
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United Kingdom
☑ French Polynesia

☑ French Guiana
☑ New Caledonia
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Republic of Moldova
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Palestine (State of)
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Lao People's Democratic Republic
☑ Tanzania (The United Republic of)
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
☑ Brunei Darussalam
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Korea (The Republic of)
☑ United States of America
☑ Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
☑ Republic of North Macedonia
☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

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

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

Select from:
☑ No, this is confidential data

(1.8.2) Comment

Akamai cannot share confidential geolocation data about its data centers with third parties due to the need to maintain corporate compliance and data privacy standards. This sensitive data and disclosing it to third parties could compromise the security and privacy of the company's infrastructure. By keeping this information confidential, Akamai can uphold its commitment to protecting data and maintaining the trust of its customers. Additionally, sharing such sensitive data could pose legal and regulatory risks, so strict confidentiality measures are essential. By providing information at a higher level of abstraction, such as country and general metro area, Akamai can still fulfill specific business requirements related to disclosing to the CDP while upholding its data privacy standards and protecting sensitive details about its operations. This method balances the need for transparency on our disclosure with the CDP while maintaining safeguards for confidential information. [Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Akamai Technologies employs a comprehensive value chain mapping process to report on emissions and other environmental impacts. This process is a critical component of our sustainability strategy, allowing us to understand and mitigate the climate impact of our entire value chain. Emissions Scopes Our reporting follows the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol's Corporate Standard, which categorizes emissions into three scopes: • Scope 1: These are direct emissions from sources that Akamai owns or controls. This includes fuel combustion in backup generators at our facilities and fugitive emissions from cooling systems. • Scope 2: These are indirect emissions that come from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating, or cooling used in our operations, such as powering our network equipment and office facilities. • Scope 3: These emissions occur in our value chain and represent the largest portion of Akamai's overall carbon footprint. This category includes emissions from purchased goods and services, capital goods, business travel, employee commuting, and upstream leased assets. Data Collection & Engagement To accurately map our value chain, we utilize a multi-faceted approach to data collection and stakeholder engagement. • Supplier Engagement: We work closely with our partners to ensure their operations align with our corporate values and to understand their approach to reducing their carbon footprint. • Our Responsible Supply Chain Program (RSCP) evaluates suppliers on environmental performance, and we collaborate directly with our data center providers to gather detailed data on their energy sources and renewable energy use. • Data Collection and Analysis: Akamai has developed a proprietary data collection system that gathers server power draw statistics at five-minute intervals across our global network. This granular data, along with information from our supply chain, is used to prepare detailed disclosures on energy, emissions, water, and waste management. • Customer Engagement: To help our customers understand their own value chain emissions, we

share highly detailed reports which provide customers with estimated calculations of the emissions produced by their specific use of our delivery and security services. Alignment with CDP Framework Our entire value chain mapping process is designed to align with the guidelines set by the CDP. We follow the GHG Protocol for all emissions accounting.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

This time horizon aligns with the same time horizons typically employed in various business practices at Akamai. This specific time frame is designed to accommodate factors prone to change more frequently and present risks and opportunities associated with climate change, such as changes in regulatory requirements and shifts in customer and investor expectations. It is worth noting that this time horizon falls within the boundaries of our operational contract terms for both network and office operations, which are fully outsourced today. Furthermore, it is also aligned with our product development and innovation planning cycles, ensuring that all aspects of our business operate within a cohesive and synchronized framework.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

This time horizon is aligned with other business practice time horizons at Akamai. It reflects the time horizon for factors that present climate-change risks and opportunities that are evolving slower, or if the evolution is less certain, like risks to infrastructure. Our definition of medium-term also includes the time it may take to develop and implement response/innovation strategies. This time horizon is within the range of our operational contract terms for network and office operations, which are fully outsourced today. It is also within the scope of our long-term strategy development and planning cycles for infrastructure and product innovation.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

This time horizon is aligned with other business practice time horizons at Akamai. The time horizon pertains to the duration required for the factors that pose climate-change risks and opportunities to manifest, particularly those that undergo slow development or those whose evolution remains uncertain. Close monitoring of various factors is of utmost importance as it enables us to accurately determine the need for implementing a response or devising an innovation strategy to address any potential impact that may arise effectively. Akamai recognizes it crucial to analyze and evaluate these factors promptly to ensure timely and appropriate action is taken regardless if they are considered long-term.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify :Enterprise Risk Management

Other

☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Avalanche
☑ Heat wave
☑ Landslide
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
☑ Wildfires
☑ Subsidence
☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Glacial lake outburst
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Coastal erosion
☑ Permafrost thawing
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Ocean acidification
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Uncertainty in market signals

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)
☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
☑ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Akamai's process for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related issues is integrated into our multi-disciplinary, organization-wide risk management process. The core of this process is our ISO 14001-compliant Environmental Management System (EMS), which provides a structured framework to systematically identify, assess, manage, and monitor dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities across our full value chain. Identification The process is led by the Global Head of Corporate Sustainability and ESG Officer, in consultation with the corporate sustainability team and subject matter experts from across the company, including network architecture, data center operations, and engineering teams. Through periodic reviews of our global footprint, we identify our environmental interactions. Assessment To assess the potential consequences of identified issues, we utilize a highly complex and proprietary climate network impact (CNI) model. This quantitative and qualitative assessment tool is informed by data from IPCC Climate Change Projections, including a range of Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios from RCP 2.6 to high-emission projections like RCP 8.5. The CNI model considers numerous inputs, including geographical data on climate vulnerabilities, to provide a comprehensive overview of potential consequences to network capacity, associated costs, and recovery time. Dependencies Through this process, we have identified that the continuity of our global operations is fundamentally dependent on a stable and continuous supply of electricity to power our servers and access to sufficient cooling resources (air and water) to maintain the operational integrity of our data centers. Impacts Our most significant environmental impact is the generation of Scope 2 and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the substantial electricity consumption required to power our global platform and our global network. Risks The primary climate-related risks to our operations are physical. Our assessment identifies both acute physical risks, such as operational disruptions from increased storm intensity and flooding impacting power supply, and chronic physical risks, like rising average temperatures and sea-level rise that could affect data center viability and cooling efficiency. Opportunities The primary opportunity identified is leveraging our unique network architecture for enhanced climate resilience, which provides a significant competitive advantage. The inherent design of our global platform—globally distributed, agile, and self-healing with proprietary algorithms—is our primary response to physical risks. The network's built-in redundancy and designed-in "slack" allow us to absorb shocks from climate-related outages by automatically rerouting traffic. This resilience is an opportunity we realize through strategic capital allocation and investments in climate-ready infrastructure, ensuring service continuity for our customers.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ EcoVadis

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :WRI Aqueduct

International methodologies and standards
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases
☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify

Other
☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Avalanche
☑ Heat wave
☑ Landslide
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
☑ Wildfires
☑ Subsidence
☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Glacial lake outburst
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical
☑ Heat stress
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Coastal erosion
☑ Permafrost thawing
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
☑ Ocean acidification
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Temperature variability

☑ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Increased levels of macro or microplastic leakage to air, soil, freshwater and/or marine bodies

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Protected area designation
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Uncertainty in market signals

Reputation

☑ Exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders (e.g., informal workers)
☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)
☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability
☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Akamai's process for managing climate-related risks and opportunities within our hardware value chain is governed by our ISO 14001-compliant Environmental Management System (EMS) and integrated into our organization-wide Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. This process addresses the full hardware lifecycle, from raw material extraction and manufacturing to operational use and end-of-life management. Identification Our process identifies climate-related issues across the full lifecycle of our network hardware, from design and procurement to decommissioning. Assessment We assess these hardware-specific risks through our Responsible Supply Chain Program (RSCP), which evaluates key hardware suppliers on their environmental performance, climate resilience, and transparency regarding resource management and sustainable practices. A core component of our assessment is our Embodied Emissions Program, where we conduct lifecycle analyses and work to calculate the embodied carbon emissions of our purchased capital goods (Scope 3, Category 2). This provides critical insight into our upstream environmental footprint and helps us identify high-impact areas for engagement. Dependencies Through this process, we have identified that our hardware value chain is fundamentally dependent on the consistent availability of natural resources, including precious metals and minerals, as well as the significant energy and water required for component manufacturing and assembly. These dependencies, which are linked to stable ecosystems in sourcing regions, are increasingly

vulnerable to climate-driven disruption. Impacts Our primary environmental impacts from our hardware value chain include the generation of upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions (embodied carbon) from manufacturing; the creation of electronic waste at the hardware's end-of-life, which poses a risk of pollution and habitat degradation if not managed correctly; and indirect impacts on biodiversity and land use from the extraction of raw materials by our suppliers. Risks The primary climate-related risks identified for our hardware value chain are: • Physical Risks: Disruptions to our upstream supply chain, including the manufacturing of components like chips and precious metals, due to extreme weather events impacting production facilities or logistics routes. • Transition Risks: Increasing stakeholder, customer, and regulatory focus on the embodied carbon within IT hardware, as well as reputational risks associated with unsustainable material sourcing or improper end-of-life e-waste management. Opportunities This process identifies the significant opportunity to mitigate supply chain risks and reduce capital expenditures through a robust circularity program. Our response strategy, centered on our "Circularity" goal, prioritizes the reuse and redeployment of functional components and entire servers through our Lifecycle Management System (LMS). This extends asset life, reduces demand for new manufacturing, and directly lowers future CAPEX. By recycling 100% of our remaining e-waste to the rigorous e-Stewards standard, we enhance our brand reputation, build a more resilient supply chain, and minimize our end-of-life environmental impact.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ EcoVadis

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify

Other

☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Tornado

☑ Avalanche

☑ Heat wave

☑ Landslide

☑ Wildfires

☑ Subsidence

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Glacial lake outburst

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical
☑ Heat stress
☑ Soil erosion
☑ Solifluction
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Coastal erosion
☑ Permafrost thawing
☑ Ocean acidification
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Uncertainty in market signals

Reputation
☑ Exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders (e.g., informal workers)
☑ Impact on human health

☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

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

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

☑ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Akamai's management of climate-related transition risks is governed by our ISO 14001-compliant Environmental Management System (EMS), which is integrated into our organization-wide Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. Identification Our process identifies the significant shift in stakeholder awareness of climate change as a key market trend. We recognize that customers, investors, and employees increasingly prioritize partnering with companies that have an authentic and transparent sustainability program. This trend presents both a substantive transition risk and a significant opportunity to create a key market differentiator. Assessment We assess the magnitude of this risk by monitoring key market signals. This includes analyzing the increasing weight of sustainability performance in customer Requests for Proposals (RFPs) and as a standard topic in executive-level client discussions. We also assess growing investor emphasis on robust climate governance as a marker of a resilient company, which impacts our access to capital. Our assessment concludes that a perceived weakness in our climate strategy could directly lead to reduced revenue. Dependencies Our brand reputation and market position are dependent on maintaining stakeholder trust, which increasingly relies on a transparent and ambitious climate strategy backed by measurable action. Our ability to attract and retain top talent is also dependent on our demonstrated commitment to corporate responsibility. Impacts The primary impact of our sustainability program is the mitigation of our own GHG emissions through our ambitious 2030 goals. Furthermore, by providing efficient services and transparent data, we have a positive downstream impact by enabling customers to better manage their own Scope 3 emissions. Risks The primary risks identified are reputational and market-based. A failure in transparency or execution could negatively impact our brand and market share, leading to reduced revenue from clients switching to competitors with stronger environmental credentials and potentially limiting our access to capital from sustainability-focused investors. Opportunities We manage this risk by capitalizing on the opportunity to lead in sustainability performance. Our response is built on three pillars: • Governance: Climate strategy is driven by our Board's dedicated Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Committee, which provides direct oversight of our climate-related goals and risk management. This is supported by a management-level EMS Committee composed of cross-functional leaders who operationalize our initiatives. • Public Targets and Transparency: A core part of our response is our public commitment to ambitious 2030 goals, including achieving net-zero emissions for our operations and powering our platform with 100% renewable energy. We build stakeholder trust by transparently communicating our progress in our annual Sustainability Report and TCFD-aligned disclosures. • Business Integration: We embed sustainability directly into our business functions. Progress against climate metrics influences executive compensation, while our Responsible Supply Chain Program (RSCP) manages risk with our partners. We also provide customers with emissions data via the Akamai Carbon Calculator or our detailed custom emissions reports, turning our commitment into a collaborative partnership.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :Natural Capital Protocol

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Akamai is committed to being a responsible steward of the natural resources essential to our global community and business. Our process for managing our relationship with the natural world is governed by our ISO 14001-compliant Environmental Management System (EMS) and integrated into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. Identification Our process is guided by the principles of leading international frameworks for nature-related assessment and disclosure. This ensures our approach is both rigorous and aligned with global best practices. By following a structured methodology, we can systematically identify our "environmental aspects"—the points where our operations interact with the environment—to gain a clear understanding of our relationship with the ecosystems

where we operate. Assessment As part of our EMS, we assess our nature-related interactions by engaging our supply chain partners, particularly data center and hardware suppliers, with detailed questionnaires. These audits gather information on their impact, resource management practices (land, water, waste), and supply chain transparency. Dependencies Our assessment confirms that our value chain is dependent on natural capital. This includes the land required for our partners' data center facilities, the raw materials (minerals and metals) extracted for our network hardware, and the water used for cooling in some data center operations. Impacts Our primary potential negative impacts on biodiversity are indirect and occur within our value chain, stemming from: • Energy Consumption: Land use change and emissions associated with non-renewable energy generation powering our platform. • Hardware Lifecycle: Land use impacts from the extraction of raw materials for new hardware and the potential for pollution from improper e-waste disposal. Risks The primary risk identified is that unchecked global biodiversity loss could disrupt our global supply chain. This could affect the availability of raw materials for hardware and the stability of the ecosystems where our partners operate, posing a long-term risk to our business continuity and environmental goals. Opportunities The primary opportunity is to build a more resilient and sustainable value chain and enhance our brand reputation by championing nature-positive practices in the tech sector. We realize this opportunity by: • Driving Positive Impact via Decarbonization: We actively quantify the co-benefits of our renewable energy projects. Akamai partners with Quantum Energy to analyze the grid-level changes in generation due to the electricity produced by Akamai's wind and solar projects in the United States and the avoided emissions to air, soil, marine, and freshwater environments, which are mapped to epidemiological damage pathways to assess public health and ecosystem impacts. • Integrating Biodiversity into Business Processes: We are incorporating considerations and specific asks into our supplier engagements, procurement processes, and operational strategies while defining clear internal responsibility for these issues. • Leading through Supplier Engagement: We proactively encourage our data center and hardware partners to adopt their own biodiversity-focused commitments for land and water management, ensuring the long-term sustainability of our shared value chain.

Row 5

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Other, please specify :Direct engagement with suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

Chronic physical

☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability

☑ Water stress

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☑ Increased pricing of water

☑ Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights

☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Akamai's management of water-related issues is governed by our ISO 14001-compliant Environmental Management System (EMS). Identification Our EMS provides a structured process for identifying water-related dependencies, impacts, and risks across our value chain. Through periodic reviews of our operational footprint and supplier engagement, we identify all key points of interaction with water resources. Assessment To assess our water-related risks, we employ the following approach: • WRI Aqueduct Tool: We use the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool to monitor global water stress, particularly at network deployment locations. • Forward-Looking Climate Alignment (AR6): To anticipate long-term hydrological shifts, we augment our baseline WRI Aqueduct data with the latest climate projections from the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). • Annual Supplier Assessments: We assess suppliers to gather data on cooling systems and water consumption at the site level. • Adaptive Management: Based on the annual assessment results, we adapt our water management practices in our EMS to address identified risks. Sites and vendors with high water risk are prioritized for engagement and inclusion in our ISO 14001 audit process. Dependencies Our global operations and supply chain are dependent on the availability of water. Water is a critical resource, primarily used for cooling the networking equipment in data centers that power our global platform. The continuity of our services relies on our partners' consistent access to water for these cooling systems. Impacts Our primary impact on water resources is the indirect withdrawal and consumption for cooling at leased data centers where we lack direct operational control. This makes data collection challenging and necessitates a collaborative assessment approach with our facility partners to understand our shared footprint. Risks The primary water-related risk to our business is the physical risk of water stress and scarcity in certain regions where we and our suppliers operate. Increasing water stress,

exacerbated by climate change, could lead to operational disruptions at our data centers or interruptions in our supply chain, potentially affecting service reliability and increasing operating costs. Opportunities Our approach to managing water risk creates opportunities for enhancing operational resilience, innovation, and corporate stewardship. • Value Chain Efficiency: We collaborate with our data center partners, actively encouraging them to adopt advanced, water-efficient cooling technologies like air, liquid, and hybrid systems to reduce our collective water dependency. • Direct Action and Innovation: At facilities under our operational control, we lead by example through innovations like the rainwater harvesting system at our headquarters and the use of water-free, free-air cooling at our Akamai-Owned Data Centers. • Community Investment: We contribute to water security beyond our direct footprint through initiatives like the Akamai Water Incubation and Acceleration Program in India, which supports innovative startups working to solve the country's water crisis.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Interconnected Risks This holistic analysis is critical because environmental drivers like climate change can create multiple, interconnected risks for our business. For example, the increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events, a physical risk of climate change, can affect our operations and value chain in several ways: • Supply Chain Disruption: Climate-related natural disasters could disrupt the supply chains for our network assets and critical components. This includes our dependency on a consistent power supply from the grid, which can be vulnerable to weather-related outages. • Operational Integrity: These events also have the potential to affect the cooling systems of our data center facilities. This risk is interconnected with our dependency on water, as some cooling systems rely on water availability, which may be constrained in regions experiencing climate-driven water stress. By assessing these interconnections, we can develop more resilient and comprehensive risk management strategies that address the root causes and cascading effects of climate change on our business. Interconnected Opportunities Similarly, we assess interconnections between the environmental opportunities we have as a business. Our 2030 Build Efficiency goal, exemplifies this approach. We created this goal due to the significant, interconnected potential it has to positively affect our emissions output and reduce our resource dependencies, including power, water, and raw material usage. To drive this goal forward, we have established an Operational Efficiency Lifecycle, which is the defined scope of our EMS. This lifecycle provides a systematic approach to scaling our platform's efficiency while reducing environmental impacts across four key phases: • Strategy & Architecture: Integrating environmental and efficiency considerations into the earliest design, engineering, and facility planning processes. • Implementation: Managing efficiency, power, and capacity during the build-out and deployment of our network. • Operation: Continuously improving the utilization of space, power, and hardware in our live network. • End of Service: Decommissioning network hardware and devices in a manner that minimizes waste and maximizes circularity. This integrated approach allows us to capitalize on opportunities where a single action, such as a software optimization that increases server capacity, can simultaneously avoid the need for new hardware, reduce future energy consumption and GHG emissions, and prevent the generation of e-waste.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

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

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

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Other location with substantive nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities, please specify :Locations are prioritized based on exposure to climate risk

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Framework for Identifying Priority Locations Akamai employs a systematic, data-driven process to identify and prioritize operational locations exposed to substantive climate-related risks. This process is fully integrated into our ISO 14001-conformant Environmental Management System (EMS) and broader Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. Our methodology uses globally recognized scientific models to screen for climate hazards, which are then mapped against our global operational footprint to determine priority areas for deeper assessment and engagement. Data Sources and Hazard Identification Our analysis is informed by leading external climate models to assess risks under various future scenarios. We leverage the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) RCP scenarios to evaluate future physical risks like temperature increases, sea-level rise, and extreme weather events. For water-related risks, we use the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool to identify sites in regions experiencing high water stress. Based on these sources, we screen for a range of hazards, including acute physical risks (hurricanes, flooding), chronic physical risks (water scarcity), and transition risks (grid instability). Prioritization Methodology and Application We map these

hazards against our global footprint to prioritize locations where risks could materially impact operations. This prioritization informs our risk management process: • Targeted Supplier Engagement: Priority locations are the focus of our supplier outreach. We engage partners in these regions through detailed surveys to assess their resilience plans and mitigation measures, particularly for cooling and water use. • Inclusion in ISO 14001 Audits: High-risk sites are strategically included in the scope of our annual ISO 14001 EMS audits. This provides a formal mechanism to assess risks and ensure robust management and continuous improvement plans are implemented. This structured process ensures we focus our resources on the areas of highest risk, enhancing the resilience of our global operations.

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our sustainability team, led by the Head of Corporate Sustainability and ESG Officer, conducts comprehensive quantitative and qualitative scenario analyses to evaluate climate-related risks and opportunities. These assessments, which leverage Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios, are validated with internal experts and integrated into our enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. A financial impact is considered substantive if it is projected to exceed 5% of a business unit's annual operating budget or fiscal year revenues. The Board of Directors' ESG Committee provides direct oversight, meeting quarterly to review climate-related risks, strategy integration, and progress toward our publicly stated goals. Risks: We recognize that the global transition to a low-carbon economy presents risks that could impact operating costs. Evolving climate regulations, such as potential carbon pricing frameworks and new energy efficiency mandates, could increase compliance and energy-related expenditures. Furthermore, the physical risks of climate change, such as rising average temperatures, could increase energy consumption and costs associated with cooling our global network of data centers.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our sustainability team, led by the Head of Corporate Sustainability and ESG Officer, conducts comprehensive quantitative and qualitative scenario analyses to evaluate climate-related risks and opportunities. These assessments, which leverage Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios, are validated with internal experts and integrated into our enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. A financial impact is considered substantive if it is projected to exceed 5% of a business unit's annual operating budget or fiscal year revenues. The Board of Directors' ESG Committee provides direct oversight, meeting quarterly to review climate-related risks, strategy integration, and progress toward our publicly stated goals. Opportunities: We proactively manage and mitigate these potential direct cost increases through strategic investments in efficiency and clean energy. Our investments in renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies are expected to offset rising costs by reducing overall energy consumption and mitigating potential carbon-related fees. Our hardware and software efficiency initiatives are a key part of this strategy. We also advocate for policies that are expected to help lower operational costs for large energy consumers through utility-driven efficiency programs.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Indirect operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our sustainability team, led by the Head of Corporate Sustainability and ESG Officer, conducts comprehensive quantitative and qualitative scenario analyses to evaluate climate-related risks and opportunities. These assessments, which leverage Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios, are validated with internal experts and integrated into our enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. A financial impact is considered substantive if it is projected to exceed 5% of a business unit's annual operating budget or fiscal year revenues. The Board of Directors' ESG Committee provides direct oversight, meeting quarterly to review climate-related risks, strategy integration, and progress toward our publicly stated goals. Risks: We recognize that the global transition to a low-carbon economy presents risks that could impact our indirect operating costs. Evolving climate regulations, such as potential carbon pricing frameworks and new energy efficiency mandates, could increase compliance and energy-related expenditures. Furthermore, the physical risks of climate change, such as rising average temperatures, could increase energy consumption and costs associated with cooling our global network of data centers.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Indirect operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our sustainability team, led by the Head of Corporate Sustainability and ESG Officer, conducts comprehensive quantitative and qualitative scenario analyses to evaluate climate-related risks and opportunities. These assessments, which leverage Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios, are validated with internal experts and integrated into our enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. A financial impact is considered substantive if it is projected to exceed 5% of a business unit's annual operating budget or fiscal year revenues. The Board of Directors' ESG Committee provides direct oversight, meeting quarterly to review climate-related risks, strategy integration, and progress toward our publicly stated goals. Opportunities: We proactively manage and mitigate these potential indirect operating cost increases through strategic investments in efficiency and clean energy. Our investments in renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies are expected to offset rising costs by reducing overall energy consumption and mitigating potential carbon-related fees. Our hardware and software efficiency initiatives are a key part of this strategy. We also advocate for policies that are expected to help lower indirect operational costs for large energy consumers through utility-driven efficiency programs.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our sustainability team, led by the Head of Corporate Sustainability and ESG Officer, conducts comprehensive quantitative and qualitative scenario analyses to evaluate climate-related risks and opportunities. These assessments, which leverage Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios, are validated with internal experts and integrated into our enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. A financial impact is considered substantive if it is projected to exceed 5% of a business unit's annual operating budget or fiscal year revenues. The Board of Directors' ESG Committee provides direct oversight, meeting quarterly to review climate-related risks, strategy integration, and progress toward our publicly stated goals. Opportunities: Our commitment to sustainability and the development of energy-efficient services present a significant opportunity to drive revenue growth. As customers increasingly

prioritize suppliers with strong environmental performance, our low-carbon solutions, including our global platform, offer a distinct competitive advantage that can attract new business and open new revenue streams.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our sustainability team, led by the Head of Corporate Sustainability and ESG Officer, conducts comprehensive quantitative and qualitative scenario analyses to evaluate climate-related risks and opportunities. These assessments, which leverage Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios, are validated with internal experts and integrated into our enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. A financial impact is considered substantive if it is projected to exceed 5% of a business unit's annual operating budget or fiscal year revenues. The Board of Directors' ESG Committee provides direct oversight, meeting quarterly to review climate-related risks, strategy integration, and progress toward our publicly stated goals. Risks: The growing market demand for sustainable services also presents a risk. A failure to meet evolving regulatory standards or stakeholder expectations regarding climate performance could negatively impact our reputation and revenue, potentially causing clients to select competitors with stronger environmental credentials.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our sustainability team, led by the Head of Corporate Sustainability and ESG Officer, conducts comprehensive quantitative and qualitative scenario analyses to evaluate climate-related risks and opportunities. These assessments, which leverage Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios, are validated with internal experts and integrated into our enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. A financial impact is considered substantive if it is projected to exceed 5% of a business unit's annual operating budget or fiscal year revenues. The Board of Directors' ESG Committee provides direct oversight, meeting quarterly to review climate-related risks, strategy integration, and progress toward our publicly stated goals. Risks & Mitigation: Our capital planning and financial allocation are directly influenced by the need to mitigate climate-related risks. We make strategic investments in upgrading our infrastructure and enhancing the resilience of our data centers, particularly in regions identified as vulnerable to the physical impacts of climate change. Climate considerations are also integrated into our supply chain strategy, influencing capital expenditures related to sustainable sourcing and ensuring resilience against potential disruptions.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our sustainability team, led by the Head of Corporate Sustainability and ESG Officer, conducts comprehensive quantitative and qualitative scenario analyses to evaluate climate-related risks and opportunities. These assessments, which leverage Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios, are validated with internal experts and integrated into our enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. A financial impact is considered substantive if it is projected to exceed 5% of a business unit's annual operating budget or fiscal year revenues. The Board of Directors' ESG Committee provides direct oversight, meeting quarterly to review climate-related risks, strategy integration, and progress toward our publicly stated goals. Opportunities: Climate-related opportunities are a key driver of our capital allocation strategy. We prioritize funding for research and development (R&D) and investments in innovative, energy-efficient technologies that support our climate goals while also driving long-term revenue. Importantly, our focus on efficiency has also resulted in significant capital expenditure avoidance. For example, software optimizations in 2025 reduced the procurement and deployment of approximately 1,200 new edge servers. [Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

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

(2.5.3) Primary reason for not identifying and classifying potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Based on our operational model, which primarily utilizes leased colocation data centers, our ability to directly manage water use is limited.

(2.5.4) Explain why you do not identify and classify potential water pollutants

Our water stewardship strategy is centered on robust supplier engagement and partnership. We conduct annual assessments with our suppliers to gather data on their water consumption and cooling systems, helping us to better understand local watershed risks. A comprehensive assessment of water pollutants, however, depends on our partners' ability to identify and classify this information at their facilities. We are actively collaborating with our suppliers to improve data transparency in this area, but we recognize this as an ongoing effort. We continue to encourage our data center partners to adopt advanced cooling technologies that minimize water consumption and prioritize water stewardship. For additional details on our approach, please see our Water Stewardship Policy at www.akamaisustainability.com
[Fixed row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Netherlands
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
☑ France
☑ Sweden
☑ Germany
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As a global company with energy-intensive data center operations, we are exposed to increasing climate-related regulations. The implementation of new or more stringent carbon pricing mechanisms and emissions regulations in the jurisdictions where we operate could significantly increase our energy and compliance costs. This is particularly relevant as our network expands and energy consumption grows.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

As governments work to meet climate targets, we anticipate a rise in policies that place a direct cost on carbon emissions. This would directly affect our operating expenditures, as a portion of the electricity we procure from the grid is generated from fossil fuels. The effect would be an increase in the cost per megawatt-hour, which, given our scale, could substantively impact our cost of goods sold (COGS) and reduce operating margins if not managed proactively.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

500000

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

20000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

While a precise figure is not disclosed, the potential financial impact would be calculated by modeling our projected energy consumption in key markets against various potential carbon price scenarios (e.g., based on regional proposals or International Energy Agency forecasts). The calculation would be: (Projected MWh consumption from non-renewable sources in affected regions) x (Anticipated carbon price per MWh) = Potential annual cost increase.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Other diversification, please specify :Increase diversification of our PPA portfolio in individual markets at risk

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

5900000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is the operational expenditure and long-term financial commitments associated with our renewable energy procurement strategy. This is calculated based on the negotiated price per MWh in our purchaser-casued VPPAs, the cost of purchasing impactful Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) where necessary, and the capital and operational investment in our internal energy efficiency programs. These costs are evaluated against the projected savings from avoided carbon taxes and potentially lower, more stable energy prices over the long term.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Akamai mitigates the risks of carbon pricing mechanisms through a multi-faceted strategy integrated into our financial planning and climate goals. Our ISO 14001-compliant Environmental Management System (EMS) is used to proactively monitor the global regulatory landscape, allowing us to anticipate and plan for potential compliance costs. Our primary response is decarbonizing our electricity supply. We are committed to powering 100% of our operations with renewable energy by 2030. By entering into long-term virtual power purchase agreements (vPPAs), we support new clean energy projects, secure price stability, and directly reduce our emissions footprint, minimizing liability under any carbon pricing scheme. Because we operate primarily in third-party data centers, strategic supplier engagement is critical. We use our procurement process and industry collaborations, such as with the Corporate Energy Buyers Association (CEBA), to encourage our partners to adopt renewable energy. This reduces the indirect risk of carbon costs being passed on to us. Finally, we utilize an internal carbon price (a shadow price) to embed the financial implications of emissions into our decision-making. This tool guides investments toward more energy-efficient hardware and facilities, ensuring we are financially and operationally prepared for a carbon-constrained future.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Belgium
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Philippines
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Germany
☑ Romania
☑ Türkiye
☑ Portugal
☑ Thailand
☑ United Kingdom
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ All river basins within selected countries/areas

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Water is a critical resource in our supply chain, primarily used for cooling networking equipment in the colocation data centers we utilize. Many of these facilities are in regions facing increasing water stress due to climate change. This creates a risk where water scarcity could lead to mandatory use restrictions or significantly higher water costs for our suppliers, which could then be passed on to Akamai.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

We anticipate that data centers in water-stressed regions will face higher operating costs due to increased water tariffs or the need to invest in expensive, less water-intensive cooling technologies. These costs would likely be passed on to tenants like Akamai in the form of higher service fees, increasing the operational cost of our global network. In severe cases, water curtailments could threaten the operational continuity of a facility.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1000000

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

2000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial impact would be estimated by identifying our operational spend in data centers located in regions identified as having high or extremely high water stress. The calculation would be: (Annual spend in high-risk locations) x (Estimated percentage increase in service fees due to water costs) = Potential annual cost increase.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Other diversification, please specify :Increase diversification of sites in markets that are less prone to market stress

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is primarily the operational expenditure of our sustainability and real estate teams who conduct the risk assessments and supplier engagements. There is no direct capital cost to Akamai, as the investment in new cooling technology would be borne by our partners; our investment is in influencing

their capital decisions. If a move was required, the general capital cost for each data center to redeploy network infrastructure varies based on factors such as the extent of the impact on the infrastructure, the specific location, and the type of move being carried out.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our primary response is to use data to inform our supplier engagement strategy. We employ the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool to monitor global water stress at our network deployment locations. For sites identified as high-risk, we prioritize engagement with our colocation partners to encourage the adoption of advanced, water-efficient cooling technologies—such as air, liquid, and hybrid systems—that minimize water consumption. At Akamai, we are engaged on a strategic effort to further understand the effects we are having on water across our value chain. We are setting out to bolster our data set to evaluate our operations in water stressed areas and evolve our strategy to engage our suppliers further in this effort. We are assessing our water risks and impacts with scrutiny to understand what our suppliers are doing to address water risks within their operations and get accurate data for our suppliers on water withdrawal and discharge. Our goal in relation to our suppliers is to ensure all high impact suppliers are part of our Responsible Supply Chain Program.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorm)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

☑ Italy

☑ France

☑ Sweden

☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Netherlands
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
☑ Germany
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our global platform of distributed servers and data centers is physically exposed to acute climate risks, including hurricanes, floods, and extreme heat events. Such events could cause operational disruptions, damage critical infrastructure, and require significant capital investment to repair or enhance the resilience of our assets.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Increased capital expenditures

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

Select all that apply
☑ Long-term

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

Select from:
☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium-low

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

An increase in severe weather events is anticipated to have multiple effects. Acutely, it could cause physical damage to data center facilities, leading to service disruptions and potential revenue loss. Chronically, rising average temperatures could increase the operational strain on our infrastructure (e.g., higher cooling demand during heatwaves), leading to higher energy consumption and maintenance costs. These factors could also increase our insurance premiums in high-risk regions.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

10000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

35000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial impact would be estimated through a combination of asset valuation and business interruption modeling. The calculation would involve: (Value of assets at risk in vulnerable locations) + (Projected revenue loss per hour of downtime x Estimated potential downtime) + (Estimated increase in annual insurance premiums). This analysis is informed by our geographic risk mapping against climate models.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Other diversification, please specify :Diversify in markets at risk and lower single market dependencies.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

20000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is calculated as the capital expenditure required for infrastructure hardening and resilience projects. This includes costs for upgrading hardware systems, reinforcing physical operations, and investing in redundant power and network systems in high-risk locations identified through our climate scenario analysis. The cost is determined through project-specific budgeting and vendor quotes.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Akamai's response to physical risks from increased storm frequency and intensity is managed through our ISO 14001-compliant Environmental Management System (EMS), providing a structured framework for risk assessment and mitigation. We use climate scenario analysis, informed by IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) like RCP 8.5 for severe physical risks, to assess our infrastructure's vulnerability in key regions. This analysis is powered by our complex Climate Network Impact (CNI) model, which simulates the effects of superstorms on network capacity, costs, and recovery time. This process allows us to map physical risks, such as flooding, against our global footprint to ensure resilience planning is in place. The primary mitigation strategy is the inherent resilience of our global platform. Our globally distributed architecture is self-healing, governed by proprietary algorithms. The network is intentionally designed with excess capacity, or "slack," enabling us to tolerate the loss of individual data centers impacted by a climate disaster. If a facility is disrupted by a storm, traffic is automatically rerouted to healthy locations, ensuring service continuity for our customers. Based on these assessments, we make strategic investments in climate-resilient infrastructure, which shapes our long-term capital expenditure plans. We enhance operational protections and carefully review deployment locations to minimize risks. This comprehensive approach—combining advanced risk modeling, a resilient by-design network architecture, and targeted investments—ensures the stability and continuity of our global platform against extreme weather events.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Netherlands
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
☑ France
☑ Sweden
☑ Germany
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We recognize a clear market shift where enterprise customers and investors increasingly prioritize companies with demonstrated commitments to sustainability. Failure to meet these evolving expectations for transparency, renewable energy sourcing, and emissions reductions could harm our brand reputation and result in a loss of market share.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Increased out of pocket costs due to reputational impact

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

We anticipate that sustainability will become a more critical factor in enterprise procurement decisions. Customers will increasingly demand transparency on their own value chain (Scope 3) emissions, which includes services provided by Akamai. A failure to demonstrate leadership in this area could result in being excluded from RFPs, losing existing contracts at renewal, and experiencing a decline in brand value, ultimately impacting long-term revenue growth.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

10000000

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

20000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial impact is a revenue-at-risk calculation. While a specific figure is not disclosed, it would be estimated by identifying the portion of our annual revenue derived from customers with public sustainability commitments. The figure would represent a percentage of this revenue that could be at risk if we fail to meet market expectations. It is notoriously hard to measure these impacts, given the emphasis on theoretical and trend data. However, worst-case speculation would show top investors leaving or forgoing investment in Akamai's business. In addition, a higher rate of customer churn would impact both stock price and our bottom line if we chose to lessen our investment in our sustainability program. Also, we closely track the cost of employee churn and the onboarding of new talent. If Akamai discontinued or loosened our program, we would anticipate a higher rate of employee turnover with the risk of increased costs to onboard. • Employee Recruitment: With environmental sustainability becoming an essential consideration for employment, Akamai can measure the potential impacts of the increased rate of employee churn by multiplying the cost to onboard a new employee. • Customer Purchasing Habits: To get a better understanding of how our customers view sustainability in their purchase decisions, we track sustainability, and ESG mentions in customer RFPs, inbound requests for customized emissions reports, and ongoing engagement

sustainability meetings team takes. Our customer deals show a growing trend in the importance of sustainability in RFPs. This impact is just a small example of sustainability's effects on the customer deal process here at Akamai.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

5500000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of this response is a combination of R&D investment, operational expenditure, and program costs through key renewable energy and efficiency work. It includes the development costs for customer-facing tools, the budget for training our global sales force, and the operational costs of our corporate sustainability team dedicated to reporting and stakeholder engagement.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a responsible and forward-thinking company, Akamai recognizes the importance of identifying and mitigating climate-related risks that may impact our brand and reputation. In light of changing environmental, social, and governance (ESG) investment and consumer trends, we have identified risks that may lead to lost revenue, negative customer and investor perception, higher employee churn, and loss of competitive differentiation if not addressed appropriately. Our response is simple, to lead with transparency and empower our customers. We provide tools like the Akamai Carbon Calculator, which gives customers insight into the emissions associated with their use of our services. We are also scaling our sales enablement program to better equip our teams to support customers on their sustainability journeys. These initiatives, combined with our ambitious net-zero goal, strengthen our market position and align our brand with customer values.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Belgium
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Philippines
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Germany
☑ Romania
☑ Türkiye
☑ Portugal
☑ Thailand
☑ United Kingdom
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ All river basins within selected countries/areas

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As a significant user of data center services, our brand could be negatively impacted if our key suppliers are perceived as contributing to water depletion in local communities without adequate stewardship. Stakeholders and customers increasingly expect companies to manage environmental impacts throughout their value chain.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Brand damage

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

A negative report or campaign linking Akamai's operations to unsustainable water use by a supplier could damage our reputation as a responsible company. This could affect our ability to win business with environmentally-conscious enterprise customers and could negatively impact our standing in ESG ratings, which are monitored by investors.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Work with suppliers to be more proactive on new and emerging cooling technologies

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1500000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response includes the operational costs of our supplier assessment program to gain information on where to engage and the direct financial contributions to initiatives like the Water Incubation and Acceleration Program at Akamai. This is a strategic investment in both community impact and brand reputation. The potential financial impact would be a revenue-at-risk calculation, similar to the market transition risk for climate change. It would focus on revenue from customers that publicly report on their value chain water footprint and would be estimated as a percentage of that revenue potentially lost due to brand damage.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We conduct annual supplier assessments to gather data on cooling systems and water consumption, which helps us evaluate their stewardship practices. We also demonstrate our commitment to water security through direct community investment. Our Akamai Water Incubation and Acceleration Programs in India, for example, support innovative startups working to solve the country's water crisis, positively impacting local communities and reinforcing our brand's commitment to sustainability.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Belgium
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Philippines
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Germany
☑ Romania
☑ Türkiye
☑ Portugal
☑ Thailand
☑ United Kingdom
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ All river basins within selected countries/areas

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Governments in water-scarce regions are increasingly likely to impose stricter regulations on industrial water use. These could include higher tariffs, new withdrawal limits, or more stringent permitting requirements that would directly affect the operations of our data center suppliers.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

We anticipate that our data center partners in high-risk regions will face a more stringent regulatory environment for water use. This will likely increase their compliance and operational costs, which we expect would be passed through to Akamai in the form of higher prices for colocation services, impacting our network operating budget.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1800000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The potential financial impact would be calculated similarly to the physical water stress risk. It would be: (Annual spend in high-risk locations) x (Estimated percentage increase in service fees due to regulatory compliance costs) = Potential annual cost increase. The percentage would be estimated based on an analysis of proposed regulations.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our supplier engagement program is designed to mitigate future regulatory risks. By working collaboratively with our colocation partners, we advocate for the implementation of effective water efficiency and conservation practices. This proactive approach encourages our partners to stay ahead of potential regulations and helps ensure the long-term resilience of our supply chain while protecting us from future cost volatility. The cost of this response is the operational expenditure of the internal teams that manage supplier relationships and advocate for sustainable practices. Engagement cost is anticipated to be low and would be targeted at influencing our value chain to build resilience against emerging regulatory trends, thereby mitigating future cost impacts for Akamai.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk8

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Netherlands
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
☑ France
☑ Sweden
☑ Germany
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our supply chain could be affected by emerging global regulations that restrict or tax the use of single-use plastics and other plastic components in electronic hardware and packaging. Such regulations could increase the manufacturing costs for our hardware suppliers, which may be passed on to Akamai through higher procurement prices.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in upstream value chain

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

We anticipate that new regulations, such as extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes or taxes on virgin plastics, will be introduced in key markets. This would likely increase the baseline cost of servers and networking equipment we procure, directly impacting the COGS for our services and potentially affecting the capital efficiency of our network buildouts.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The primary cost of this response is embedded in the operational headcount of our supply chain and sustainability teams who are responsible for supplier engagement and collaboration on packaging design. There is minimal direct capital cost, as the goal is to drive efficiency and material innovation within the existing supply chain.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our response focuses on proactive supplier engagement. We collaborate with our hardware suppliers to encourage the reduction of plastic use, particularly in packaging. For example, we have worked with partners to optimize packaging by using materials like recycled cardboard for padding instead of plastics, ensuring the safe transport of our hardware while reducing regulatory risk.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk9

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Other chronic physical risk, please specify :Transition to plastic alternatives

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

☑ Italy

☑ Japan

☑ Spain

☑ France

☑ Sweden

☑ Germany

☑ Australia

☑ Brazil
☑ Netherlands
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
☑ Singapore

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

A rapid market or regulatory shift away from conventional plastics could disrupt the supply of critical components for our servers and network equipment. If our suppliers are unable to quickly source and scale production with viable, cost-effective alternatives, we could face hardware shortages or increased lead times, affecting our ability to expand our network.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply
☑ Long-term

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

Select from:
☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium-low

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

This disruption could delay our network capacity expansion plans, making it difficult to meet growing customer demand for our services. Such delays could result in lost revenue opportunities and a potential degradation of service performance if existing capacity becomes constrained, impacting customer satisfaction and retention.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost is the operational expenditure for managing the RSCP, including supplier audits, assessments, and the internal headcount dedicated to this program. This proactive investment in supply chain resilience is a key part of our long-term risk management strategy.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We manage this risk through our Responsible Supply Chain Program (RSCP), which evaluates suppliers on their environmental performance. Through the RSCP, we engage with key suppliers to understand their material roadmaps, encourage innovation in sustainable materials, and build a resilient supply chain capable of adapting to material transitions without disrupting our operations.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk10

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Netherlands
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
☑ France
☑ Sweden
☑ Germany
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The majority of Akamai's carbon footprint resides in our upstream value chain (Scope 3), particularly the electricity used for our hardware and embodied carbon within the server and network hardware we purchase for our global platform. In alignment with heightened expectations from our investors, customers, and regulators, we are advancing our initiatives to more accurately measure, disclose, and reduce our upstream emissions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Brand damage

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

We anticipate that new regulations, mirroring frameworks like the EU's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), will mandate detailed disclosure and reduction of Scope 3 emissions. Failure to accurately track and manage these emissions could lead to reputational damage among environmentally conscious customers and investors. Additionally, as our suppliers face their own pressure to de-carbonize, the cost of low-carbon hardware may increase, which could raise our procurement costs and capital expenditures.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

6800000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is primarily the operational expenditure for managing our supplier engagement programs, including our Responsible Supply Chain Program, and the internal headcount dedicated to tracking, analyzing, and developing our reporting Scope 3 emissions for our suppliers and customers. It also includes resources dedicated to collaborative industry initiatives that are aimed at decarbonizing the technology supply chain. These are strategic investments in long-term supply chain resilience and regulatory preparedness.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Akamai recognizes that the transition to a low-carbon economy presents both risks and significant opportunities. We are proactively managing the need to shift to lower-emissions technology by embedding sustainability into our core strategy, focusing on operational efficiency, customer empowerment, and value chain collaboration. Our primary response is driven by our "Build Efficiency" corporate goal, which focuses on continuous R&D to improve the performance-per-watt of our global platform. This involves a dual approach to hardware and software optimization. On the hardware side, internal studies confirm that each new server generation delivers significant efficiency gains in terms of data processed per watt, ensuring our platform's expansion is sustainable. To empower our customers in their own energy transitions, we provide transparent data through tools like the Akamai Carbon Calculator. Integrated into the Akamai Control Center, this tool provides customers with an estimated calculation of the emissions produced by their use of Akamai's CDN services, helping them manage a portion of their Scope 3 footprint. We extend our strategy upstream through dedicated supplier engagement initiatives. Our Responsible Supply Chain Program (RSCP) is designed to enhance transparency and traceability by assessing our key suppliers on their environmental performance. This includes investigating the use of low-carbon materials and energy-efficient technologies in the hardware we procure. Furthermore, we collaborate with industry partners, like our engagement with the Clean Energy Buyers Institute's (CEBI) Decarbonizing Industrial Supply Chain Energy (DISC-e) program, to promote best practices and accelerate decarbonization across the entire value chain.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

15000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

5000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

This figure broadly looks at the energy costs for cooling facilities due to increased heat challenges and the need for backup power to support potential outages across the global grid. Since data centers require substantial cooling energy, rising global temperatures due to climate change can drive more electricity consumption. In Akamai's case, on average, cooling accounts for up to 40% of a data center's total energy usage, and a 10-20% increase in energy demand due to heatwaves or extreme temperatures could lead to additional annual energy costs. If we saw a 10% increase, it could result in an extra $10 million per year in OPEX. Backup power systems may need to address more frequent extreme weather events, such as storms and floods, which may require our partners to use backup generators more often. If severe storms increase operational disruptions by 5-10%, Akamai may see a corresponding increase in backup power-related OPEX by $5-10 million annually across our global data center network.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

30000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

30000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In regions with water scarcity, if Akamai faces water deficiencies that lead to disruptions in vital data centers, it may encounter a supplementary impact on its revenue. This could potentially result in an annual revenue loss, especially if major clients encounter delays or operational downtime.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

18000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

5000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

As Akamai's global network is predominantly housed in third-party colocation data center facilities, the financial effects of climate-related risks are often realized as increased operating expenditures (OPEX) rather than direct capital expenditures (CAPEX) on infrastructure we do not own. To mitigate physical risks from extreme weather, our data center providers must invest in more resilient infrastructure, such as fortified buildings, advanced cooling technologies, and enhanced flood protections. The substantial capital costs incurred by our partners to retrofit or upgrade these facilities are passed on to Akamai through increased service and lease fees. A substantive financial impact for Akamai is defined as a 1-10% increase in operating costs. Given the scale of our global footprint, even a modest increase in costs across a fraction of our locations could translate into a rise in annual OPEX. Furthermore, to manage transition risks and achieve our public climate goals—including 100% renewable energy and net-zero emissions by 2030—Akamai's financial planning includes direct investments in decarbonization. This involves significant capital allocation toward long-term virtual power purchase agreements (vPPAs) and expenditures on high-quality, bundled Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in markets where direct procurement is not feasible. These strategic investments are essential for reducing our carbon footprint but directly impact our financial planning, affecting operating costs.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

42100000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

42100000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Operational disruptions that are attributed to severe weather can interrupt data center operations, resulting in downtime and potentially lost revenue. If climate-induced disruptions cause 1% of annual downtime, this could reduce Akamai's revenue by $42.1 million annually (based on our 2025 revenue of $4.21 billion) due to service interruptions, missed SLAs (service-level agreements), and potential customer churn.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

3000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

3000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Water procurement for cooling in water-stressed regions, there is a potential for the cost of procuring water to increase significantly. Given that water-cooled systems use substantial volumes of water, Akamai's OPEX could rise. Lets say, If water prices were to increase by 30% in certain areas, Akamai could face additional costs ranging from $3 million annually in water procurement, depending on the size and location of its water-cooled facilities.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Australia

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

13

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Belgium

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

4

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Canada

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

10

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

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Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

France

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

13

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Greece

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 10

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

6

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 11

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

4

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai

utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 12

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Israel

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin

data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 13

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

5

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 14

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Jordan

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 15

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 16

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Peru

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 17

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Philippines

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 18

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Poland

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 19

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Portugal

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 20

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Romania

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 21

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Russian Federation

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 22

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Saudi Arabia

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 23

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

4

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 24

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

7

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

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Row 25

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

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Row 26

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai

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Row 27

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United Arab Emirates

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin

data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 28

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom

☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

27

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds.

Row 29

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
☑ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:
☑ 100%

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

36

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Akamai operates a global distributed platform across 130+ countries. Approximately 98% of network deployments reside in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power to operate its hardware. Under Akamai's operational control boundary, third-party colocation vendors retain full operational authority over facility infrastructure, utility contracts, cooling systems, and water supply. To evaluate physical water risks across this distributed value chain, Akamai utilizes the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities exposed to effects of water-related risks represent those screened as being located in geographic regions with high (40–80%) or extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress. The specific river basin in country is disclosed as "unknown" because Akamai does not maintain direct utility contracts or operational control over water supply infrastructure at these third-party colocation facilities, and primary river basin data has not been provided by colocation suppliers. To manage value-chain water risks, Akamai utilizes its ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and annual Supplier Sustainability Surveys. Akamai engages colocation vendors to assess site-level cooling types and water consumption, advocating for high-efficiency cooling technologies and responsible water stewardship in high-stress watersheds. Akamai's direct operations—comprising two Akamai-Owned Data Centers (AODCs)— have been identified as exposed to water related risks because they are situated in high water stress regions per the WRI Aqueduct tool. These sites represent 100% of total direct operational locations. However, because Akamai retains full engineering control over direct operations, both AODCs consume zero water for cooling. Cooling systems designs at the AODCs prioritizes complete elimination of water-based cooling in favor of energy-efficient, dry cooling infrastructure. The facilities utilize fresh-air (free-air) cooling methods supplemented by closed-loop refrigerant systems adequate fresh air temperatures are unavailable.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Akamai is not a direct emitter nor is it putting steel in the ground, so our strategy is somewhat limited due to the colocated nature of our platform. Our strategy for complying with current and anticipated carbon pricing systems is proactive and multi-faceted, designed to mitigate regulatory risk, manage costs, and support an orderly transition to a low-carbon economy. This approach is built on three core pillars. Decarbonization of Electricity Supply Our primary strategy is to reduce our reliance on grid electricity that is subject to carbon pricing mechanisms. We are executing this through our commitment to power our global operations with 100% renewable energy by 2030. Mechanism: We strategically invest in long-term, purchaser-caused renewable energy projects, such as Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs). Impact: This approach directly reduces our exposure to carbon pricing and regulatory changes by decreasing our consumption of fossil-fuel-based energy. By securing clean energy, we mitigate the financial risk of potential carbon taxes and increase the long-term stability of our energy costs. Investment in Operational Efficiency Reducing our overall energy consumption is a fundamental component of our compliance strategy, as it lowers our exposure to any energy-related tax or regulation. Mechanism: We continuously invest in hardware and software innovations to improve the energy efficiency of our global platform. Impact: These initiatives continue to achieve reductions in energy intensity across our network while increasing capacity. This focus on doing more with less energy directly reduces our carbon footprint and minimizes the potential financial impact of any future carbon pricing schemes. Proactive Policy Engagement and Advocacy We believe in actively engaging in the development of climate and energy policy rather than simply reacting to it. Mechanism: Akamai actively advocates for public policies that support clean energy and market-based solutions for reducing emissions. Impact: Our advocacy demonstrates our readiness and support for well-structured regulatory frameworks. For example, Akamai has publicly supported Virginia's participation in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), a regional cap-and-trade program and an active carbon pricing system. This proactive engagement ensures we are prepared for future regulatory landscapes and helps promote policies that align with our sustainability goals.

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

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

While Akamai recognizes and actively pursues opportunities in water stewardship, we do not anticipate them to have a substantive financial effect on our organization at this time. As a digital services company, our direct water footprint is minimal. Our primary water impact is indirect, through cooling systems at third-party data centers where we lack direct operational control and have historically had insufficient data from our partners. This makes it difficult to quantify the financial benefits of water-saving initiatives in a way that would meet our threshold for a substantive opportunity. Despite this, we have identified several important opportunities to create a positive impact, which are managed through our ISO 14001-compliant Environmental Management System (EMS). Our most significant opportunity lies in collaborating with and influencing our value chain. Our Water Stewardship Policy commits us to encouraging our data center and office suppliers to implement effective water efficiency and conservation efforts. This includes actively promoting the adoption of advanced, water-efficient cooling technologies, such as: air, liquid, and hybrid systems and incentivizing partners to provide high-quality water consumption data. This engagement reduces our collective dependency on water and mitigates risk across our value chain. At the limited number of facilities where we have operational control, we have an opportunity to lead by example. Our global headquarters in Cambridge utilizes an integrated rainwater harvesting system to reduce municipal water withdrawal, and our two Akamai-Owned Data Centers (AODCs) use water-free "free air cooling" by taking advantage of cool local climates. These initiatives serve as models for innovation and responsible resource management. Finally, we contribute to water security beyond our direct footprint. The Akamai Water Incubation and Acceleration Programs in India support innovative startups working to solve the country's water crisis. These programs turn a regional risk into an opportunity for positive social impact and brand leadership. While these opportunities are not financially substantive, they are integral to our commitment to environmental stewardship and our role as a responsible corporate citizen. [Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Sweden
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Türkiye
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United Kingdom
☑ Korea (The Republic of)
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our global platform comprises thousands of servers in over 100 countries and more than 4,000 locations. As a company, we are committed to serving our customers, shareholders, and employees while being environmentally responsible. In light of this, Akamai has established emissions targets with a 2030 net-zero target to mitigate the impact of our operations. As we move to transition our business to be more closely coupled to an Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) model, Akamai is focused on three specific opportunities that are arising from being more efficient across our operations, including: •Sustainability •Cost Savings •Scalability and Flexibility As our cloud, delivery, and security businesses grow, we reduce power consumption by improving efficiency. At Akamai, being more efficient helps us

achieve our environmental goals and reduces costs. Less power usage means less need for cooling, UPS, and network hardware, leading to a more efficient and cost-effective network. Our commitment to sustainability benefits both customers, our broader stakeholders, and the planet.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

Akamai is undertaking a strategic initiative as a part of our 2030 goals to improve the efficiency of our deployments throughout our worldwide operations. By implementing advanced technologies to optimize our network and adopting energy-efficient processes and hardware, we expect a notable decrease in projected energy consumption in our data centers. In addition, our efficiency work helps support lower operational costs, helping to strengthen our financial position. From a financial performance standpoint, increased efficiency not only enhances Akamai's operating margins and overall profitability but also opens up avenues for potential revenue growth. Lower energy and maintenance expenses will help keep our global platform operating costs lower while improving network performance, leading to higher customer satisfaction and retention. This improved network efficiency may attract new clients seeking reliable and sustainable cloud solutions, further boosting our revenue. We anticipate that improved operational efficiency will increase net cash inflows from operating activities, providing us with increased financial flexibility. To reinforce our dedication to environmental sustainability, we plan to direct additional funds toward investments in sustainable technologies such as renewable energy and carbon removal. Reducing our carbon footprint may also make us eligible for incentives designed to encourage energy efficiency and sustainability. Moreover, these initiatives favor us in a marketplace that increasingly values environmental responsibility. Our alignment with global efforts to combat climate change

not only enhances our reputation among stakeholders but also makes us proud contributors to a crucial cause. By proactively reducing greenhouse gas emissions through our efficiency efforts, Akamai is mitigating potential future risks and significantly combating climate change.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

10000000

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

50000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The estimated financial effect figures represent the anticipated benefits Akamai expects to achieve in the medium term by continuing to implement efficiency across our global network. Operational cost savings are expected through energy reduction and maintenance savings. Implementing energy-efficient technologies could reduce energy consumption in our data centers by up to 30%, saving millions annually. Upgrading to efficient hardware lowers maintenance costs due to reduced wear and tear. In addition, increased revenue opportunities from improved efficiency lead to better service performance and customer satisfaction, boosting client retention and attracting new customers, thereby increasing revenue. Resources freed from efficiency gains can be invested in innovation or services that generate additional income. A more reliable network will lead to productivity gains from optimized processes and increase employee productivity, leading to cost savings and higher output without extra expenses. It is good to note that our commitment to efficiency is not just about financial gains but also about risk mitigation. By staying ahead of environmental regulations, Akamai can avoid potential fines or penalties, ensuring our operations remain sustainable and cost-effective.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

5000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The estimated cost to realize this opportunity incorporates several areas the business looks at from an efficiency opportunity perspective. This investment will fund upgrades to energy-efficient hardware and infrastructure in our data centers, implement advanced technologies such as AI-driven network optimization, and provide funding for expanded R&D. It also covers services and ensures compliance with environmental regulations. By allocating resources to these areas, we aim to reduce

energy consumption and operational costs, leading to substantial financial benefits in the medium term. This strategic expenditure will help support our build-out to global network efficiency and align with 2030 sustainability goals.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Akamai has made significant strides in our comprehensive strategy to enhance global network efficiency as a part of our 2030 goals. We have already begun conducting energy audits of our data centers, identifying inefficiencies, and setting clear improvement targets based on our findings. This progress keeps our stakeholders informed and involved in our sustainability journey. We invest in energy-efficient technology, upgrading servers, networking equipment, and cooling systems to reduce energy consumption. Additionally, we are exploring renewable energy options where feasible and have started implementing tools like environmental management to streamline our operations further. Optimizing our processes remains a key focus. We are adopting lean management practices and automating repetitive tasks to eliminate waste. Our employees participate in training programs to ensure they understand our sustainability goals and foster a sustainability culture throughout the company. We are building strategic partnerships with suppliers and industry groups to align with our efficiency goals and stay updated on best practices. Our investment in innovation through research and development is ongoing, helping us explore new technologies we are testing through pilot projects before full implementation. From a financial perspective, we are allocating investment to the most impactful initiatives. We have implemented monitoring systems to track our energy usage and efficiency in real-time and are providing regular updates to stakeholders on our progress. Risk management is integral to our approach. We are committed to open communication with our customers and stakeholders about our sustainability efforts, which we believe will enhance our reputation and allow for valuable feedback. By continuing to execute this strategy, Akamai aims to significantly improve operational efficiency, leading to substantial financial benefits in the medium term. We believe this will help reinforce sustainability and corporate responsibility, strengthening our market position.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☑ Chile
- ☑ India
- ☑ Italy
- ☑ Japan
- ☑ Spain
- ☑ Sweden
- ☑ Denmark
- ☑ Germany
- ☑ Ireland
- ☑ Türkiye
- ☑ Indonesia
- ☑ Singapore
- ☑ Netherlands
- ☑ New Zealand
- ☑ Philippines
- ☑ Brazil
- ☑ Canada
- ☑ France
- ☑ Mexico
- ☑ Poland
- ☑ Colombia
- ☑ Malaysia
- ☑ Thailand
- ☑ Argentina
- ☑ Australia
- ☑ Taiwan, China
- ☑ United Kingdom
- ☑ Korea (The Republic of)
- ☑ United States of America
- ☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our renewable energy procurement strategy focuses on putting net-new renewable energy on the grid, especially in carbon-intensive areas. We plan to work through aggregation to leverage our collective buying power to serve as an anchor tenant for projects, demonstrating the benefits of alliance among businesses with smaller and more distributed energy needs like Akamai. Leading by example is critical to support companies struggling to transact. We also partner with third-party data center providers using the Future of Internet Power (FoIP) Requirements for Supplier-Procured Renewable Energy to ensure they understand the benefits of using renewable energy to power their facilities. In doing this, we have identified opportunities in renewable energy procurement: We negotiated a more fiscally responsible method of procuring renewable energy across our operations. We have found that lessons from our renewable energy procurement are valuable insights for other data center lessors. We use this as an opportunity to be a pacemaker in renewable energy procurement and share best practices with the industry. In collaboration with the Corporate Energy Buyers Association, we are working with the global supply chain team, contributing to training programs and buyers boot camps to help data center customers, like Akamai, get access to attestable renewable energy to power our operations and their operations, reducing our costs to procure the power on our own indirectly.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Increased revenues and reduced operating costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Transitioning to low-carbon energy sources will positively impact Akamai's financial position, performance, and cash flows over the medium term. As renewable energy sources become more cost-effective, we expect to reduce operational costs, leading to improved operating margins. Entering into long-term agreements like Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (vPPAs) will stabilize energy prices, aiding financial forecasting and cash flow management. Our commitment to sustainability enhances our brand reputation, increasing customer loyalty and attracting new clients, thereby boosting revenues. Proactively embracing low-carbon energy also mitigates risks associated with future regulatory changes, protecting us from potential compliance costs or penalties. While there may be upfront capital expenditures, these investments increase the long-term value of our assets through improved energy efficiency and reduced maintenance costs. Investing in low-carbon technologies fosters innovation, differentiating us from competitors and opening new markets. Furthermore, a strong sustainability commitment enhances employee engagement and helps attract top talent, leading to increased productivity and reduced turnover costs. Overall, embracing low-carbon energy aligns with our long-term business strategy and sustainability goals, supporting our financial position and enhancing economic performance and cash flows while positioning Akamai for continued growth and financial resilience.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

5000000

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

30000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Akamai estimates that transitioning to low-carbon energy sources will have a financial benefit over the medium term. This financial effect arises from operational cost savings due to reduced energy expenses as renewable energy becomes more cost effective than traditional fossil fuels. We also anticipate gaining from incentives, tax credits, and subsidies to promote renewable energy adoption, which will enhance our cash flow. These savings and incentives improve our operating margins and strengthen our financial position, allowing us to reinvest in further sustainability initiatives and innovation. Overall, the anticipated financial effect underscores the positive impact of embracing low-carbon energy on our financial performance and resilience.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

15000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Akamai anticipates an upfront investment to realize these positive financial effects, primarily allocated toward legal fees, consultant services, and other associated costs. Legal expenses cover the drafting and negotiating of contracts such as Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for renewable energy procurement, ensuring compliance with international and local regulations, and securing necessary permits and licenses. Consultant costs involve engaging experts in renewable energy, sustainability strategies, and energy market analysis to guide the most effective and highest-abating renewable energy projects. These consultants will conduct feasibility studies and risk assessments and help design implementation plans that align with our business objectives. Other costs may include due diligence on potential renewable energy projects and auditing and verification services to ensure compliance with environmental standards. This investment is essential to effectively navigate the complexities of transitioning to low-carbon energy sources, mitigate potential risks, and ensure that we maximize the anticipated financial benefits over the medium term.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Akamai is realizing the opportunity of transitioning to low-carbon energy through a comprehensive strategy that combines direct procurement, industry leadership, and strategic supplier engagement. First, we prioritize adding new, high-impact renewable energy to the grid through long-term virtual power purchase agreements (vPPAs). Our "Emissions First" approach guides our project selection, focusing on investments in carbon-intensive regions to maximize avoided emissions. Our active portfolio includes multiple wind and solar projects in the U.S. and will add two solar projects in Germany in 2026. We are also actively evaluating new projects globally to support our operations. This strategy ensures a stable, cost-effective clean energy supply while directly contributing to grid decarbonization. Second, we

collaborate with stakeholders across our value chain to accelerate the broader energy transition. Since we primarily operate in third-party data centers, we actively engage our colocation partners through initiatives like the Future of Internet Power (FoIP) and the Corporate Colocation and Cloud Buyers' Principles. As a leader within the Corporate Energy Buyers Assocation (CEBA), Akamai helps educate the industry by hosting and leading "boot camps" that train data center providers on how to procure renewable energy for their facilities. Finally, this strategy is supported by robust internal governance and is complementary to our "Build Efficiency" initiatives, which reduce our overall energy demand. We have implemented internal training programs to foster a culture of sustainability and have integrated climate performance metrics into our executive compensation plans, ensuring company-wide alignment and accountability in achieving our renewable energy goals.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Sweden
☑ Denmark
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia

☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Türkiye
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United Kingdom
☑ Korea (The Republic of)
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As consumer purchasing habits shift to more sustainable options, our customers are scouring their supply chain for places where they can become greener. By shifting their services to Akamai, customers not only forgo the clunkiness and cost of homegrown solutions but also become more efficient in their deployments and significantly decrease their emissions impact along their supply chain. We help our customers understand how sustainable they are when working with us. For example, we believe that — as a shared resource — our platform performs at a higher energy efficiency level than most of our customers could achieve on their own. In addition, when customers work with our platform, they realize higher performance, reliability, security, and availability levels. We achieve this energy efficiency and performance by: • Higher server utilization • Less excess capacity to absorb seasonal or event-based traffic spikes • Less infrastructure required to achieve high availability, performance, and security • Optimized server efficiency and productivity with custom designs to maximize performance per watt Akamai's sustainability program allows our customers to grow their services at their own pace and scale while lowering their overall physical infrastructure needs. We also provide customized reports that detail each customer's emissions across our platform.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:
☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Akamai Technologies recognizes that investing in R&D and innovation to develop new products and services in response to climate change presents a significant opportunity to enhance our financial performance and cash flows in the medium term. By focusing on creating energy-efficient solutions and sustainable practices within our operations, we expect to improve operational efficiency and reduce costs associated with energy consumption. This cost reduction can enhance our profitability margins, as lower operating expenses contribute to higher net income. Moreover, developing innovative, climate-conscious products and services positions us to meet the growing market demand for environmentally responsible solutions. Clients and partners are increasingly prioritizing sustainability, and by aligning our offerings with these values, we can expand our customer base and drive revenue growth. For example, enhancing the energy efficiency of our content delivery network (CDN) services can attract businesses keen on reducing their carbon footprints, thereby opening up new revenue streams. When it comes to cash flows, it's important to note that while the initial investment in R&D may lead to increased expenditures in the short term, the long-term benefits are expected to far outweigh these costs. The efficiencies gained from new technologies are projected to lead to substantial cost savings, thereby improving our operating cash flows. Moreover, by innovating and developing proprietary technologies, we can create new licensing opportunities, which can generate additional cash inflows and diversify our revenue sources. While these initiatives may not lead to immediate, significant changes in our overall financial position, they are strategic investments that can contribute to sustainable growth over time. By focusing on enhancing our financial performance through increased revenues and reduced costs, and by improving our cash flows through operational efficiencies and new income streams, we are strategically positioning ourselves to be resilient in a market increasingly influenced by climate change concerns. These efforts ensure that we remain competitive and capable of meeting both the current and future needs of our clients, without placing undue emphasis on altering our financial position in the medium term.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2500000

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

20000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Akamai anticipates that investing in R&D and innovation focused on sustainability-related products and services may lead to additional revenue in the short to medium term. This estimate reflects a conservative expectation of how developing new products and services could meet emerging market demands for sustainable solutions. The lower end of the range represents a modest increase, assuming gradual adoption by clients prioritizing environmental responsibility. The higher end suggests a more optimistic scenario but depends on significant market shifts towards sustainability and more substantial regulatory pressures. While these potential revenues could enhance Akamai's financial performance and improve cash flows over time, the impact may be moderate. It will vary based on market acceptance and the pace of industry change. The initial costs associated with R&D and developing new offerings offset some of the immediate financial benefits. Therefore, we approach these opportunities with measured expectations, understanding that while there is potential for growth, our overall financial position may remain the same in the medium term. Akamai's primary goal is to align our products and services with climate change initiatives essential for long-term sustainability and competitiveness. By carefully managing our investments and focusing on innovation that supports environmental goals, we aim to provide value to our clients and stakeholders without overestimating the financial returns. Even with these modest figures, we remain dedicated to reducing our environmental impacts while assessing the potential revenue opportunities arising from these initiatives. R&D related to sustainability is essential to help build products and services that will meet the expectations of our stakeholders while helping to reduce the effects of climate change across our portfolio of cloud offerings.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

500000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Our investment would be focused on advancing our research and development efforts to create solutions that address climate change concerns. The allocation includes funding for current R&D personnel—engineers and specialists who will help realize innovation in new sustainable products, tools, and services. It also covers the acquisition of new technologies necessary for developing and testing prototypes of our environmentally conscious offerings. A portion of the budget is allocated for partnerships and collaborations with external experts and institutions, which can provide valuable insights and accelerate our innovation process. While this investment represents a strategic commitment to sustainability, it is a manageable expense within our overall financial planning. By carefully allocating resources, we aim to develop solutions that meet the growing market demand for sustainability without significantly impacting our finances. This measured approach allows us to pursue important innovation in response to climate change while maintaining fiscal responsibility, ultimately supporting long-term value creation for our clients and stakeholders.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

To realize the opportunity to develop new products and services in response to climate change, Akamai will leverage a strategic focus on customer-facing tools that enhance sustainability efforts. Our strategy includes expanding and refining tools such as our customized emissions reports, which provide clients with detailed insights into their carbon footprints and power utilization across our global platform. These reports offer granular data on metrics like energy usage and regional emissions. By providing these insights, we empower clients to make informed decisions on reducing their environmental impact. Furthermore, we will continue to offer our Carbon Calculator on Akamai Control Center, a tool that enables customers to assess the carbon emissions associated with using Akamai CDN services. This unique calculator provides daily energy consumption and emissions data, allowing customers to explore how different operational choices or services can reduce their

carbon footprint. By integrating this tool into a broader range of offerings, we help customers meet their sustainability goals and comply with emerging regulatory requirements related to carbon reporting and emissions reduction. By continuing to invest in and improve these customer-facing tools, Akamai can help clients mitigate their environmental impact while differentiating our services in a market that increasingly values sustainability. This approach positions us as a leader in climate-conscious innovation while offering clients tangible solutions that align with their sustainability priorities. Through this strategic initiative, we enhance our competitive advantage and contribute to long-term value creation for our clients and stakeholders.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Use of recycling

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Sweden
☑ Denmark
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia

☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Türkiye
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United Kingdom
☑ Korea (The Republic of)
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We recognize that ensuring that our network hardware is used to its fullest extent is essential. Doing our part with our recycling partners to harvest components and devices that still have a useful life and recycling e-waste properly and with traceability is important because it helps reduce the amount of waste in landfills further polluting the environment. Our approach to e-waste and its impact has also helped us realize value in the functional components of our hardware that can be redeployed into our production environment for further use. Reusing hardware before it is recycled can conserve valuable resources and reduce the demand for new materials needed to develop servers and IT components. It is important to remember that just because an electronic device is no longer useful in a specific server, it doesn't mean that it can't be useful deployed somewhere else on the network. By reusing components from hardware at the end of their useful life, we can extend the use of those electronic components and reduce the amount of e-waste that needs to get recycled while saving costs. Our approach to reusing equipment helps conserve valuable resources while reducing the demand for new materials, including the costs to architect, develop, ship, and install. For the devices we can't reuse, Akamai works with our recycling partners to ensure that all e-waste is recycled to the e-Stewards standards and that materials are broken down into material streams to be reused in the future.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Hardware component reuse can have a significant positive financial impact on a company like Akamai by reducing capital expenditures (CAPEX) and operational costs, while also enhancing overall financial performance. By reusing components such as servers, network equipment, and other hardware, Akamai can extend the lifecycle of its existing assets, thereby reducing the need for frequent purchases of new equipment. This approach not only lowers the upfront costs associated with acquiring new hardware but also decreases expenses related to disposal and recycling of old equipment. Additionally, component reuse can lead to more efficient inventory management and reduced storage costs. From a sustainability perspective, this practice aligns with Akamai's environmental goal, which can enhance investor confidence. Overall, hardware reuse can contribute to higher profitability by lowering expenses and capital requirements, while also supporting the company's long-term financial stability and market competitiveness.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2000000

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

5500000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Akamai's approach to hardware component reuse offers considerable financial advantages, helping to reduce capital expenditures (CAPEX) and operational costs while contributing to more robust overall financial performance. By repurposing hardware components, servers, network equipment, and other critical hardware, Akamai can extend the lifecycle of its assets, minimizing the frequency of new equipment purchases. This strategy can result in direct financial savings equal to the

minimum figure and help to reduce upfront hardware acquisition costs—repurposing hardware can reduce expenses related to the disposal and recycling of older equipment. More efficient inventory management and lower storage requirements also support cost-reduction efforts. Over time, the cumulative financial impact of Akamai's reuse initiative could reach the maximum figure, encompassing both CAPEX savings and ongoing operational efficiencies. This holistic approach reduces the need for frequent hardware replacements, lowering maintenance costs and decreasing the financial burden associated with equipment failures and waste management. Furthermore, this practice aligns with Akamai's commitment to environmental sustainability, enhancing investor confidence and bolstering the company's reputation. By reducing expenditures and optimizing capital use, Akamai is better positioned to achieve long-term financial stability and maintain its competitive edge while supporting its broader sustainability goals.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

900000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost contributes to realizing the financial and operational benefits of reusing hardware components, emphasizing compliance with the e-Stewards standard, and through collaboration with certified recovery partners. This investment will target critical areas such as internal asset recovery, process, and refurbishment, ensuring they align with e-Stewards strict environmental and ethical guidelines. Funds will go towards enhancing inventory management systems with partners, enabling efficient tracking of hardware components across data centers and facilitating the reuse or proper recycling of equipment. Akamai's strategy includes partnering with e-Stewards-certified partners to refurbish and responsibly recycle hardware that can no longer be reused. These partnerships ensure that all processes, from component recovery to recycling, adhere to the highest global standards, preventing harmful disposal practices and ensuring toxic materials do not enter landfills. The investment will also cover the costs of testing and refurbishing equipment to meet Akamai's operational performance standards while ensuring full compliance with the e-Stewards certification. Additionally, Akamai's internal teams have the knowledge and tools to identify and recover reusable hardware. Akamai's partnerships with certified recovery vendors will further strengthen this process, ensuring that components are either redeployed or responsibly recycled in a sustainable manner. This strategic investment maximizes cost savings and operational efficiency through hardware reuse and solidifies Akamai's commitment to responsible e-waste management and environmental stewardship. It is a clear demonstration of our dedication to enhancing our financial performance and reputation as a sustainability leader.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Akamai is actively implementing a comprehensive hardware reuse process that prioritizes compliance with e-Stewards standards and leverages strategic partnerships with certified vendors. The company systematically identifies and recovers reusable servers, networking equipment, and other critical infrastructure at crucial stages in its lifecycle, ensuring these components are repurposed for continued use. This process is designed to minimize the need for new hardware purchases while extending the life of existing assets. Akamai is already working closely with e-Stewards-certified partners to refurbish and responsibly recycle hardware no longer viable for reuse. These partnerships ensure that any components that cannot be repurposed are processed to adhere to the highest environmental and ethical standards, avoiding harmful waste practices. By collaborating with these certified vendors, Akamai maintains its commitment to sustainable operations while ensuring compliance with rigorous environmental protocols. In parallel, Akamai’s technical teams are being trained to identify and recover hardware components suitable for reuse. The teams are already integrating this process into their daily operations across data centers, using newly developed protocols to evaluate the potential for repurposing equipment. This proactive approach is helping Akamai achieve cost savings, reduce its environmental impact, and meet its sustainability targets, all while reinforcing its leadership in responsible e-waste management.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

20000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

A portion of Akamai's facility build out CAPEX has been directed towards enhancing energy efficiency within its data centers, a critical component of its Net-Zero Emissions and 100% Renewable Energy goals—investments in energy-efficient infrastructure, servers, containment, and new and emerging technologies have allowed Akamai to reduce its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, improving the sustainability profile of its data centers. The proportion of these financial metrics directly linked to environmental opportunities aligns with the global shift towards low-carbon operations, enabling Akamai to stay ahead of regulatory risks while capturing new business opportunities. Continued investment in advanced technologies, such as more advanced server hardware, helps to reduce deployment footprint while mitigating climate change risk and enhancing operational resilience.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

18000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Our operational expenses present a significant opportunity for Akamai to reduce costs and enhance sustainability in response to climate change. Specifically, our data centers, which are a major part of our OPEX, are highly energy-intensive. This figure represents implementing energy efficiency measures, such as advanced cooling systems along with our providers, server virtualization through our compute business, and efficient hardware and software across our deployments; these efforts can significantly reduce our energy consumption. While enhancing energy efficiency across our global platform, it has been projected that avoiding unneeded deployments could potentially achieve considerable savings in a calendar year, considering the yearly energy expenditure across our global hardware deployments. These savings efforts represent a significant reduction in energy-related operational expenses as a proportion of our total OPEX. These implicit cost reductions through ongoing efficiency will contribute to Akamai's sustained financial performance and necessitate a dedication to environmental responsibility. Emphasizing a more streamlined operation will further bolster the company's reputation and effectively respond to the increasing needs of our clients, customers, and collaborative partners.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

15000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Environmental opportunities contribute positively to Akamai Technologies' financial performance, but their impact is more of a supporting factor than a primary driver. The company's commitment to sustainability—such as its efforts to use 100% renewable energy and improve energy efficiency—does create value for clients who prioritize environmentally responsible partners. Still, it does not fundamentally alter the company's core revenue streams except for some products and services. The alignment between sustainability efforts and revenue generation is more indirect. While some customers, particularly those with their own sustainability goals, may find Akamai's environmental initiatives appealing, this is often just one of many factors considered in choosing to partner with the company. Akamai's primary revenue drivers remain its core technological services, such as content delivery, cloud security, and edge computing, rather than its environmental programs. While maintaining its environmental commitments, Akamai positions itself well to meet evolving market expectations, particularly in industries where corporate responsibility and environmental stewardship are gaining importance. This may help in attracting and retaining certain customers. However, the direct proportion of revenue that can be explicitly tied to environmental opportunities remains modest. The sustainability programs support the broader business strategy but are not yet a significant factor in revenue growth on their own. Environmental opportunities provide some incremental advantages and may indirectly support revenue generation by aligning Akamai with the growing sustainability expectations of specific clients; their direct impact on revenue is not a dominant factor. The company's primary financial performance is still rooted in its technical capabilities and services, with sustainability as a complementary aspect rather than a core revenue driver. The primary source of revenue for Akamai Technologies remains its core technological services, such as cloud computing, cloud security, and content delivery.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Assets

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

10000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Regarding assets, Akamai's environmental opportunities have a moderate impact, particularly in infrastructure, data centers, and energy procurement. The company's commitment to sustainability helps optimize its asset management. Specific environmental initiatives can influence Akamai's core assets, global network infrastructure, and colocation locations. For instance, using energy-efficient hardware and optimized cooling systems directly contributes to maintaining and enhancing the value of these assets. These initiatives not only reduce operational costs but also extend the lifespan of the assets. Furthermore, the use of renewable energy serves as a proactive measure, mitigating potential future risks such as rising energy prices or stricter regulations, thereby protecting the company's long-term investment in its physical infrastructure. The proportion of assets directly affected by environmental efforts remains relatively small. While these initiatives improve the efficiency and sustainability of certain assets, Akamai's primary asset value still comes from its core technological infrastructure, software platforms, and intellectual property. Akamai's environmental opportunities contribute to more efficient asset use and align with its sustainability goals, but they play a secondary role in determining the overall value of the company's assets. The main focus remains on technological and infrastructure assets, with environmental efforts serving as a complement to asset management.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The policy is implemented by the Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Committee of the Board, which is responsible for identifying and recommending qualified director candidates. The policy covers diversity in its broadest sense. The criteria, which were most recently revised in November 2025, specifically state, "The [ESG] Committee shall actively consider nominees who can contribute to the diversity of the Board. Nominees shall not be discriminated against on the basis of race, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, disability or any other basis proscribed by law." The fundamental goal of the policy is to create a well-rounded and effective board. Akamai believes that a variety of viewpoints enhances the quality of deliberations and decision-making, enabling the Board to provide more effective oversight of the company's strategy and risks. By assembling directors with diverse backgrounds, the Board is better equipped to understand the complex

needs of Akamai's global customers, employees, and the communities in which it operates. In line with its commitment to transparency, Akamai discloses its board's diversity composition in its annual proxy statement. Details can be found in the attached, most recent proxy.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

2026 Proxy Statement.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ General Counsel

☑ Other, please specify :**Board-level committee**

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply
☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :ESG Committee Charter

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

Select from:
☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors provides strategic direction on climate change through its dedicated Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Committee. The Board views robust climate governance as fundamental to long-term business resilience and sustainable value creation, a commitment reflected in the Committee's charter. To ensure consistent and high-level focus, climate-related strategy, risk, and performance is a standing agenda item at the ESG Committee's meetings, facilitating continuous engagement with senior leadership, including the CEO, CFO, and COO. The ESG Committee's role is to ensure the thoughtful integration of climate-related issues into the fabric of our corporate strategy and financial planning. It provides high-level guidance to management on how climate risks and opportunities should inform major business decisions, from annual budgets and significant capital expenditures to the company's long-term technology roadmap. The Committee also ensures that climate risk is not treated in isolation, but is fully embedded within Akamai's comprehensive Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, guiding the company's approach to both physical and transition risks. A key function of the Committee's oversight is to foster a culture of accountability and performance. The

Committee actively monitors progress against Akamai's ambitious public climate targets, such as our 2030 goals for net-zero emissions and 100% renewable energy. To ensure a strong link between strategy and execution, the Committee oversees the mechanism that connects progress on these climate objectives to executive compensation plans. This holds senior leadership directly accountable for delivering on Akamai's climate commitments.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ General Counsel

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Other, please specify :**Board-level committee**

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors provides strategic oversight on environmental matters, including water security, through its Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Committee. The Committee's charter provides a broad mandate to oversee strategies and risk management policies for all key environmental topics, with engagement prioritized based on materiality. Accordingly, its primary focus is on Akamai's most significant environmental issue, climate change, with interconnected

topics like water stewardship being addressed within this broader context of climate risk and value chain resilience. The ESG Committee's oversight is informed by Akamai's unique business model, where our water footprint is primarily indirect and occurs within our third-party data center supply chain. The Board's strategic guidance, therefore, focuses on ensuring management has a thoughtful approach to value chain engagement. This includes overseeing management's efforts to encourage partners to evaluate their own water-related risks, adopt more efficient cooling technologies, and improve data transparency. The Committee's review of the company's ISO 14001-compliant EMS ensures that a formal process is in place to assess a range of physical climate risks, including those related to water stress in key operational regions. The Board recognizes that enhancing governance in this area is linked to improving data visibility within our value chain. Therefore, as our supplier engagement programs yield more comprehensive data on our indirect water footprint, the Board's oversight will mature in parallel. This ensures our governance continues to align with our long-term sustainability goals and our commitment to responsible resource management.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ General Counsel

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Other, please specify **:Board-level committee**

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – less than annually

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At Akamai, the Board of Directors provides strategic guidance on environmental matters through its Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Committee. The Committee's primary focus is on Akamai's most material environmental issue, climate change, which is a standing agenda item. The Committee's mandate also includes oversight of all interconnected sustainability topics such as water security and biodiversity, which are addressed as part of the broader sustainability updates when applicable or needed. The ESG Committee actively guides the integration of these environmental considerations into Akamai's core business strategy. While emerging topics like biodiversity may not be discussed with the same frequency as climate change, they are reviewed at least annually, ensuring consistent high-level engagement. This oversight is managed through the review of our ISO 14001-compliant EMS and our enterprise risk management processes. For an evolving topic like biodiversity, the Committee's oversight is focused on supporting management in building a thoughtful and strategic foundation for our nature-positive approach. The Committee's guidance helps shape the company's growing understanding of its relationship with the natural world and informs how nature-related considerations are integrated into our long-term business strategy and value chain partnerships. This approach allows the Board to provide effective oversight that is prioritized by materiality, affirming Akamai's commitment to responsibly managing its relationship with the natural world.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue
☑ Other, please specify :Ensuring a percentage of members have ESG experience

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Other
☑ Other, please specify :There are two members of the Board of Directors with ESG experience as shown on page 11 of the 2026 proxy.

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Is the board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Each fiscal year, our ESG board committee establishes an executive compensation plan that directly links leadership incentives to Akamai's sustainability goals. To execute this, the committee utilizes a Management by Objective (MBO) framework—a performance-based approach that aligns financial rewards with the achievement of specific, measurable strategic targets. A dedicated portion of this MBO framework holds executives strictly accountable for our climate performance. Specifically, compensation is tied to successfully achieving absolute, year-over-year greenhouse gas emissions reductions driven by the power consumed across the global Akamai platform. This structure ensures that top-level management is financially invested in tangible environmental progress.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Not reported to the Board

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our ESG board committee is responsible for conducting an in-depth annual review of our broader sustainability framework. During this process, leadership evaluates our progress against key environmental targets and long-term corporate goals. A component of this assessment is dedicated to our water strategy. The committee actively reviews our approach to water conservation, responsible wastewater management, and ensuring that our business practices support long-term water security where applicable. Additionally, Akamai has an internal EH&S committee examining our employee's Environmental Health and Safety in their work areas. This committee meets to determine various operational items affecting employees at our offices which includes access to fresh water, however this is not directly reported to the committee today. For more information on our approach to water, specifically, please see our water stewardship policy on akamaisustainability.com.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :CEO Reporting Line and reports directly to the board as the corporate secretary

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our ESG board committee is responsible for conducting an in-depth annual review of our broader sustainability framework. During this process, leadership evaluates our progress against key environmental targets and long-term corporate goals. A component of this assessment is dedicated to our biodiversity strategy. The committee actively reviews our approach to preserving ecosystems, managing natural resources responsibly and ensuring that our business practices support the mitigating our long-term environmental impact when applicable. For more information on our approach to biodiversity, specifically, please see our biodiversity statement on akamaisustainability.com.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :EVP General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :CEO Reporting Line and reports directly to the board as the corporate secretary

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Akamai's executive compensation is structurally linked to performance through a Management by Objective (MBO) framework. To ensure leadership remains fully aligned with our sustainability commitments, a designated portion of this MBO explicitly evaluates climate performance. Specifically, executive incentives are tied directly to achieving absolute, year-over-year reductions in greenhouse gas emissions generated by power consumption across the global Akamai platform.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Akamai's executive compensation is structurally linked to performance through a Management by Objective (MBO) framework. To ensure leadership remains fully aligned with our sustainability commitments, a designated portion of this MBO explicitly evaluates climate performance. Specifically, executive incentives are tied directly to achieving absolute, year-over-year reductions in greenhouse gas emissions generated by power consumption across the global Akamai platform.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Akamai's executive compensation is structurally linked to performance through a Management by Objective (MBO) framework. To ensure leadership remains fully aligned with our sustainability commitments, a designated portion of this MBO explicitly evaluates climate performance. Specifically, executive incentives are tied directly to achieving absolute, year-over-year reductions in greenhouse gas emissions generated by power consumption across the global Akamai platform.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :VP Deputy General Counsel and Assistant Corporate Secretary

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :EVP - General Counsel

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Akamai's executive compensation is structurally linked to performance through a Management by Objective (MBO) framework. To ensure leadership remains fully aligned with our sustainability commitments, a designated portion of this MBO explicitly evaluates climate performance. Specifically, executive incentives are tied directly to achieving absolute, year-over-year reductions in greenhouse gas emissions generated by power consumption across the global Akamai platform.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Global Director of Corporate Sustainability and ESG Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

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

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :EVP - General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

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

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Akamai's Global Head of Sustainability and ESG Officer (CSO) holds direct accountability for driving progress toward our 2030 sustainability commitments across all global network operations. The CSO's performance is rigorously evaluated against the successful execution of these targets. Key performance indicators include transitioning to 100% renewable energy across all operations, significantly optimizing the energy efficiency of the Akamai platform, and achieving absolute net-zero emissions across our platform footprint.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other
☑ Other, please specify :SVP Infrastructure Engineering & Operations

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Operating Officer (COO)

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

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Akamai's executive compensation is structurally linked to performance through a Management by Objective (MBO) framework. To ensure leadership remains fully aligned with our sustainability commitments, a designated portion of this MBO explicitly evaluates climate performance. Specifically, executive incentives are tied directly to achieving absolute, year-over-year reductions in greenhouse gas emissions generated by power consumption across the global Akamai platform.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Human Resources Officer (CHRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Akamai's executive compensation is structurally linked to performance through a Management by Objective (MBO) framework. To ensure leadership remains fully aligned with our sustainability commitments, a designated portion of this MBO explicitly evaluates climate performance. Specifically, executive incentives are tied directly to achieving absolute, year-over-year reductions in greenhouse gas emissions generated by power consumption across the global Akamai platform.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Vice President of Product and Platform Architectures (CTG)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Operating Officer (COO)

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

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Akamai's executive compensation is structurally linked to performance through a Management by Objective (MBO) framework. To ensure leadership remains fully aligned with our sustainability commitments, a designated portion of this MBO explicitly evaluates climate performance. Specifically, executive incentives are tied directly to achieving absolute, year-over-year reductions in greenhouse gas emissions generated by power consumption across the global Akamai platform.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Other committee, please specify :EMS Management Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Cross functional corporate committee

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

Select from:

☑ Not reported to the board

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Environmental Management System (EMS) Management Committee plays a pivotal role in shaping our long-term sustainability strategy. This dedicated governance body is rigorously tasked with assessing emerging environmental trends, regulatory shifts, and evolving climate dynamics. Furthermore, the committee actively oversees the strategic management of our natural resource dependencies and direct operational impacts. By comprehensively evaluating both physical and transition climate risks, the committee ensures our business remains highly resilient, while simultaneously identifying and capitalizing on innovative opportunities to drive sustainable growth and corporate stewardship.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Akamai directly aligns executive compensation with our sustainability commitments by subjecting financial performance payouts to a +/- 5% modifier based on measurable climate Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). Platform Decarbonization: Achieving a 10% year-over-year reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across the Akamai platform to maintain a trajectory consistent with our 2030 net-zero goal. Existing Partner Expansion: Securing a 3% year-over-year increase in direct renewable energy procurement from our current data center partners. Sustainable Facility Onboarding: Ensuring 50% of all new data center facilities are powered by 100% renewable energy through direct pass-through contracts with our partners. These strategic KPIs ensure leadership is financially incentivized to drive the rigorous operational efficiencies and proactive supplier engagements required to realize our overarching goals of 100% renewable energy and absolute net-zero emissions.

Water

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

Select from:

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

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our most significant water usage is not under our operational control today, it is controlled by our data center colocation partners. There is a potential that water conservation would be included in our metrics in the future only if water became a material issue for the company.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Akamai's executives are compensated based on their performance, using a management approach known as Management by Objective (MBO). A portion of the MBO framework focuses explicitly on climate performance and absolute year-over-year emissions reductions from the power used across the Akamai platform. The reward for meeting these targets may include either a percentage of salary compensation or additional shares. To compensate for progress toward the MBO, the company utilizes performance-based vesting restricted stock units, or PRSUs, which require meeting rigorous targets to vest, including those specific targets related directly to climate. Additionally, Akamai grants restricted stock units that require meeting relative total shareholder return or TSR targets to vest longer-term. This approach guarantees a holistic and efficient plan to encourage and value executives' efforts in minimizing the company's carbon footprint.

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

Reducing absolute year-over-year emissions and power usage helps Akamai work toward achieving some of its 2030 goals, including net-zero emissions and build efficiency.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Akamai's executives are compensated based on their performance, using a management approach known as Management by Objective (MBO). A portion of the MBO framework focuses explicitly on climate performance and absolute year-over-year emissions reductions from the power used across the Akamai platform. The reward for meeting these targets may include either a percentage of salary compensation or additional shares. To compensate for progress toward the MBO, the company utilizes performance-based vesting restricted stock units, or PRSUs, which require meeting rigorous targets to vest, including those specific targets related directly to climate. Additionally, Akamai grants restricted stock units that require meeting relative total shareholder return or TSR targets to vest longer-term. This approach guarantees a holistic and efficient plan to encourage and value executives' efforts in minimizing the company's carbon footprint.

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

Reducing absolute year-over-year emissions and power usage helps Akamai work toward achieving some of its 2030 goals, including net-zero emissions and build efficiency.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Akamai's executives are compensated based on their performance, using a management approach known as Management by Objective (MBO). A portion of the MBO framework focuses explicitly on climate performance and absolute year-over-year emissions reductions from the power used across the Akamai platform. The reward for meeting these targets may include either a percentage of salary compensation or additional shares. To compensate for progress toward the MBO, the company utilizes performance-based vesting restricted stock units, or PRSUs, which require meeting rigorous targets to vest, including those specific targets related directly to climate. Additionally, Akamai grants restricted stock units that require meeting relative total shareholder return or TSR targets to vest longer-term. This approach guarantees a holistic and efficient plan to encourage and value executives' efforts in minimizing the company's carbon footprint.

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

Reducing absolute year-over-year emissions and power usage helps Akamai work toward achieving some of its 2030 goals, including net-zero emissions and build efficiency.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Akamai's executives are compensated based on their performance, using a management approach known as Management by Objective (MBO). A portion of the MBO framework focuses explicitly on climate performance and absolute year-over-year emissions reductions from the power used across the Akamai platform. The reward for meeting these targets may include either a percentage of salary compensation or additional shares. To compensate for progress toward the MBO, the company utilizes performance-based vesting restricted stock units, or PRSUs, which require meeting rigorous targets to vest, including those specific targets related directly to climate. Additionally, Akamai grants restricted stock units that require meeting relative total shareholder return or TSR targets to vest longer-term. This approach guarantees a holistic and efficient plan to encourage and value executives' efforts in minimizing the company's carbon footprint.

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

Reducing absolute year-over-year emissions and power usage helps Akamai work toward achieving some of its 2030 goals, including net-zero emissions and build efficiency.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ General Counsel

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Akamai's executives are compensated based on their performance, using a management approach known as Management by Objective (MBO). A portion of the MBO framework focuses explicitly on climate performance and absolute year-over-year emissions reductions from the power used across the Akamai platform. The reward for meeting these targets may include either a percentage of salary compensation or additional shares. To compensate for progress toward the MBO, the company utilizes performance-based vesting restricted stock units, or PRSUs, which require meeting rigorous targets to vest, including those specific targets related directly to climate. Additionally, Akamai grants restricted stock units that require meeting relative total shareholder return or TSR targets to vest longer-term. This approach guarantees a holistic and efficient plan to encourage and value executives' efforts in minimizing the company's carbon footprint.

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

Reducing absolute year-over-year emissions and power usage helps Akamai work toward achieving some of its 2030 goals, including net-zero emissions and build efficiency.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :EVP and Chief HR Officer

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Akamai's executives are compensated based on their performance, using a management approach known as Management by Objective (MBO). A portion of the MBO framework focuses explicitly on climate performance and absolute year-over-year emissions reductions from the power used across the Akamai platform. The reward for meeting these targets may include either a percentage of salary compensation or additional shares. To compensate for progress toward the MBO, the company utilizes performance-based vesting restricted stock units, or PRSUs, which require meeting rigorous targets to vest, including those specific targets related directly to climate. Additionally, Akamai grants restricted stock units that require meeting relative total shareholder return or TSR targets to vest longer-term. This approach guarantees a holistic and efficient plan to encourage and value executives' efforts in minimizing the company's carbon footprint.

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

Reducing absolute year-over-year emissions and power usage helps Akamai work toward achieving some of its 2030 goals, including net-zero emissions and build efficiency.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Sustainability specialist

☑ Other sustainability specialist, please specify :Global Director of Corporate Sustainability and ESG Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Promotion

☑ Salary increase

☑ Shares

☑ Other, please specify :Internal company award and public recognition.

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Global Head of Sustainability and ESG Officer (CSO) is responsible for progressing toward achieving our 2030 goals with the objective encompassing all global network operations. The CSO will be measured against implementing our 2030 sustainability goals, including incorporating renewable energy sources to cover 100% of operations, creating a more energy-efficient Akamai platform, and getting 100% of all platform emissions to net-zero. The attainment of these objectives is directly linked to financial compensation, percentage of salary bonus, salary increase, and additional RSU shares.

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

These incentives drive the work toward our five 2030 goals: Net-zero emissions, 100% renewable energy, build efficiency, engage suppliers, and circularity.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Sustainability specialist

☑ Other sustainability specialist, please specify :Akamai Corporate Sustainability team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Promotion

☑ Salary increase
☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets
☑ Progress towards environmental targets
☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

Emission reduction
☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
☑ Reduction in emissions intensity
☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency
☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Engagement
☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Corporate Sustainability team receives recognition for their performance and efforts toward achieving our 2030 goals. The team is evaluated annually based on their progress in meeting public and corporate objectives. The CSO thoroughly reviews the team's contributions to determine if they have met or exceeded expectations. Upon the completion of the review, every team member who contributed to the project is entitled to receive additional compensation, which may include salary increments and/or share compensation, as a reward for their diligent efforts and hard work.

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

These incentives drive the work toward our five 2030 goals: Net-zero emissions, 100% renewable energy, build efficiency, engage suppliers, and circularity.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :EVP Sales

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Akamai's executives are compensated based on their performance, using a management approach known as Management by Objective (MBO). A portion of the MBO framework focuses explicitly on climate performance and absolute year-over-year emissions reductions from the power used across the Akamai platform. The reward for meeting these targets may include either a percentage of salary compensation or additional shares. To compensate for progress toward the MBO, the company utilizes performance-based vesting restricted stock units, or PRSUs, which require meeting rigorous targets to vest, including those specific targets related directly to climate. Additionally, Akamai grants restricted stock units that require meeting relative total shareholder return or TSR targets to vest longer-term. This approach guarantees a holistic and efficient plan to encourage and value executives' efforts in minimizing the company's carbon footprint.

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

Reducing absolute year-over-year emissions and power usage helps Akamai work toward achieving some of its 2030 goals, including net-zero emissions and build efficiency.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

At Akamai, we believe the internet represents boundless opportunity; it can bring the world closer together and facilitate greater understanding among people across the globe. We are proud to be a part of the essential fabric of the internet, creating a better future for all. We also believe that operating our business with integrity, a small environmental footprint, and respect for human rights is fundamental to unlocking the potential of the internet and an essential value for our customers and the communities in which we operate. Our sustainability policy covers Akamai's organization-wide operations and value chain. Please see akamaisustainability.com for more details.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Pursuing operational efficiency, engaging our suppliers, and addressing embodied emissions.

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

☑ Other water-related commitment, please specify :We work to proactively assess and mitigate our water-related impacts, using tools like the WRI Aqueduct tool to monitor water stress.

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Other social commitment, please specify :Our approach to technology deployment is guided by principles of integrity, transparency, and respect for human rights. We work to ensure that innovation supports not only positive social outcomes but also environmental stewardship.

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of biodiversity-related performance standards

☑ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices

☑ Other additional reference/description, please specify :Our approach is to minimize waste and maximize the value of our resources through a circular economy model, considering a lifecycle perspective in our operations.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Corporate-Sustainability-Policy.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

At Akamai, we believe the internet represents boundless opportunity; it can bring the world closer together and facilitate greater understanding among people across the globe. We are proud to be a part of the essential fabric of the internet, creating a better future for all. We also believe that operating our business with integrity, a small environmental footprint, and respect for human rights is fundamental to unlocking the potential of the internet and an essential value for our customers and the communities in which we operate. Our Water Stewardship Policy covers Akamai's organization-wide operations and value chain. Please see akamaisustainability.com for more details.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

☑ Other water-related commitment, please specify :Supplier Engagement: To encourage data center and office partners to use advanced, water-efficient cooling technologies and to incentivize them for providing high-quality water consumption data

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Other additional reference/description, please specify :Transparency and Reporting: To regularly report on water usage, conservation efforts, and operational impacts to maintain transparency and accountability

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Water-Stewardship-Policy.pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

At Akamai, we believe the internet represents boundless opportunity; it can bring the world closer together and facilitate greater understanding among people across the globe. We are proud to be a part of the essential fabric of the internet, creating a better future for all. We also believe that operating our business with integrity, a small environmental footprint, and respect for human rights is fundamental to unlocking the potential of the internet and an essential value for our customers and the communities in which we operate. Our Biodiversity Policy covers Akamai's organization-wide operations and value chain. Please see akamaisustainability.com for more details.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Integration into Business Decisions: To integrate biodiversity considerations into procurement, infrastructure development, and other business decisions.

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of biodiversity-related performance standards

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

☑ Other additional reference/description, please specify :Stakeholder and Supplier Engagement: To engage with stakeholders on conservation and restoration and to partner with suppliers who demonstrate a commitment to biodiversity conservation and Transparent Reporting: To ensure transparent reporting on bio

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Akamai-Biodiversity-Policy.pdf

Row 5

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

At Akamai, we believe the internet represents boundless opportunity; it can bring the world closer together and facilitate greater understanding among people across the globe. We are proud to be a part of the essential fabric of the internet, creating a better future for all. We also believe that operating our business with integrity, a small environmental footprint, and respect for human rights is fundamental to unlocking the potential of the internet and an essential value for our customers and the communities in which we operate. Our Plastics Policy covers Akamai's organization-wide operations and value chain. Please see akamaisustainability.com for more details.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Akamai actively collaborates with our suppliers to reduce plastic waste, especially single-use plastics.

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Akamai-Plastics-Policy-2025.pdf

Row 6

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

At Akamai, we believe the internet represents boundless opportunity; it can bring the world closer together and facilitate greater understanding among people across the globe. We are proud to be a part of the essential fabric of the internet, creating a better future for all. We also believe that operating our business with integrity, a small environmental footprint, and respect for human rights is fundamental to unlocking the potential of the internet and an essential value for our customers and the communities in which we operate. Our AI Sustainability Policy covers Akamai's organization-wide operations and upstream and downstream value chains. Please see akamaisustainability.com for more details.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Sustainable AI design and development, environmentally responsible AI operations, and sustainable partnerships and vendor collaboration.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Akamai-AI-Sustainability-Policy.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Ceres

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

☑ The Climate Pledge

☑ We Are Still In

☑ Other, please specify :CEBA, CEBI, Emissions First Partnership, ZeroGrid Initiative, Media Climate Accord, IFRS S1 and S2

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

Akamai actively participates in a range of collaborative frameworks and initiatives to advance its sustainability goals, engage with stakeholders, and contribute to systemic decarbonization. Our role within these key partnerships is detailed below: High-Level Commitments & Transparency • The Climate Pledge: As a signatory, Akamai reinforces its dedication to achieving net-zero carbon emissions across all relevant scopes by 2040, a decade ahead of the Paris Agreement's goal. This commitment serves as a public reaffirmation of our ambition for a 1.5°C future. • IFRS S1 & S2: Akamai has aligned on maintaining strong climate governance structures that ensure accountability, drive sustainability initiatives, and align with global best practices. A key element of this governance approach has been focused on adhering to the recommendations of the TCFD, which has served as a foundation for our climate-related reporting and risk management strategies. As the TCFD will be evolving into the IFRS S1 and S2 standards, we recently took our first step toward this transition by publishing our IFRS S2 with TCFD disclosure to akamaisustainability.com. • Ceres & We Are Still In (America Is All In): Through our membership with Ceres and as a signatory to the America Is All In coalition, Akamai lends its corporate voice to advocate for strong climate and clean energy policies. Our participation involves engaging in policy discussions and supporting strategic investments in the clean energy economy. Energy & Grid Decarbonization • Corporate Energy Buyers Alliance (CEBA) & Clean Energy Buyers Institute (CEBI): Akamai plays a leadership role within CEBA to streamline and accelerate clean energy procurement within the data center sector. Our experts lead CEBA "boot camp" training sessions to educate our supply chain partners on navigating energy markets and procurement solutions. We also actively participate in CEBA Connect panels and working groups and engage with CEBI’s Decarbonizing Industrial Supply Chain Energy (DISC-e) program to address embodied emissions. • Emissions First Partnership (EFP): Akamai is a founding member of the EFP, an initiative focused on moving beyond simple megawatt-hour matching to prioritize the quantified, consequential emissions impact of clean energy projects. We work with EFP to advocate for an "emissions first" approach that maximizes real-world carbon reductions and accelerates global decarbonization. • ZEROgrid Initiative: Akamai partners with the ZEROgrid Initiative to accelerate the transition to a decarbonized and reliable grid. We actively contribute to its Reliability Advisory Initiative (RAI), which fosters collaboration between corporate energy buyers and grid operators to address challenges related to resource adequacy, load forecasting, and the integration of emerging clean technologies. • Media Climate Accord: In

partnership with Media Tech Sustainability Series and Greening of Streaming, Akamai helped launch the Media Climate Accord, which unites content creators, broadcasters, studios, vendors, streamers, and infrastructure providers in a common goal: to achieve net-zero emissions by 2040, and to transform the media industry into a beacon of climate innovation, collaboration, and accountability.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Yes

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, my organization is registered

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

U.S. Lobbying Disclosure Act (LDA)

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

Akamai actively advocates for forward-looking public policies that align with our long-term sustainability goals, corporate values, and the urgent global need for climate action. As the company that powers and protects life online, we recognize that the resilience of digital infrastructure is fundamentally linked to the stability of the global power grid. By engaging in policy dialogues centered on clean energy accessibility, grid reliability, and transparent climate accountability, we help shape regulatory frameworks that support our operational sustainability. We believe that well-structured, science-based policies do more than just mitigate environmental risk; they foster a dynamic business environment that accelerates the transition to a low-carbon economy and encourages broader ecological stewardship. Ultimately, this strategic advocacy serves as a crucial lever in achieving Akamai's ambitious 2030 targets: securing 100% renewable energy for our operations, driving our absolute carbon emissions to net-zero, and embedding rigorous circular economy practices throughout our global facilities and data center network.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Other businesses

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Other businesses

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Akamai joined other businesses in expressing public support for Pennsylvania's PRESS legislation (Pennsylvania Reliable Energy Sustainability Standard), which aims to advance clean energy, foster sustainability, and drive economic growth in the state. This legislation aligns with Akamai's goals of achieving 100% renewable energy and reducing emissions by 2030. Key elements Akamai endorses include: • Clean Energy Infrastructure PRESS will fund renewable energy projects, making Pennsylvania a regional leader in clean energy and reducing dependence on fossil fuels. • Sustainability Innovation Hub PRESS proposes a hub to bring together businesses, universities, and government to drive sustainability innovation — an initiative aligned with Akamai's focus on collaborative, climate-focused solutions. • Workforce Development PRESS will support training programs to build a skilled workforce in renewable energy, with a focus on including marginalized communities. • Corporate Renewable Energy Incentives The legislation offers incentives for companies to adopt renewable energy, helping businesses lower operational emissions and supporting sustainable growth.

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other businesses

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Other businesses

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Akamai, along with a coalition of major commercial and industrial energy customers operating in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, issued a joint statement urging policymakers to modernize the Southeast's electricity grid to better support economic growth and reliability. The group advocated for enabling more voluntary customer investments in clean energy by prioritizing interconnection requests and streamlining siting and permitting procedures, noting that current utility offerings are often limited or oversubscribed. Furthermore, the coalition advised regulators to minimize the risk of stranded assets by prioritizing market-ready renewables over fuel-dependent resources, mandating competitive procurement processes for new generation, and exploring regional resource pooling to optimize reliability and cost.

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Labor, business, utility, and environmental stakeholders

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Labor, business, utility, and environmental stakeholders

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Akamai, along with a diverse coalition of labor, business, utility, and environmental stakeholders, urged California legislators to pass AB 825. The letter supported authorizing California's voluntary participation in a new independent regional energy organization, a move projected to save ratepayers over $1 billion annually and reduce grid stress by 40% during critical periods. By integrating with a broader western market while retaining state control over climate policies, the signatories argue the bill will enhance reliability, reduce blackouts, and accelerate the transition to affordable clean energy.

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other businesses

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Other businesses

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

In late 2025, Akamai joined a coalition of major Illinois employers in expressing public support for the Clean and Reliable Grid Affordability (CRGA) Act (HB4116/SB25 HA002). This omnibus legislation was introduced to modernize Illinois’ energy infrastructure, address rising operational costs, and correct the state’s trajectory toward its 100% clean energy goals. Our advocacy prioritizes three strategic outcomes that directly impact our operational efficiency: • Cost Control via Technology: We support the mandate for Advanced Transmission Technologies (ATTs). While traditional transmission lines take an average of 10 years to build, ATTs optimize existing infrastructure immediately. This shift is projected to save the market $5 billion annually in production costs while doubling renewable capacity. • Speed to Market: Utility interconnection delays currently throttle the deployment of electric fleets. We are championing the Powering Up Illinois provision, which enforces strict timelines for utility energization, ensuring our infrastructure keeps pace with our capital investments. • Turning Assets into Revenue: We are pushing for robust virtual power plant (VPP) programs. These policies will allow businesses to aggregate our onsite energy storage and be compensated for stabilizing the grid during peak hours, effectively transforming resilience hardware into revenue-generating assets. Modernizing the grid is a prerequisite for our future growth. This framework ensures that Illinois public infrastructure evolves alongside private innovation, replacing market uncertainty with long-term stability. By preparing the grid for increased demand and advanced technologies, we secure the operational resilience required to remain competitive in a decarbonizing economy.

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Climate-related targets

☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Water-related targets
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

All

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

FY-2025-Climate-Related-Financial-Disclosure-Report-IFRS-S2-with-TCFD.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

At Akamai, responding to the IFRS S2 requirements is essential to demonstrating the Company's commitment to transparency, resilience, and leadership in sustainability. By aligning with IFRS S2 guidelines and the underlying TCFD framework, Akamai provides stakeholders with a clear understanding of how the Company identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks and opportunities across its operations and value chain.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP)

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

All

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Strategic-Adoption-of-the-IPCC-RCP-Framework-Executive-Summary (2026 Revision).pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Please see the "Strategic Adoption of the IPCC RCP Framework Executive Summary" for more details.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP)

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

All

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

IPCC-RCP-Executive-Summary (2025 Revision).pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Please see the "IPCC RCP Executive Summary" for more details.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Climate-related targets

☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Public policy engagement

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Full disclosure

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Akamai-Sustainability-Report (FY25).pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Please see the FY25 sustainability report for more details.

Row 5

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply
☑ IFRS

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change
☑ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Governance
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures
☑ Climate-related targets
☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Full disclosure

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

FY-2025-Climate-Related-Financial-Disclosure-Report-(IFRS-S2-with-TCFD).pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Please see the "IFRS S2 with TCFD" document for more details.

Row 6

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Full disclosure

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Key Metrics Addendum – Akamai Sustainability.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Akamai publishes key metrics on its microsite each year.

Row 7

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Pages 9 - 39

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Akamai 2026 Proxy Statement.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

As a vital part of the internet, Akamai takes responsibility for reducing our environmental impact on society. To fulfill that commitment, we are focused on achieving five goals to reduce and mitigate our environmental effects by 2030. This is displayed in both our sustainability report and proxy statement.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :Please see our commitment to 1.5C - https://www.akamaisustainability.com/indicators/net_zero_emissions/our_commitment_to_1_5C/multi_our_commitment_to_1_5C

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The self healing nature of Akamai's network represents an assumption in this scenario as it will be helpful in navigating weather-related disruptions to some degree while we continue to focus on our overall strategy of pursuing a 1.5˚C future.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

As a result of our utilization of the Akamai network, which boasts a distinctive distribution of servers across the globe that possess self-healing capabilities, we recognize the importance of prioritizing climate transition. It is imperative to consider the potential decline in service quality that would occur if severe weather conditions were to affect numerous geographic regions concurrently and persistently.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available water scenario, please specify :Please learn more about our water program and our water policy at the links below: https://www.akamaisustainability.com/indicators/circularity/water/multi_water

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Akamai's primary water withdrawal comes from chilled water used to cool our network hardware in leased data center spaces. We have used the WRI Aqueduct tool and determined that we have facilities that fall into the high to very high water stress category. We currently do not have the data to support accurate measurements of the water withdrawal or discharge at these sites, however we currently do not have reason to believe that we are causing additional water stress from our operations based on the current contracts we have in place and the suppliers that we work with.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Akamai recognizes a need to evolve our water program and strategy internally. We are working on further understanding the effects we are having on water across our value chain and our water related risks. We are setting out to bolster our data set to evaluate our operations in water stressed areas and evolve our strategy to engage our suppliers further in this effort. We are assessing our water risks and impacts with scrutiny to understand what our suppliers are doing to address water risks within their operations and get accurate data for our suppliers on water withdrawal and discharge. Our goal in relation to our suppliers is to ensure all high impact suppliers are part of our Responsible Supply Chain Program. Akamai has facilities globally, and some are considered to be in water-stressed areas. However, according to the information we have today, we have proper water conservation at our offices and still maintain access to clean water sources for our employees.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 1.9

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Limits global warming to below 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. This is the most ambitious emissions scenario, and it requires rapid and deep reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

High-level recommendations we would need to work toward in our space as an IaaS company: • Invest in renewable energy: IaaS companies should invest in renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, to power their data centers and other infrastructure. • Efficient use of resources: IaaS companies should use resources efficiently, such as by optimizing their cooling systems and using energy-efficient hardware. • Carbon offsetting: IaaS companies should offset their greenhouse gas emissions by investing in projects that reduce emissions, such as investing in renewable energy projects.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This is a more achievable emissions scenario, but it still requires significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. It is aligned with the Paris Agreement goals, and it is likely to have significant benefits for the planet.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

High-level recommendations we would need to work toward in our space as an IaaS company: • Continue to invest in renewable energy: IaaS companies should continue to invest in renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power. • Improve energy efficiency: IaaS companies should improve the energy efficiency of their data centers and other infrastructure. • Support carbon pricing: IaaS companies should support carbon pricing policies, which would put a price on carbon emissions and encourage companies to reduce their emissions.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 3.4

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Consumer attention to impact
☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer
☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This is a less ambitious emissions scenario, but it is still possible to achieve with significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. It is not aligned with the Paris Agreement goals, but it is likely to have some benefits for the planet.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

High-level recommendations we would need to work toward in our space as an IaaS company: • Invest in low-carbon technologies: IaaS companies should invest in low-carbon technologies, such as energy-efficient hardware and carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology. • Support research and development: IaaS companies should support research and development into new low-carbon technologies. • Advocate for climate policies: IaaS companies should advocate for climate policies that will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical
☑ Market
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Consumer attention to impact
☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This is a high emissions scenario, and it is not aligned with the Paris Agreement goals. It is likely to have significant impacts on the planet, including more extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and changes in agricultural yields.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

High-level recommendations we would need to work toward in our space as an IaaS company: • Invest in low-carbon technologies: IaaS companies should invest in low-carbon technologies, such as energy-efficient hardware and carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology. • Support research and development: IaaS companies should support research and development into new low-carbon technologies. • Advocate for climate policies: IaaS companies should advocate for climate policies that will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 6.0

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This is the highest emissions scenario, and it is very unlikely to be achieved. It is useful for assessing the worst-case impacts of climate change.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

High-level recommendations we would need to work toward in our space as an IaaS company: • Focus on adaptation: IaaS companies should focus on adaptation measures to reduce the impacts of climate change, such as building data centers in areas that are less vulnerable to extreme weather events. • Support research and development: IaaS companies should support research and development into new adaptation technologies. • Advocate for climate policies: IaaS companies should advocate for climate policies that will help to reduce the impacts of climate change.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical
☑ Market
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Consumer attention to impact
☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer
☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario does not assume any specific emissions reductions. It is useful for assessing the impacts of climate change if we do not take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

High-level recommendations we would need to work toward in our space as an IaaS company: • Prepare for the worst: IaaS companies should prepare for the worst-case impacts of climate change, such as by developing contingency plans for when their data centers are impacted by extreme weather events. • Support research and development: IaaS companies should support research and development into new technologies that will help to mitigate the impacts of climate change. • Advocate for climate policies: IaaS companies should advocate for climate policies that will help to reduce the impacts of climate change.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios
☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario does not assume any specific emissions reductions. It is useful for assessing the impacts of climate change if we do not take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

High-level recommendations we would need to work toward in our space as an IaaS company: • Prepare for the worst: IaaS companies should prepare for the worst-case impacts of climate change, such as by developing contingency plans for when their data centers are impacted by extreme weather events. • Support research and development: IaaS companies should support research and development into new technologies that will help to mitigate the impacts of climate change. • Advocate for climate policies: IaaS companies should advocate for climate policies that will help to reduce the impacts of climate change.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Our net-zero target is not an arbitrary milestone; it is a calculated response to verified climate risk models. We have formalized our alignment with the IPCC's Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs), specifically anchoring our strategy to RCP 1.9 and RCP 2.6. These pathways serve as our navigational North Star, as they represent the primary scenarios scientifically proven to be compatible with limiting global warming to 1.5°C. Why Model Against RCP 1.9? RCP 1.9 is the most ambitious climate pathway, requiring rapid and deep decarbonization. By stress-testing our operations against this specific model, we are doing two things: • Future-Proofing Assets: We design our infrastructure with climate adaptation in mind, ensuring our data centers remain robust against the specific physical risks — such as thermal stress and water scarcity — predicted by these warming models. • Validating the Roadmap: We have anchored our 2030 target to the demanding standards of RCP 1.9. By adhering to this pathway, we ensure our approach to net-zero is verifiable and substantive, backed by the physics required to limit warming to 1.5°C. We view this alignment as a core component of our risk management strategy under our Environmental Management System (EMS). By planning for rigorous climate scenarios, we proactively enhance our business resilience against evolving regulatory landscapes and potential operational disruptions. A New Operational Standard: Real-Time Emissions Accounting To meet the rigor of RCP 1.9, we must move beyond lagging annual indicators. We continue to integrate real-time emissions accounting across all our data center regions. By partnering with data leaders like WattTime and REsurety, we are working toward tracking carbon intensity on an hourly basis. Why Hourly Granularity Matters The carbon intensity of the grid changes every minute. A server running at 2 PM during the clean-power peak has a completely different footprint than a server running at 7 PM at the emissions-intense peak. By tracking this variance, we unlock two competitive advantages: • Carbon-Aware Network Analysis: Our globally distributed architecture dynamically routes traffic to ensure optimal customer performance. By integrating emissions metrics into our operational intelligence, we are beginning to map the relationship between network demand and regional grid carbon intensity. This foundational research provides a deeper understanding of our energy footprint and will inform our long-term efficiency strategies. • Regulatory Readiness: As global disclosure mandates become increasingly rigorous and stakeholders demand greater transparency, broad estimations are no longer sufficient. Our capacity to deliver granular, market-based emissions data positions Akamai well ahead of emerging compliance curves. This precise level of traceability not only ensures we are prepared for evolving global standards, but also provides our customers with the highly impactful data they require for their own Scope 3 reporting.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Our net-zero target is not an arbitrary milestone; it is a calculated response to verified climate risk models. We have formalized our alignment with the IPCC's Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs), specifically anchoring our strategy to RCP 1.9 and RCP 2.6. These pathways serve as our navigational North Star, as they represent the primary scenarios scientifically proven to be compatible with limiting global warming to 1.5°C. Why Model Against RCP 1.9? RCP 1.9 is the most ambitious climate pathway, requiring rapid and deep decarbonization. By stress-testing our operations against this specific model, we are doing two things: • Future-Proofing Assets: We design our infrastructure with climate adaptation in mind, ensuring our data centers remain robust against the specific physical risks — such as thermal stress and water scarcity — predicted by these warming models. • Validating the Roadmap: We have anchored our 2030 target to the demanding standards of RCP 1.9. By adhering to this pathway, we ensure our approach to net-zero is verifiable and substantive, backed by the physics required to limit warming to 1.5°C. We view this alignment as a core component of our risk management strategy under our Environmental Management System (EMS). By planning for rigorous climate scenarios, we proactively enhance our business resilience against evolving regulatory landscapes and potential operational disruptions.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

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

Akamai is a global consumer of electricity, not an energy producer. Our ability to power our operations is directly dependent on the existing infrastructure of the local and regional energy grids where our thousands of servers are deployed. • Grid Dependency: Our globally distributed platform must draw power from grids worldwide. In many regions, these grids still rely on fossil fuels to meet baseline energy demand. As a result, ceasing all spending related to fossil fuels would be operationally impossible without shutting down significant portions of our network and disrupting services for our customers. • Operational Model: We primarily operate within leased colocation data centers where we do not have direct operational control over the facility's utility contracts or the energy mix provided by the local utility. Our spending is for the service of space, power, and cooling, and the carbon content of that power is determined by our partners and the local grid. • Our Strategy: Driving a Tangible Transition Recognizing these systemic constraints, our strategy focuses on the most impactful actions we can take as an energy consumer to drive the transition away from fossil fuels. Instead of a simple divestment pledge, we are actively working to change the energy mix itself through: • Investing in New Clean Energy: Our primary strategy is to invest in purchaser-caused renewable energy. This directly funds the construction of new solar and wind farms, adding clean capacity to the grid that displaces the need for fossil fuel generation. • Value Chain Engagement: We work continuously with our data center partners to increase their procurement of renewable energy, using our position as a customer to encourage broader decarbonization throughout our value chain. While an immediate cessation of all spending that indirectly involves fossil fuels is not practical, our entire climate strategy is structured to systematically eliminate our reliance on them and to use our resources to accelerate the broader energy transition.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

Akamai employs various feedback mechanisms to ensure transparency and stakeholder engagement in its climate transition plan: • Annual Sustainability Report: Publishes detailed environmental strategies, targets, and progress, inviting stakeholder feedback through specified channels. • Stakeholder Engagement Sessions: Hosts sessions for shareholders, customers, and partners to review initiatives and provide direct feedback. • Investor Relations Communication: Maintains open lines with investors for inquiries or comments on climate strategies, addressed by senior management. • Online Feedback Platforms: Offers website contact forms and dedicated emails for sustainability inquiries, facilitating stakeholder input. • Participation in ESG Frameworks: Engages with ESG rating agencies and reporting frameworks like the CDP, enabling stakeholders to review disclosures and provide feedback. • Customer and Partner Surveys: Distributes surveys to gather perceptions of its climate efforts, informing future strategies. • Employee Engagement Programs: Provides internal channels like workshops and suggestion programs for employees to contribute to sustainability practices. • Social Media Monitoring: Observes social media and public forums for informal feedback to refine the climate transition plan. • Collaborations with Environmental Organizations: Partners with NGOs and industry groups to receive expert feedback and stay informed on best

practices. These mechanisms foster transparency and active stakeholder involvement, ensuring Akamai's environmental strategies align with expectations and effectively contribute to global sustainability goals.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

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

Akamai's 2030 sustainability goals include the three main parts of the business: Cloud computing, security, and content delivery. This scope represents a significant dependency for our transition plan. To remain steadfast in our commitment to net-zero, Akamai has joined the Climate Pledge to publicly reaffirm the company's ambition for a 1.5°C future. In addition to our standard disclosure process through the CDP or IFRS, which highlights our progress and new and emerging targets year over year, this alignment with the Climate Pledge will ensure that our stakeholders are well informed and engaged in our sustainability strategy as we make progress toward achieving net-zero.

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

Each of the last three years (FY23, FY24, FY25) Akamai has increased its total renewable energy usage derived from virtual Power Purchase Agreements (investing in new clean energy) and data center partners (value chain engagement), signaling our progress toward our environmental goals.

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

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Considering climate-related risks and opportunities, Akamai has realized an opportunity to build more efficient products and services. The foundation of our product offering is our globally distributed edge platform, so to make our business model sustainable, our engineers are constantly iterating our software and hardware to be as efficient as possible. As a result, a good portion of our product offerings' main benefits includes increased efficiency for our customers. • EdgeWorkers enables developers to create and deploy microservices across more than a quarter of a million edge servers deployed around the globe. When development teams activate

code at the Edge, they push data, insights, and logic closer to their end-users, lowering the impact on energy utilization and emissions output on services that would have traditionally been in a centralized data center. In addition, Akamai's high-performance and scalable implementation model ensures that data and computation are not hampered by latency issues that can negatively impact digital experiences. With EdgeWorkers, the product can help development teams create innovative services and manage Akamai as code as part of their digital infrastructure, with lower emissions impact by everything happening at the Edge. • Akamai's Image and Video Manager (IVM) intelligently optimizes images and videos with the combination of quality, format, and size best suited for every device and browser. At its most basic level, IVM delivers website videos and images in the most efficient way possible by reducing the bytes needed for images, videos, and animated GIFs across desktop, mobile, and apps for lighter, less energy-intensive pages for better overall site performance. • Function as a service (FaaS) provides a platform that allows you to build modular applications. In addition, we created pre-packaged functions, so our customers can make them faster - all without having to manage any underlying infrastructure, reducing customer emissions impact at a centralized data center with dedicated infrastructure.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Akamai recognizes the impact that data center electricity usage has on emissions. As responsible corporate citizen, we collaborate with our data center partners to procure and put net-new renewable energy back on the grid whenever possible. This critical work is exemplified through our partnership with the Corporate Energy Buyers Alliance (CEBA) and our activities with the global supply chain team. Akamai is actively involved in the CEBA boot camps to further our sustainability commitment. These boot camps provide training to educate and activate landlords through fundamental education offered by market leaders. Participants can attend virtual and in-person workshops that include essential in-depth, and project-specific education on energy efficiency strategies and associated technologies, on-site and off-site renewable energy generation, and a compelling business case for sustainability, contracting structures, and economic considerations for project types. This program has given data center providers a unique opportunity to engage their peers and market leaders in a small-group setting with personalized support to develop a renewable energy procurement template for future projects. In addition to our involvement with CEBA, Akamai's contracts with critical data center partners seek to encourage renewable energy procurement. By encouraging our partners to procure renewable energy for their operations, we can help decarbonize the global grid. This example is one of the many ways Akamai works towards a more sustainable future.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Akamai continuously invests in R&D to improve hardware and software to keep our network running as efficiently as possible. This mindfulness highlights a core challenge. Akamai prioritizes making good on our promises for delivery, performance, and security, without compromising our commitments to sustainability. We work to ensure a superior and secure web experience for our customers in an environmentally conscious way. While there is no simple solution, Akamai's engineers look hard at our network's software and hardware infrastructure to cut excess usage and proactively eliminate inefficiencies to reduce Akamai-caused GHG emissions. Our network requires a lot of hardware which requires a substantial amount of power. With thousands of locations, getting the most out of our global platform is crucial for running our network efficiently. To do this, we build our servers to run hotter and cool them with outside air (adhering to concepts like free cooling). This work allows us to serve more traffic per box, lower our data center PUE, and lessen the impact of our operational footprint. In addition, our engineers are continually looking at software and network efficiency improvements to be deployed across the platform. As an example of this R&D work, we no longer need to power long fetches to the origin for every request, which effectively lowers our collective carbon emissions output. It may seem minuscule for a single request, but Akamai manages trillions of these requests daily, which add up quickly. This development also has vast benefits for performance and security.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Engage with our data center partners to provide Akamai with attestable zero-carbon renewable energy sources through the Future of Internet Power Documentation Requirements for Supplier Procured Renewable Energy. Purchase net-new zero-carbon renewable energy with associated bundled attributes equal to Akamai's remaining global electricity consumption in and around our major metropolitan areas through grid additionality. Work with data center providers and our office REIT partners to provide LEED and Energy-star certified buildings while meeting employee wellness standards that our employees have come to expect. Reduced impact and improved wellness for our staff are essential to our overall success. Akamai is committed to transparency in how we power our platform globally. We recognize that our platform is a crucial component of our energy consumption and where we can have the highest impact on mitigating and reducing our greenhouse gas output. Akamai addresses this issue in several ways under our program: • Data Center Partners: Engage with our data center partners to provide Akamai with attestable zero-carbon renewable energy sources through the Future of Internet Power Documentation Requirements for Supplier Procured Renewable Energy. • Net-New Renewables: Purchase net-new zero-carbon renewable energy with associated bundled attributes equal to Akamai's remaining global electricity consumption in and around our major metropolitan areas through grid additionality. • Facility Operations Approach: Work with data center providers and our office REIT partners to provide LEED and Energy-star certified buildings while meeting employee wellness standards that our employees have come to expect. Reduced impact and improved wellness for our staff are essential to our overall success. We continue to demonstrate our commitment to this in our LEED Platinum 4 and Well Platinum 2 Headquarters, which came online in Cambridge in Q4 of 2019 and received the award in 2021 and have been working to exemplify these efforts more publicly participating in legislative efforts tied to building efficiency. Akamai also owns a few data center operations. Since Akamai controls how these facilities are operated, these data centers are our most efficient. For example, in our two Akamai Owned Data Centers (AODCs), we constantly experimented with running servers hotter in Virginia and New Jersey. This work targets lowering power usage effectiveness closer to (PUE, with one being the most efficient and an average of 1.4). Akamai is pushing the threshold to achieve lower PUE by running the facilities hotter because of more advanced hardware heat tolerances that can be cooled by outside air most of the year. In addition, the facility in NJ is powered by on-site roof-top solar for most of the day. Sustainable, reliable, and efficient operations are critical to our global ambitions and the way we think about how we architect, deploy and run our network.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Time Horizons: Short-term (0–3 years) financial planning focuses on immediate investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, while medium-term (3–5 years) planning includes capital investments in resilient infrastructure and climate mitigation technologies. Long-term (5–10 years) planning centers around achieving net-zero emissions and fully transitioning to sustainable operations across the value chain. Prioritization of Risks and Opportunities: Climate-related risks and opportunities are evaluated and prioritized based on their potential financial significance. Near-term considerations include addressing regulatory requirements around carbon emissions, while medium-term strategies focus on exploring opportunities for innovation. These risks and opportunities are assessed through scenario analysis and integrated into capital allocation decisions. Integration of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities into Decision-Making: • R&D and New Technology: Akamai prioritizes R&D in low-energy consumption technologies and energy efficiency measures, ensuring that new product development aligns with climate goals. • Investment and Capital Allocation: Climate-related opportunities, such as investments in energy-efficient infrastructure, renewable energy, and carbon reduction initiatives, are embedded into Akamai's capital planning process. Akamai is flexible in reallocating capital to emerging opportunities to stay ahead of regulatory and market trends.
[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At the organization level only

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

14000000

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

1

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

1

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

1

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

Basis of Approach and Public Reporting Boundaries The EU Taxonomy applies a narrow definition to OpEx under Activity 8.1 (Data processing, hosting, and related activities), limiting eligible spend to non-capitalized direct costs for R&D, building renovations, short-term leases, and asset maintenance. Under US GAAP consolidated financial accounting, expenses for building renovations, short-term leases, routine facility maintenance, asset servicing, and circularity outlays are aggregated within broader operational cost lines. Consequently, Akamai does not break out, disaggregate, or publish separate financial figures for these specific sub-categories in public disclosures. Our public OpEx methodology focuses on disaggregated categories isolated under US GAAP—specifically ASC 730 (R&D)—while managing maintenance and circularity through internal frameworks. Category Accounting & Technical Screening • ASC 730 (Non-Capitalized R&D): Non-capitalized R&D operational spend evaluated for its direct role in reducing platform carbon intensity. Qualifying initiatives include lightweight protocols and data compression algorithms that lower CPU utilization, dynamic traffic management to optimize server sleep cycles, and telemetry engines like the Akamai Carbon Calculator. • Operational Maintenance & Asset Circularity (Internal Framework): While not published separately in public financial statements, internal practices are audited against EU Taxonomy criteria. This includes server component reconditioning and spare parts recovery to reduce embodied carbon, certified zero-waste e-waste processing (ISO 14001/eStewards/R2), and ongoing oversight of colocation operators for clean power and low-water cooling compliance.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

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

6000000

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

4.3

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

6

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

6

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

Basis of Approach and Regulatory Framework As a US company reporting under FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC), Akamai harmonizes US GAAP metrics with EU Taxonomy Activity 8.1 (Data processing, hosting, and related activities). The EU Taxonomy defines CapEx through additions to tangible assets (IAS 16), intangible assets (IAS 38), and right-of-use leased assets (IFRS 16). We translate these into US GAAP codifications—ASC 360, ASC 350-40, and ASC 842—evaluating gross additions for alignment with climate mitigation and Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) criteria. Category Accounting & Technical Screening • ASC 360 (Property, Plant, and Equipment): Capitalized additions for owned servers, storage, edge node infrastructure, and custom network hardware. Assets are screened for compute density per watt, deployment in low-PUE or clean-powered data centers, and circular design principles supporting component reuse. • ASC 350-40 (Internal-Use Software): Capitalized internal software development outlays dedicated to platform energy efficiency. Qualifying projects include intelligent traffic-routing algorithms directing requests to low-carbon nodes, real-time power telemetry engines, and code optimizations reducing CPU cycles per delivery. • ASC 842 (Right-of-Use Leased Assets): Capitalized ROU asset additions for third-party colocation space, power, and rack capacity. Facilities undergo due diligence verifying compliance with energy standards (EN 50600 or ISO 50001), clean power procurement (VPPAs or green tariffs), and DNSH criteria for water management (WRI Aqueduct screening) and certified e-waste recycling.
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization’s taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Although Akamai Technologies, Inc. is a U.S.-based parent company, our robust international footprint includes critical European subsidiaries, such as Akamai International B.V., which serve as the foundation of our regional operations. While our consolidated global enterprise is not yet subject to mandatory reporting under the EU Taxonomy, we recognize that these localized EU entities serve as the direct legal mechanism for upcoming compliance obligations under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). We are proactively preparing for these mandates at both the subsidiary and corporate levels. Our core operations align directly with the Taxonomy’s "data processing, hosting, and related activities" classification. As we assess the compliance requirements for our EU entities like Akamai International B.V., we expect these regulations to influence our strategic and financial planning across several key dimensions: • Customer Demand Dynamics: As enterprise clients in Europe and beyond pursue their own regulatory alignment and Scope 3 emissions reductions, we anticipate increased market demand for verifiably sustainable digital infrastructure from regional and global providers. • Capital Allocation Trends: Institutional investment flows may increasingly prioritize organizations that demonstrably support and align with established European environmental objectives. • Competitive Transparency: Standardized ESG reporting frameworks will enable investors and stakeholders to more consistently benchmark the sustainability performance of our European subsidiaries against competing technology providers. • Compliance Complexity: Maturing regulatory mandates will necessitate granular, auditable public disclosures detailing exactly how

our regional operational practices, capital expenditures, and operational expenses map to specific climate thresholds. By integrating these localized regulatory expectations into our overarching corporate environmental strategy today, we aim to systematically mitigate transition risks across our international entities and ensure the seamless, long-term resilience of our global business operations.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.3.4) Explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

While our current EU Taxonomy reporting has not yet been subjected to formal third-party verification, we are actively evaluating the evolving regulatory landscape and building the internal data infrastructure necessary to support independent assurance in the future. As global sustainability standards mature, we intend to align our auditing processes with these best practices. For complete transparency regarding our current methodology and alignment, please review our detailed public disclosure: Akamai EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities Statement. https://www.akamai.com/site/en/documents/corporate/eu-taxonomy-for-sustainable-activities.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Our team of engineers is constantly pushing the boundaries to improve the performance of our global platform while minimizing our environmental footprint through process, software, and hardware enhancements. Despite Akamai not having operational control of facilities across a predominant share of our network and office footprint today, we are committed to working with and encouraging our suppliers to evaluate their water-related risks, prioritize a well-defined approach to water stewardship, and implement effective water efficiency and conservation efforts. We anticipate that our efforts with our suppliers will not require additional CAPEX or OPEX in the next reporting year, for this is an initiative that is part of our already established responsible supply chain program. Please refer to our water stewardship policy for more details: https://akamaisustainability.com/governance/disclosures/
[Fixed row]

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

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

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

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Rather than letting complex data collection and measure implementation related to our global footprint limit our perspective, we use available insights to understand our general risk exposure and focus on where we can drive meaningful alignment.

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

Akamai does not apply an internal financial price to water consumption due to our operational structure, data limitations, and the hyper-local nature of water stress. Co-Located Infrastructure Model Akamai utilizes a globally distributed co-location model instead of owning physical data centers. Facility-level cooling infrastructure is managed by third-party providers. Imposing an internal price on a resource outside our direct operational control would fail to incentivize meaningful internal behavioral change. Metering and Allocation Constraints Unlike electricity, which is metered at the rack level, water usage is tracked globally at the building level. Co-location vendors rarely sub-meter water, making it technically unfeasible to allocate specific facility water usage accurately to Akamai's hardware footprint within a shared environment. Hyper-Local Risk Profile Water risk is inherently local; consumption in a water-abundant basin carries a different environmental impact than in a water-stressed region. Implementing a blanket internal price would obscure these local nuances, creating administrative complexity without driving targeted conservation. Strategic Engagement Rather than internal pricing, Akamai focuses on deploying highly efficient compute hardware to reduce total required cooling, while directly engaging co-location partners to promote closed-loop systems in high-stress watersheds.

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Change internal behavior

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

☑ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Akamai aligns its internal carbon pricing model with the market-clearing price of allowances under the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). By anchoring our internal price to an established, market-driven regulatory program, we ensure that the financial allocation for our operational carbon footprint reflects realistic economic conditions. Calculation Methodology The sustainability team determines total operational greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, focusing primarily on Scope 2 emissions from data center electricity consumption. The financial impact is calculated by multiplying total carbon emissions (in metric tons of CO2e) by the prevailing RGGI market price per ton. Example: If operational emissions equal 100,000 metric tons and the RGGI allowance price is $20 per ton, the calculated internal financial impact is $2,000,000. Strategic Impact and Abatement This market-aligned pricing framework provides a clear economic signal across our global operations. Abatement initiatives—such as renewable energy procurement, infrastructure efficiency upgrades, and carbon removal projects—directly reduce reported emissions, thereby lowering our calculated carbon liability. By embedding an established regulatory market price into our financial decision-making, Akamai systematically quantifies the economic benefits of emissions reduction, evaluates transition risks, and aligns capital allocation with broader environmental goals.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

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

☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Internal price based on high quality offsets or EACs with Market Variance

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Internal price based on high quality offsets or EACs with Market Variance

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

30

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

60

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Operations

☑ Procurement

☑ Product and R&D

☑ Opportunity management

☑ Value chain engagement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

At Akamai, we take our commitment to the environment seriously. We have implemented several initiatives to reduce our carbon footprint and transition to a more sustainable future. Our internal carbon price is one key initiative that has helped us move closer to our goals. By assigning a price to carbon emissions, we can better understand the true cost of our operations. This approach allows us to make informed decisions about reducing our emissions and investing in more sustainable practices. For example, when we calculate the cost of a new facility or investment, we look to include the cost of its carbon emissions in our analysis to understand the downstream effects of the decision better. This analysis helps us identify opportunities to reduce emissions and prioritize facilities and operations with a lower carbon impact. In addition to helping us make more sustainable decisions, our internal carbon price has helped us get closer to achieving our climate commitments. By putting a carbon price, we can invest in renewable energy and other sustainability initiatives that help reduce our impacts. Our internal tax has allowed us to accelerate our transition to a low-carbon future and make meaningful progress toward our climate goals. Overall, our internal carbon price has been a helpful tool in our efforts to reduce our carbon footprint and transition to a more sustainable future. We will continue to use this approach to guide our decision-making and ensure we do our part to protect the environment for future generations.
[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

At Akamai, we take a broad view of our emissions, including our suppliers and operations under our direct control. While we prioritize emissions reduction within our control, we also recognize the importance of critical services in paid data center spaces, such as cooling, lighting, and uninterruptible power supplies (UPS), contributing to overall energy usage. If data center vendors have at least 30 kilowatts (kW) installed, we consider this meeting the threshold for this question.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

49

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Akamai reviews data center suppliers with significant water dependencies based on two key factors: The geographic location of the facility in water-stressed regions and the cooling technology employed. We prioritize suppliers operating in high-risk water areas and those using water-intensive cooling methods. Our threshold for further engagement is when a data center's cooling system relies heavily on water, especially in regions where water scarcity is a known risk.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

49
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Approach to reducing their carbon footprint, promoting renewable energy, and enhancing overall facility efficiency

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We work closely with our suppliers and partners to ensure their operations align with our corporate values. To this end, we collaborate with our suppliers to understand their approach to reducing their carbon footprint, promoting renewable energy, and enhancing overall facility efficiency. Our Sustainability team works closely with our data center, hardware, and network suppliers, advancing clean energy and reducing emissions. To achieve our goal of working with accountable suppliers, we have created a Responsible Supply Chain Program (RSCP) that evaluates our suppliers based on their performance in areas such as the environment, labor and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement. Our RSCP program has been designed to ensure that our suppliers adhere to responsible business practices and that we work together to promote sustainability across our supply chain.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Suppliers' exposure or vulnerability to physical risks

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Akamai has used the WRI Aqueduct tool to analyze the data center colocation sites that fall within water stressed regions. Many of the sites in water stressed regions do not use water based cooling systems, however, we prioritize these locations in order to evaluate the cooling practices to ensure we are not causing additional water withdrawal from the local watershed. Additionally, Akamai uses several risk indicators to identify locations at high risk for climate change impacts, for example, areas prone to sea level rise and flooding, areas with weakening electricity grids, and areas with power constraints. We use this information to prioritize sites to include in supplier outreach surveys and selection of ISO 14001 to further assess and address our risks and opportunities.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We work with our suppliers and partners to ensure their operations align with our corporate values. We seek to understand their approach to reducing their carbon footprint, promoting renewable energy, and enhancing overall facility efficiency. Our Sustainability team works with our data center, hardware, and network suppliers, advancing clean energy and reducing emissions. Not only do we gather critical environmental data from our data center suppliers each year, but we recently advanced our Responsible Supply Chain Program by transitioning from a strategic supplier evaluation approach to a risk-based model with broader supply chain coverage. In prior years, we invited Akamai's most significant and strategic suppliers and partners — representing a substantial portion of our annual spend or holding strategic importance to our business — to participate in our supply chain review. Building on this, we expanded our scope to assess our entire supply chain using AI-enabled tools and a streamlined, audit-ready process with defined risk categories and supplier self-assessments. Based on the initial screening and strategic importance, a subset of our suppliers and partners were invited to complete a more detailed self-assessment for enhanced due diligence on environmental, social, and governance risks. These assessments will be reviewed and will inform ongoing engagement and risk mitigation activities.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our annual data center survey includes water management questions on topics like: cooling systems and water withdrawal, discharge, and consumption.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Purchasing of low-carbon or renewable energy

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Akamai encourages our colocation data center partners to align with the Corporate Colocation and Cloud Buyers' Principles—a framework we co-developed alongside the Corporate Energy Buyers Association (CEBA) and the Future of Internet Power (FoIP) initiative. Designed to support industry-wide decarbonization, these principles establish collaborative environmental expectations across our supply chain. The framework focuses on key priority areas to advance clean energy transition efforts: • Renewable Energy Options: Encouraging suppliers to offer cost-competitive services powered by renewable resources that help reduce emissions beyond baseline operational scenarios. • Data Transparency: Promoting regular reporting on energy consumption, water usage, and associated greenhouse gas emissions to enable accurate tracking and shared accountability. • Collaborative Innovation: Fostering open dialogue with partners to identify and implement new energy efficiency and sustainability enhancements. We integrate these environmental principles across our data center procurement process—from initial Requests for Information (RFIs) and Proposals (RFPs) through master service agreements. This collaborative approach helps align our vendor network with our overarching sustainability strategy to power our global platform with 100% renewable energy.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Cooling system type / Total water usage

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ None

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Akamai engages with our colocation data center partners to promote responsible water stewardship across our supply chain. While facility cooling infrastructure is managed directly by third-party providers, we actively encourage sustainable practices and favor partners that prioritize water-efficient operational models. Our approach to mitigating indirect water risk focuses on key strategic pillars: • Technology Preference: Prioritizing data center providers that utilize advanced air-cooling or low-water technologies to minimize reliance on water-intensive heat dissipation systems. • Supplier Engagement: Maintaining active dialogue with colocation vendors to foster awareness of regional watershed risks and encourage the adoption of water conservation measures. • Procurement Alignment: Incorporating environmental stewardship criteria into vendor evaluations to align our colocation footprint with partners who share our commitment to resource efficiency. Through collaborative vendor partnerships and a focus on high-efficiency infrastructure, Akamai works to mitigate our indirect water footprint while delivering high-performance network services globally.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Akamai engages directly with our colocation data center partners through a tailored annual supplier survey to gather site-specific environmental data. Given our globally distributed footprint, this direct dialogue is vital for accurately measuring our operational impacts and fostering sustainable supply chain practices. Our data

collection and supply chain due diligence framework focuses on two primary areas: • Data Center Facility Tracking: We integrate environmental reporting into our procurement processes—including RFIs and RFPs—to capture granular metrics on energy, water, and waste. This data supports accurate emissions accounting, tracks renewable energy progress, and helps identify priority facilities for inclusion in our ISO 14001 environmental management system. • Risk-Informed Supply Chain Reviews: Across our broader vendor ecosystem, we assess operational risks using structured screening tools and self-assessments. Based on initial evaluations and strategic importance, select partners complete enhanced due diligence to review environmental, social, and governance (ESG) practices. This collaborative approach ensures ongoing transparency across our supply chain while supporting continuous improvement toward our shared sustainability goals. [Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

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

Financial incentives

☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

Information collection

☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

100

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

Akamai partners with the Corporate Energy Buyers Association (CEBA) to accelerate supply chain decarbonization by sponsoring specialized energy training programs for our data center providers, real estate owners, and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs). This initiative is designed to build critical capacity within our vendor ecosystem, enabling partners to develop and execute mature, sustainable energy strategies. The CEBA partnership focuses on three core capacity-building pillars: • Comprehensive Curriculum: The program delivers foundational and project-specific education—available through both in-person and flexible online modules—equipping suppliers with the technical and commercial expertise required to navigate renewable energy procurement. • Community of Practice: We foster collaborative, industry-wide engagement by connecting participants with a faculty of experienced, large-scale corporate energy buyers who provide practical insights and mentorship on complex market dynamics. • Performance Metrics (KPIs): Program success is systematically tracked through defined performance indicators, primarily focusing on active supplier participation rates and the tangible execution of verifiable renewable energy strategies following program completion. By actively investing in the clean energy capabilities of our operational partners, Akamai systematically drives down indirect Scope 3 emissions while strengthening the long-term environmental resilience of our global infrastructure network.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Renewable energy and Net-Zero Emissions as a result of electricity usage.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Water-related risks (annually) and water management (annually)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Akamai's primary water footprint is indirect, driven by the cooling requirements of our network equipment housed within third-party colocation data centers. Through our Responsible Supply Chain Program (RSCP), we actively engage our facility partners to advance robust water stewardship and mitigate environmental impacts across our global operations. Our approach to managing indirect water risk focuses on the following key areas: • Technology Adoption: A key priority within our supply chain is the transition to water-efficient infrastructure. We actively encourage our data center partners to implement advanced cooling solutions—such as air cooling, liquid cooling, and hybrid systems—that significantly minimize total water consumption. • Data Collection and Assessment: We evaluate facility-level water usage and specific cooling technologies through our annual supplier questionnaires. While gathering granular data from shared colocation spaces remains an industry-wide challenge, this continuous engagement is critical for accurately baselining our resource dependencies. • Risk-Based Prioritization: We strategically focus our assessment and engagement efforts on facilities located in highly water-stressed basins. By identifying localized watershed risks, we collaborate with our suppliers to ensure our operational footprint does not exacerbate regional water scarcity challenges. By advocating for both advanced cooling technologies and greater data transparency, Akamai aims to systematically address our indirect water dependencies and ensure our partners align with our long-term resource conservation objectives.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Reduced water usage and to prioritize more energy efficient cooling systems

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

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

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

100

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

Akamai manages the environmental impact of our colocation footprint through a formalized, data-driven performance management framework. By integrating rigorous sustainability metrics directly into our supply chain lifecycle, we ensure our data center partners remain accountable to our global renewable energy targets. • Procurement Integration: Environmental performance criteria are embedded throughout the sourcing lifecycle, from initial Requests for Proposals (RFPs) to final master colocation agreements, establishing sustainability as a foundational condition for partnership. • Annual Supplier Attestations: We require mandatory, formalized disclosures from our data center partners detailing the specific percentage and geographic origins of the renewable energy powering their shared facilities. • Target Tracking and Accounting: By combining these facility-level renewable energy metrics with precise power consumption data from our own network equipment, we accurately calculate our indirect operational emissions and monitor verifiable progress against our climate commitments. By embedding these data requirements directly into supplier contracts, Akamai systematically prioritizes vendors who share our commitment to decarbonization and enables highly accurate tracking of our clean energy transition.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Renewable energy and Net-Zero Emissions as a result of electricity usage.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection

☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Our hardware suppliers contribute significantly to our Scope 3 embodied carbon footprint, which we systematically manage through our Responsible Supply Chain Program (RSCP). This framework enables us to evaluate and engage original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) to actively drive down the emissions embedded within our physical network infrastructure. • Embodied Carbon Tracking: We assess the upstream Scope 3 emissions associated with the extraction, manufacturing, and transportation of our servers and networking equipment, encouraging suppliers to utilize Lifecycle Assessments (LCAs) and rigorous carbon accounting. • Manufacturing Energy Mix: We evaluate our hardware partners based on their operational transition to clean energy, prioritizing suppliers who actively procure renewable energy for their own production and assembly facilities. • Hardware Circularity: To advance our circular economy goals, we assess how suppliers design equipment for longevity, component repairability, and end-of-life recyclability. This ensures our procurement strategy aligns with our objective to minimize electronic waste (e-waste) across our global platform. • Environmental Management Frameworks: We evaluate the maturity of our partners' environmental stewardship, prioritizing suppliers that maintain certified environmental management systems (such as ISO 14001) and enforce stringent waste management practices, including zero-waste-to-landfill initiatives. By embedding these performance criteria directly into our vendor evaluation process, Akamai systematically reduces the upstream environmental impacts of our global compute platform and accelerates our transition toward a fully circular hardware lifecycle.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Lower embodied emissions footprint supporting out Scope 3 goals.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Use of water-efficient cooling technologies

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)
☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

Akamai's primary water footprint is indirect, driven by the facility-level cooling systems required to operate our network equipment within third-party colocation data centers. To mitigate this impact, we mandate rigorous environmental assessments and actively advocate for the adoption of water-efficient infrastructure across our global vendor ecosystem. Advanced Cooling Technologies We actively encourage our colocation partners to transition away from traditional evaporative cooling and adopt advanced thermal management architectures. By favoring facilities that deploy optimized air cooling, closed-loop systems, and emerging liquid cooling technologies (such as direct-to-chip or immersion cooling), we aim to decouple our high-performance compute requirements from intensive water consumption. Targeted Supplier Assessments Through our annual supplier ESG questionnaires, we systematically track and evaluate the specific cooling technologies deployed at each contracted facility. While precise sub-metering remains an industry-wide challenge, this structured data collection allows us to baseline our indirect resource dependencies, evaluate supplier maturity, and identify opportunities for operational efficiency. Watershed Risk Prioritization Recognizing that water scarcity is a hyper-local issue, we cross-reference our global infrastructure footprint with hydrological risk mapping to identify facilities located in highly water-stressed basins. We prioritize our direct vendor engagement and advocacy efforts in these vulnerable regions, working collaboratively with site operators to ensure our network deployment does not exacerbate local resource depletion. Strategic Procurement Alignment By embedding water efficiency and cooling technology criteria into our continuous vendor dialogues, we directly tie sustainability performance to our sourcing strategy. This approach incentivizes the broader data center industry to invest in resilient, low-water infrastructure that protects local watersheds while supporting the next generation of digital growth.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

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

Akamai leverages our Environmental Management System (EMS) to systematically identify, assess, and mitigate watershed risks across our global data center footprint. By utilizing advanced hydrological mapping, we apply targeted scrutiny to operations located in vulnerable regions to ensure long-term value chain resilience. • Geospatial Risk Mapping: We utilize the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool to cross-reference our third-party colocation facilities against regional metrics for baseline water stress, drought risk, and groundwater depletion. • Enhanced Due Diligence: Suppliers operating in identified high-stress basins are subject to an elevated level of environmental scrutiny. We require these partners to provide detailed disclosures regarding their localized water management practices, withdrawal rates, and facility-level dependencies. • Targeted Supplier Assessments: Through our annual procurement and ESG questionnaires, we rigorously evaluate the specific conservation measures deployed at these high-risk sites. We expect suppliers in these regions to demonstrate proactive watershed stewardship, such as prioritizing closed-loop systems or water-free thermal management technologies. • Adaptive Risk Management: This data-driven, risk-based approach directly informs our broader supply chain strategy. By prioritizing our engagement and capital allocation toward suppliers who actively mitigate substantive water dependencies, we safeguard the operational continuity of our global platform while minimizing our localized environmental footprint.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Setting and working toward environmental performance goals.

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

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

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Engage with suppliers to advocate for policy or regulatory change to address environmental challenges

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

100

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

Through our Responsible Supply Chain Program (RSCP), Akamai requires suppliers not only to disclose baseline environmental performance but also to demonstrate measurable, continuous improvement across their operations. We establish a structured accountability framework that drives year-over-year ESG progress and aligns our broader value chain with our corporate sustainability targets. Annual Performance Verification: We monitor supplier compliance through a customized annual survey, gathering granular operational data to benchmark progress, assess environmental management maturity, and track ongoing alignment with our sustainability expectations. Targeted Corrective Action Plans: When performance gaps or emerging risks are identified, we engage directly with suppliers to establish collaborative Corrective Action Plans (CAPs). These tailored improvement roadmaps define clear timelines, quantitative milestones, and remediation pathways to elevate vendor ESG practices. Systemic Value Chain Engagement: By prioritizing continuous supplier development rather than static assessment, we foster long-term vendor partnerships that drive meaningful decarbonization, resource conservation, and risk mitigation across our global platform. This proactive management approach ensures our supply chain dynamically adapts to maturing environmental standards while accelerating our collective progress toward a sustainable digital ecosystem.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :100% Renewable Energy and Net-Zero Emissions as a result of improvements

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :Carbon footprint reporting

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

Market Drivers and Supply Chain Visibility As industry analysis highlights, the pressure to minimize environmental impacts and mitigate climate risks is intensifying across regulators, investors, and enterprise stakeholders. In response, global organizations are adjusting their go-to-market strategies and risk frameworks to prioritize value chain sustainability. For Akamai's customers, accurately accounting for Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions originating from purchased goods and services—including digital infrastructure—has become a core requirement. Recognizing that our customers' ability to decarbonize depends directly on upstream transparency, Akamai delivers product-level emissions visibility across our global network platform. The Akamai Carbon Calculator To provide market-leading emissions accounting, Akamai integrated the Carbon Calculator directly into the Akamai Control Center platform. This analytics engine converts complex edge delivery traffic logs into actionable, audit-ready sustainability metrics for all customers utilizing our delivery solutions. • Standardized Emissions Metrics: The dashboard converts operational traffic data into clear emissions metrics, displaying total bytes delivered alongside calculated carbon output in grams, kilograms, and metric tons of CO2 equivalent. • Granular Timeframes and Multi-Year Trends: Customers can analyze carbon intensity across custom timeframes with 1-day granularity, supporting up to 400 days of historical data to facilitate annual reporting and year-over-year trend comparisons. • Customized Traffic Segmentation: Users can filter emissions data by specific Content Provider (CP) codes, delivery types (such as secure vs. non-secure traffic), and regional traffic parameters. • Geographic Insights: The tool offers country-level emissions breakdowns, allowing global enterprises to map their digital carbon footprint directly against localized compliance frameworks. By providing verifiable, granular data transparency, Akamai empowers customers to satisfy evolving regulatory mandates, mitigate supply chain risks, and measure the environmental performance of their digital ecosystem.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our customer engagement strategy equips clients with transparent, granular data to manage their environmental impact and fulfill corporate sustainability reporting requirements. Data provided through the Akamai Carbon Calculator and custom emissions reports enables customers to accurately quantify their Scope 3, Category 8 emissions resulting from their use of our global platform. By offering detailed breakdowns by service type and geographic region, these insights help clients navigate evolving regulatory mandates, fulfill board-level governance priorities, and execute data-driven sustainability strategies. We evaluate the success and reach of our customer engagement through both quantitative and qualitative metrics: • Quantitative Performance: We monitor adoption rates of the self-service Carbon

Calculator within the Akamai Control Center alongside the volume of custom reporting requests. Engagement in these tools is supported by our sales enablement initiatives, which equip commercial teams to integrate sustainability insights into client discussions. • Qualitative Impact: We measure success through the expanding depth of client partnerships, as environmental transparency increasingly becomes a core, strategic component of executive dialogues and business reviews. This collaborative approach ensures our clients possess the verifiable metrics necessary to advance their broader decarbonization goals.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :Directly engage with interested investors on our progress

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

Investors represent a critical stakeholder group with an increasing focus on climate-related risks and opportunities. Akamai recognizes that robust climate governance is a fundamental indicator of long-term enterprise resilience and value creation. Active engagement with the investment community provides essential transparency into how we manage material financial risks and position our global platform for the low-carbon economy, ultimately enhancing market confidence and access to capital. Our investor engagement strategy focuses on three core pillars: • Material Risk Oversight: Transparently communicating how we identify, assess, and mitigate physical climate impacts alongside transition risks driven by evolving global regulations and market dynamics. • Low-Carbon Opportunity: Demonstrating how

our energy-efficient digital infrastructure and product innovations create competitive differentiation and help enterprise clients meet their Scope 3 reduction goals. • Governance and Strategic Alignment: Providing visibility into board-level oversight and executive accountability frameworks that integrate environmental performance directly into overall corporate strategy. Through consistent, auditable disclosures and proactive dialogue, Akamai reinforces long-term shareholder value and ensures ongoing alignment with global ESG capital allocation standards.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Proactive investor engagement strengthens market confidence by providing clear visibility into how Akamai's climate strategy drives long-term value creation and operational resilience. Delivering transparent, decision-useful data enables capital markets to make informed evaluations, supporting fair market valuation and positioning Akamai as a sustainable leader among industry peers. Direct feedback from the investment community continuously informs our disclosure framework—evidenced by our transition from the legacy TCFD recommendations to the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) IFRS S2 climate-related disclosures to align with maturing global standards. We evaluate the impact of our investor engagement and disclosure strategy through three key performance indicators: • Index Benchmarking: Sustained inclusion and strong performance across premier global sustainability indices. • Independent ESG Ratings: Favorable scores and top-tier evaluations from major third-party ESG rating agencies. • Direct Stakeholder Feedback: Qualitative insights gathered through ongoing investor dialogue, which directly inform continuous refinements to our corporate strategy and ESG reporting. By aligning our disclosures with global capital market expectations, Akamai ensures ongoing transparency while reinforcing our competitive advantage in a lower-carbon economy.
[Add row]

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

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

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

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Akamai provides our customers with industry-leading emissions reporting and has set up strategic goals that meet or exceed the industry standard

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

Akamai supports the overarching objectives of global value chain transparency initiatives, such as the CDP Supply Chain program, recognizing that vendor collaboration is essential to accelerating digital decarbonization. To fulfill these goals within the context of our cloud and edge platform, we employ a tailored, direct-

engagement strategy that aligns with the spirit of value chain accountability while upholding our foundational commitments to data privacy and security. Security-Centric Engagement Model Because maintaining robust data privacy and platform security is fundamental to our enterprise architecture, Akamai delivers environmental performance data through proprietary, secure channels rather than open or third-party survey mechanisms. This direct approach enables us to provide granular, customer-specific carbon disclosures while protecting sensitive operational information and adhering to strict compliance standards. Tailored Customer Disclosures To help clients account for and manage their Scope 3, Category 8 emissions, we provide accessible, verifiable reporting tools directly within our secure client ecosystem: • Akamai Carbon Calculator: Integrated into the Akamai Control Center, this self-service platform allows clients to monitor and calculate the estimated greenhouse gas emissions generated by their specific use of our CDN services. Custom Emissions Analytics: For enterprise customers requiring deeper technical insights, we offer specialized emissions reports that provide itemized views of their unique carbon footprint across our platform, supporting rigorous annual ESG disclosures and board-level reporting. By combining direct, secure platform integration with granular emissions accounting, Akamai empowers clients to meet their sustainability objectives without compromising operational security or data integrity.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Akamai Technologies defines its organizational reporting boundary using the operational control approach in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, ISO 14064-1:2018, and Akamai's CLIMATE-2026 guideline. Under this approach, Akamai accounts for 100% of greenhouse gas emissions where it holds the operational authority to implement operating policies across its global platform and facilities. Akamai's global footprint spans over 4,400 Edge Points of Presence across 130+ countries. Our network assets reside in almost entirely in third-party colocation facilities including paid wholesale/colocation data centers and in non-paid environments via free space and power, carrier partners, Akamai Accelerated Network Partners (AANP), and telecom relationships. Akamai maintains direct operational control over two Akamai-Owned Data Centers (AODCs) in the United States, managing all facility space, backup diesel generators, and HVAC cooling systems. Company administrative operations are distributed across approximately 60 global leased offices. By adopting operational control, Akamai assumes accountability for environmental impacts across third-party colocation spaces where it lacks financial ownership. Under CLIMATE-2026, Akamai designates high-impact colocation assets as Virtual Direct Emissions (VDEs). For both paid and non-paid colocation contracts, Akamai incorporates the facility Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) overhead—including cooling, lighting, and UPS losses—directly into the scope of our targets alongside IT server load. Energy consumption is captured via 5-minute metered IPMI server telemetry combined with annual site-specific supplier PUE disclosures. This operational control framework empowers Akamai to apply its Clean Energy Procurement and emissionality strategy directly to the total atmospheric consequence of operating its global platform, driving high-impact vendor collaboration toward its 2030 goals of 100% renewable energy and net-zero operations.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Akamai Technologies defines its organizational reporting boundary using the operational control approach in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, ISO 14064-1:2018, and Akamai's CLIMATE-2026 guideline. Under this approach, Akamai accounts for environmental impacts where it holds the operational authority to implement operating policies across its global platform and facilities. Akamai's global footprint spans over 4,400 Edge Points of Presence across 130+ countries. Our network assets reside in almost entirely in third-party colocation facilities including paid wholesale/colocation data centers and in non-paid environments via free space and power, carrier partners, Akamai Accelerated Network Partners (AANP), and telecom relationships. Akamai maintains direct operational control over two Akamai-Owned Data Centers (AODCs) in the United States, managing all facility space, backup diesel generators, and HVAC cooling systems. Company administrative operations are distributed across approximately 60 global leased offices. By adopting operational control, Akamai assumes accountability for environmental impacts across third-party colocation spaces where it lacks financial ownership. Under CLIMATE-2026, Akamai designates high-impact colocation assets as Virtual Direct Emissions (VDEs). For both paid and non-paid colocation contracts, Akamai incorporates the facility Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) overhead—including cooling, lighting, and UPS losses—directly into the scope of our targets alongside IT server load. This operational control framework empowers Akamai to drive impactful vendor collaboration toward reducing the company's overall environmental footprint.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Akamai Technologies defines its organizational reporting boundary using the operational control approach in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, ISO 14064-1:2018, and Akamai's CLIMATE-2026 guideline. Under this approach, Akamai accounts for environmental impacts where it holds the operational authority to implement operating policies across its global platform and facilities. Akamai's global footprint spans over 4,400 Edge Points of Presence across 130+ countries. Our network assets reside in almost entirely in third-party colocation facilities including paid wholesale/colocation data centers and in non-paid environments via free space and power, carrier partners, Akamai Accelerated Network Partners (AANP), and telecom relationships. Akamai maintains direct operational control over two Akamai-Owned Data Centers (AODCs) in the United States, managing all facility space, backup diesel generators, and HVAC cooling systems. Company administrative operations are distributed across approximately 60 global leased offices. By adopting operational control, Akamai assumes accountability for environmental impacts across third-party colocation spaces where it lacks financial ownership. Under CLIMATE-2026, Akamai designates high-impact colocation assets as Virtual Direct Emissions (VDEs). For both paid and non-paid colocation contracts, Akamai incorporates the facility Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) overhead—including cooling, lighting, and UPS losses—directly into the scope of our targets alongside IT server load. This operational control framework empowers Akamai to drive impactful vendor collaboration toward reducing the company's overall environmental footprint.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ Australia - National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act

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

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

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

☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

☑ Environment Canada, Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) Emission Estimation and Reporting Protocol for Electric Utilities

☑ The GHG Indicator: UNEP Guidelines for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Businesses and Non-Commercial Organizations

☑ Other, please specify :Akamai's Consequential Logic for Impact Measurement, Action & Transparent Emissions guideline “CLIMATE-2026" https://akamaisustainability.com/climate/

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Leased Infrastructure & Scope 2 Operational Accountability As an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) provider operating a globally distributed edge platform, Akamai relies extensively on third-party colocation data centers. Although Akamai does not directly contract with utilities or maintain direct operational control over facility power meters—a structure traditionally categorized under Scope 3 within standard GHG Protocol definitions—we recognize network power consumption as our single largest environmental impact. Through our leadership in the Future of Internet Power (FoIP) initiative alongside the Corporate Energy Buyers Association (CEBA), Akamai applies a proactive accounting framework. Under FoIP guidance, we include all electricity consumption across our leased data center footprint within our reported Scope 2 location- and market-based GHG inventories. This methodology prevents burden-shifting, ensuring direct operational accountability for our network's carbon footprint regardless of facility ownership. Emissions Accounting & Locational Abatement • Global Emission Factor Database: Akamai maintains a localized inventory tracking hundreds of global electricity grid emission factors and transmission and distribution (T&D) loss factors. This system updates regionally specific values continuously to ensure precise accounting across every jurisdiction where our platform operates. • Locational Marginal Emissions (LMEs): Standard renewable energy accounting often fails to capture localized grid dynamics, as the carbon avoided per megawatt-hour (MWh) fluctuates significantly depending on project location and time of generation. To measure true emissions abatement, Akamai integrates REsurety's Locational Marginal Emissions (LMEs) data. This hourly, location-specific approach accurately measures real-world grid displacement, ensuring clean energy procurements deliver maximum carbon reduction impact.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are quantified in alignment with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, ISO 14064-1:2018, and Akamai's Inventory Management Plan under the operational control boundary. Akamai accounts for direct Scope 1 emissions from facilities where the company maintains direct operational control over energy and building infrastructure: two Akamai-Owned Data Centers (AODCs) and corporate headquarters. Scope 1 emission sources and methodologies include: • Stationary Combustion: Direct emissions from backup diesel electricity generators operated at AODCs and corporate headquarters. Activity data is quantified using a fuel-based approach sourced from primary operational runtime logs, generator kilowatt (kW) load ratings, and fuel delivery invoices documenting actual gallons of diesel fuel consumed • Fugitive Emissions: Direct fugitive greenhouse gas emissions from HVAC and cooling systems at AODCs and corporate headquarters. Activity data is quantified using a mass-based approach sourced from site maintenance records and refrigerant recharge invoices tracking net pounds of refrigerant refilled following equipment leaks Quantification Approach & Emission Factors • Emission Factors: Sourced from the UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (fuel combustion and refrigerant Global Warming Potentials). • GWPs: 100-year Global Warming Potential values from the IPCC Assessment Report. Base Year Rationale Calendar year 2021 was selected as the Scope 1 baseline because it represents a complete, verified dataset and provides an accurate baseline reflecting both routine operational maintenance testing and non-routine operational variability across owned and operated facilities.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

225100

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Akamai owns and operates its distributed network hardware while outsourcing data center facility operations to colocation providers. Under the Operational Control consolidation approach, Scope 2 location-based emissions encompass electricity used by global platform IT equipment at paid sites, facility overhead required for power usage effectiveness (PUE) at paid sites, leased office electricity, and natural gas/steam heating for office facilities. Measurement Approach & Activity Data Inputs • Platform IT Equipment: Electricity consumption is captured via direct, 5-minute interval IPMI sensor telemetry ingested into Akamai's central Power Database. For unmetered equipment, consumption is modeled using lab-tested maximum power draw values. • Colocation Facility Overhead (PUE): Shared facility infrastructure emissions (cooling, UPS, lighting, common areas) is quantified by applying a weighted network-portfolio average PUE factor—derived from over annual colocation supplier attestations—to the metered IT load. • Offices: Primary data is obtained from office provider invoices. Where utility data is unavailable, electricity and natural gas consumption are estimated using Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) square-footage and employee intensity benchmarks from the U.S. EIA. Emission Factors & GWPs Emissions factors are selected at the highest available geographic specificity from recognized datasets: • U.S. EPA eGRID sub-regional factors • Australia DCCEEW electricity factors • Canada ECCC National Inventory Report • AIB European Residual Mix Factors • International Energy Agency (IEA) country grid factors Base Year Selection Rationale 2022 was selected as the base year to establish a comprehensive, verified baseline accounting for the significant structural expansion of Akamai's operational footprint following the acquisition of a cloud computing business.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

97200

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 market-based emissions are quantified per the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance and ISO 14064-1:2018 under the operational control boundary. Boundary & Asset Coverage Covers purchased electricity and energy across global platform IT hardware deployed in paid third-party colocation data centers, associated facility overhead power usage effectiveness (PUE: mechanical cooling, UPS, lighting), leased office electricity, and office heating fuel. Data Collection • Platform IT Load: Direct 5-minute metered server IPMI telemetry collected via Akamai's central Power Database, supplemented by hardware max-power specifications where metering is unavailable. • Facility PUE Overhead: Calculated using a weighted-average PUE factor derived from annual sustainability surveys across colocation providers. • Office Operations: Sourced from primary office invoices, applying U.S. EIA CBECS intensity proxies when utility data is unavailable. Quantification & Emission Factors Quantified by applying contractual renewable instruments and market factors to gross consumption. Incorporates retired Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs/RECs) from active Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (vPPAs) and supplier attestations. Emission factors are updated annually from recognized datasets: EPA eGRID (U.S.), AIB European Residual Mix, UK DEFRA, Australia DCCEEW, Canada ECCC, and IEA Market/Residual Factors Base Year Rationale 2022 was selected to capture the full operational footprint and capacity expansion following the acquisition of a cloud computing business (Linode).

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107200.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3, Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) encompasses the cradle-to-gate emissions of all non-capital goods and services procured by Akamai to support global operations that are not otherwise included in other Scope 3 categories. Measurement Approach & Activity Data Inputs Akamai quantifies Category 1

emissions using the spend-based methodology. Activity data is extracted from procurement reports generated by Akamai's centralized supplier management system. Total economic spend is categorized by cost center and mapped to North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. Emission Factors & GWPs Emissions are calculated by multiplying economic spend in each purchasing category by corresponding US EPA Supply Chain Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (EEIO) factors. Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) utilize 100-year time horizon values from IPCC Assessment Reports. Base Year Selection Rationale 2022 was selected as the base year as it represents the initial reporting year for this inventory with a complete, verified spend screening dataset covering Akamai's global procurement footprint.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73300.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Embodied carbon (cradle-to-gate) for Akamai-owned network infrastructure—including servers, storage, switches, routers, DWDMs, PDUs, and accessories—is estimated per GHG Protocol Scope 3 Guidance (Category 2) and Akamai's Inventory Management Plan under operational control boundaries. Server hardware represents ~90% of aggregate network power consumption, while non-server assets account for ~10%. Quantification Methodologies • Power-Consuming Hardware (Asset-Specific Method): Cradle-to-gate manufacturing emissions are modeled using each device's maximum rated power draw, a power utilization factor, and its specific accounting depreciation period. Country-specific manufacturing grid emission factors (EPA, DEFRA, IEA) are applied based on primary supplier data identifying exact manufacturing origin locations. Non-Power Consuming Hardware (Material-Based Method): Quantified by applying UK DEFRA material/metal construction emission factors to the physical shipment weight of purchased hardware assets. Base Year Rationale Calendar year 2020 was selected as the baseline to establish a representative datum during a period of significant capital procurement and global network expansion.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20800.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3, Category 3 quantifies upstream transmission and distribution (T&D) losses associated with all electricity consumed across Akamai's global footprint, including platform network equipment at paid and non-paid colocation sites, third-party data center facility overhead (PUE), and leased office facilities. Measurement Approach & Activity Data Inputs • Activity Data Integration: Leverages primary energy activity data collected for Scope 2 and Scope 3, Category 8). • Country-specific T&D loss factors are applied to energy totals. • Emission factors are sourced from International Energy Agency (IEA) country-level electricity datasets. Base Year Selection Rationale 2021 was selected as the base year based on the maturity, completeness, and consistency of verified global energy activity datasets.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3100

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 4 emissions are quantified in alignment with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, ISO 14064-1:2018, and Akamai's Inventory Management Plan under operational control boundaries. Scope & Operational Stream Covers global logistics and freight for all shipments of Akamai-owned network infrastructure equipment (servers, storage, switches, routers, accessories) and corporate office shipments across primary logistics vendors. Data Collection & Primary Telemetry Activity data is gathered directly from detailed manifest and annual reports provided by primary shipping vendors. The activity dataset captures shipment-level and account-level transaction records, including transport modes (Express Air, Ground, Rail, Sea), shipped volume by weight (rated pounds/kilograms), origin-destination pairs, and total distance traveled. Emissions Factors Used Sourced from the UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (Freight Land, Air, and Sea factors). Base Year Rationale Calendar year 2022 was selected as the Scope 3 Category 4 baseline because it marks the initial reporting period with a complete, high-integrity manifest dataset across all primary logistics vendors.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3, Category 5 (Waste Generated in Operations) covers emissions from third-party treatment and disposal of operational electronic waste streams generated across Akamai's global office footprint, data centers, and platform operations. Operational Streams & Waste Boundaries • Electronic Waste (E-Waste): Akamai's primary waste stream by weight consists of decommissioned network servers, storage, and corporate IT hardware. 100% of decommissioned electronic equipment is processed through certified IT Asset Disposition (ITAD) vendors mandated to maintain e-Stewards or R2 certification. Aligning with these recognized standards, vendors execute a strict hierarchy of component reuse, refurbishment, and closed-loop recycling, achieving a 100% e-waste diversion rate from landfills. Quantification Methodology & Primary Data Inputs • E-Waste Tracking: Primary activity data is sourced from ITAD vendor manifest reports detailing hardware weight, asset type, and processing pathways. Emission Factors & GWPs Calculations apply waste-type and disposal-pathway emission factors sourced from UK DEFRA and US EPA datasets. Base Year Selection Rationale 2022 was selected as the base year to establish a complete, verified baseline capturing a representative high-volume decommissioning cycle during network growth and platform consolidation.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 6 (Business Travel) emissions are quantified in alignment with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, ISO 14064-1:2018, and Akamai's Inventory Management Plan under operational control boundaries. Boundary & Data Sources Covers global employee business travel across commercial air, rail, rental cars, hotel stays, and executive chartered jet travel. • Commercial Air, Rail, & Hotels: Activity data is collected quarterly via primary travel management reports. Captures trip-level details including origin, destination, distance traveled, haul length, booking/cabin class, and hotel location and length of stay. • Rental Cars: Collected quarterly via primary corporate rental partner reports. Captures vehicle type, distance driven, fuel type, and average fuel consumption. • Executive Private Travel: Flight logs, fuel consumption, and aircraft specifications provided annually by the charter vendor and Office of the CEO. Includes Akamai-related executive business travel. Quantification Methodology & Emission Factors (Hybrid / Distance & Fuel-Based) • Air & Rail Travel: Calculated by multiplying trip mileage by mode-, distance-, and cabin class-specific conversion factors • Hotel Stays: Calculated by applying location-specific country factors to nights stayed. • Rental Cars & Executive Jet: Calculated using direct fuel consumption or vehicle efficiency models. • Factors Sourced: Sourced from UK DEFRA GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (Business Travel, Jet Fuel, and Overseas Hotel Stay factors). Base Year Rationale Calendar year 2019 was selected as the Scope 3 Category 6 baseline to establish a pre-pandemic datum that accurately reflects a representative, normalized year of global business travel activity.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20400.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3, Category 7 (Employee Commuting and Remote Work) quantifies global emissions from employees traveling between their homes and designated offices, teleworking activities, and associated electricity transmission and distribution (T&D) losses. Operational Framework & Modeling Under Akamai's "FlexBase" flexible workplace program, emissions are calculated using a location-based hybrid model that tracks employee choices to commute or work remotely. • Office Commuting: Commute frequency is determined via primary badge-swipe attendance logs. Round-trip distances between home and local office locations are derived from workforce datasets. Commutes assume single-occupancy fuel-combustion vehicles, applying UK DEFRA transport fuel factors. Business travel days and an average number of weekdays off for paid time off and holidays are subtracted to avoid double-counting. • Teleworking / Remote Work: For days worked remotely, energy draw is modeled on a measured engineer home-office workstation setup (laptop/charger, 2 monitors, lighting, electric HVAC/heat pump, mobile phone charger, tablet, and peripherals). Calculations assume a 9-hour workday to account for overtime. Electricity consumption is multiplied by location-specific grid emission factors and includes upstream T&D loss factors. Emission Factors & GWPs Grid and fuel factors are applied at the highest available geographic specificity: • U.S. EPA eGRID sub-regional factors • Australia DCCEEW electricity factors • Canada ECCC National Inventory Report • AIB European Residual Mix Factors • International Energy Agency (IEA) grid factors • UK DEFRA transport fuel factors Base Year Selection Rationale 2022 was selected as the base year to establish a complete, verified benchmark reflecting the post-pandemic structural shift toward flexible and hybrid work models under the FlexBase program.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

67800

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) emissions are quantified in alignment with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, ISO 14064-1:2018, and Akamai's Inventory Management Plan under operational control boundaries. Operational Boundary & Asset Inclusion Covers indirect emissions from non-paid colocation deployments—Accelerated Network Partners (AANP) and "Free Space + Power" locations—where Akamai operates owned hardware but does not hold direct utility contracts or facility operational control (HVAC, power delivery, physical space). Additionally includes estimated indirect emissions from third-party controlled backup generators at paid data centers and office facilities. Scope 3 Category 8 Inventory Streams & Quantification • Network Equipment Electricity in Non-Paid Sites: Quantified using direct 5-minute metered server IPMI telemetry from Akamai's central Power Database. Where metered telemetry is unavailable, consumption is modeled from active server inventory max-power ratings. • Facility PUE Overhead in Non-Paid Sites: Quantified by using a weighted-average PUE overhead factor derived from annual supplier sustainability surveys across data center providers. • Third-Party Controlled Backup Generators: Estimated at 1% of grid electricity-related GHG emissions across paid data centers and offices to account for grid reliability testing and emergency backup runtime where landlord fuel logs are unavailable. Emission Factors Used Emission factors are applied at the highest available geographic specificity: EPA eGRID (U.S.), UK DEFRA, Australia DCCEEW, Canada ECCC, AIB European Residual Mix, and IEA factors. Base Year Rationale Calendar year 2022 was selected to capture the operational expansion following the acquisition of a cloud computing business (Linode).

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1100

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3, Category 13 (Downstream Leased Assets) covers emissions associated with office building space owned or master-leased by Akamai and subsequently subleased to third parties, where Akamai acts as the lessor. Operational Boundary & Identification Subleased spaces are tagged as downstream leased assets to isolate tenant activity from Akamai's operational footprint. Measurement Approach & Calculation Engine Emissions are quantified using a location-based hybrid methodology. • Direct Utility Data: Where metered utility invoices are available for direct-lease office subleases, actual electricity (kWh) and natural gas/steam heating consumption are ingested. • Proxy Estimation: Where primary utility data is unavailable, electricity and heating energy are estimated based on subleased floor area (sq. ft.) or capacity, using average energy intensity ratios. Emission Factors Used Calculations apply site-specific, regional, and national grid emission factors from U.S. EPA eGRID, UK DEFRA, Australia DCCEEW, Canada ECCC, AIB European Residual Mix, and IEA datasets. Base Year Selection Rationale 2025 was selected as the base year as it marks the initial reporting and third-party verification year for this category.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

70

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 direct emissions are calculated for facilities where Akamai exercises direct operational control over equipment and operating policies. This boundary encompasses the two Akamai-Owned Data Centers (AODC) and Akamai’s global headquarters office in Cambridge, MA. Akamai’s Scope 1 emissions inventory consists of two (2) primary operational streams: • Stationary Combustion: Diesel fuel consumed by backup generators during testing, maintenance, and emergency power outages at AODC facilities. Activity data is gathered via event-based Building Management System (BMS) logs, generator runtime hour-meters, and kW load calculations. Direct emissions are quantified using a fuel-based calculation methodology: Gallons Consumed = kW Load x Runtime Stationary Combustion Emissions = Gallons Consumed x Fuel Emission Factor • Fugitive Emissions: Fugitive HFC refrigerant losses from HVAC and cooling systems at AODC sites and global headquarters. Activity data is tracked via a mass-based method derived directly from maintenance records, vendor service logs, and refrigerant recharge purchase invoices: Fugitive Emissions = lbs of Refrigerant Refilled x Refrigerant Emission Factor Exclusions & Non-Applicability Rationale • Mobile Combustion: Akamai does not own or operationally control any transportation vehicles. • Process Emissions: Akamai is a digital infrastructure and cloud service provider and does not engage in physical manufacturing or industrial transformation processes. Emission Factors & Global Warming Potentials Quantification utilizes standard fuel and refrigerant emission factors published by the UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA). Global Warming Potential (GWP) conversions apply 100-year time horizon values from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). Data collection and quality assurance are governed through Akamai’s ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS) and executed via our internal GHG emissions accounting engine. Verification & Scope 1 Footprint Neutralization Akamai’s Scope inventory received independent Reasonable Assurance verification from KERAMIDA Inc.. As part of our Net-Zero 2030 target, Akamai neutralizes its Scope 1 footprint annually. Akamai partners with Climate Vault to permanently surrender government-regulated compliance carbon market allowances thereby preventing those emissions from entering the atmosphere. Consequently, Akamai’s net Scope 1 emissions total for FY25 is zero tCO2e.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

322800

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

173000

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Akamai owns network equipment while colocation providers manage data center facilities. Scope 2 covers purchased electricity across leased offices and global network deployments. Operational Boundary & Rationale In addition to power consumption of owned network equipment, shared facility overhead (cooling, UPS, lighting) at paid colocation sites falls within Scope 2. Rationale: Eliminates the "Common Area Gap," aligns accounting with operational reality, and allows clean energy procurement against total load. Measurement Approach, Inputs, & Assumptions Platform IT Load: Measured via 5-minute Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) hardware telemetry sent to a central Power Database. Supplemented with max power thresholds of hardware when metered data is not present. • Facility Overhead (PUE): Calculated using a weighted global portfolio PUE factor (1.48 in FY25), derived from annual survey attestations across ~120 colocation providers. • Leased Offices: Primary utility invoice data for sites with direct leases. Supplemented with estimated via capacity proxies (sq ft or headcount) energy intensity ratios for sites where utility values are not provided. Emission Factors • Location-Based: EPA eGRID, UK DEFRA, Australia DCCEEW, Canada ECCC, IEA national averages. • Market-Based: EPA eGRID, UK DEFRA, Australia DCCEEW, Canada ECCC, IEA national averages, Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) European Residual Mix, utility green tariffs, EAC/REC attributes. Summary of Contractual Instruments • vPPAs: Six active VPPAs in 2025. • EACs/RECs: Small portion of unbundled certificates purchased for select enterprise customers. • Supplier Clean Energy: Certified renewable energy attestations from data center and office suppliers. Learn more: https://akamaisustainability.com/
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

41600

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Scope 3 Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services cover all purchased goods and services consumed by the organization that are not accounted for in other Scope 3 inventory categories. Data Sources and Calculation Methodology Emissions are quantified using a spend-based calculation methodology. Activity data consists of annual corporate purchasing and spend records extracted from procurement systems. Expenditures are categorized by relevant industry supplier codes based on cost center descriptions to isolate eligible spend. Emissions are calculated by multiplying total spend within each category by corresponding supply chain emissions factors sourced from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). Greenhouse gas emissions conversions incorporate Global Warming Potential (GWP) values from IPCC AR6. Assumptions and Allocations Financial spend serves as a proxy for the embodied emissions of purchased non-capital goods and services where primary physical activity data is unavailable. Spend data is screened to strictly exclude items accounted for in other inventory categories, such as capital goods, fuel- and energy-related activities, upstream transportation, business travel, and waste generated in operations. Extent of Boundary and Exclusions The calculation boundary includes the cradle-to-point-of-sale emissions of all purchased goods and services not captured in other categories, fulfilling the minimum boundary requirements of the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. No material sources within this category are excluded. Verification The emissions inventory for this category has been independently verified to a limited level of assurance by KERAMIDA Inc. in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019 and the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for calendar year 2025.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

36600

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Other, please specify :Asset-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Scope 3 Category 2: Capital Goods cover the embodied carbon associated with owned network infrastructure, including power-consuming equipment (such as servers, routers, and switches) and non-power-consuming network hardware. Data Sources and Calculation Methodology Emissions are calculated using asset-specific, average product, and supplier-specific calculation methodologies based on inventory tracking database reports. Primary activity data—including asset quantities, hardware specifications, shipment weights, maximum rated power draw, and manufacturing country of origin—is obtained directly from supplier technical specification documents. For power-consuming hardware, embodied carbon is estimated by modeling expected lifetime energy consumption based on the equipment's manufacturing origin and depreciation period. Total lifetime energy usage is estimated using a ratio to average power load over the hardware's useful service life. Country-level market-based electricity emission factors (sourced from IEA, US EPA, UK DEFRA, AU DCCEEW, & CA ECCC) corresponding to the manufacturing country of origin are applied to quantify production-phase emissions. Embodied carbon is allocated across the hardware service life using a defined depreciation scale. For non-power-consuming hardware, embodied emissions are calculated by multiplying total asset weight by material-specific emission factors sourced from UK DEFRA. Greenhouse gas conversions incorporate Global Warming Potential (GWP) values from IPCC AR6. Assumptions and Allocations The methodology assumes cradle-to-gate manufacturing emissions for power-consuming hardware can be modeled by correlating manufacturing country grid intensity with operational power profiles established through research. Hardware depreciation periods are evaluated regularly to accurately reflect extended asset service lives. Boundary and Exclusions The calculation boundary encompasses cradle-to-gate embodied carbon for all owned network infrastructure equipment, fulfilling the minimum boundary requirements under the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. No material sources within this category are excluded. Verification The emissions for this category has been independently verified to limited level of assurance by KERAMIDA in accordance with ISO 14064-3 and the GHGP Scope 3 Standard for FY 2025.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

27000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Other, please specify :Asset-specific method; Hybrid method; Site-specific method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Scope 3 Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities cover grid transmission and distribution (T&D) losses associated with electricity consumed across global network infrastructure, colocation data center services, and office facilities. Data Sources and Calculation Methodology Emissions are calculated using asset-specific, site-specific, average data, and hybrid calculation methodologies based on total electricity consumption data from network operations, third-party colocation data centers, and office spaces. While the majority of the underlying electricity activity data is sourced from direct metering, supplier invoices and supplier PUE disclosures, 0% is reported because no supplier-specific T&D loss factors or primary supplier emissions data are available, requiring 100% reliance on IEA national grid loss averages. Total electricity consumption for each location is multiplied by country-level T&D loss emission factors sourced from the International Energy Agency (IEA) to quantify the resulting emissions. Greenhouse gas emissions conversions incorporate Global Warming Potential (GWP) values from IPCC AR6. Assumptions and Allocations T&D loss emission factors account for the proportion of electricity dissipated as heat during the transmission and distribution of electricity from power generation plants to the end-use facility. Activity data relies on metered server power readings, utility invoices, and estimated office energy consumption. Extent of Boundary and Exclusions The calculation boundary includes T&D losses for 100% of imported electricity consumed across global facilities and network operations. In accordance with the reporting scope, upstream emissions associated with purchased fuels and purchased electricity (such as generation, extraction, production, and transportation of fuels) are excluded from the reported inventory for Category 3, with reporting focused exclusively on electricity transmission and distribution losses due to data availability and Akamai's operational reporting boundary. Verification The emissions inventory for this category has been independently verified to a reasonable level of assurance by KERAMIDA Inc. in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019 and the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for calendar year 2025.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4700

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Other, please specify :Asset-specific method; Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Scope 3 Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution cover third-party transport and logistics for shipments of network equipment and other goods. Data Sources and Calculation Methodology Emissions are calculated using asset-specific, distance-based, fuel-based, and supplier-specific calculation methodologies based on detailed shipment activity reports provided directly by primary shipping vendors. Primary activity data includes shipment-level records categorized by transportation mode (air, sea, ground, and rail), capturing shipment weight, distance traveled, and origin-destination details. Total emissions are calculated by multiplying shipment mileage and shipment weight by mode-specific freighting emission factors sourced from the UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA). Greenhouse gas conversions incorporate Global Warming Potential (GWP) values from IPCC AR6. Assumptions and Allocations The methodology relies on shipment weight and mileage provided in carrier activity logs to accurately reflect transport mode energy intensity across global supply chain routes. Extent of Boundary and Exclusions The calculation boundary covers third-party transportation and distribution of all network equipment and goods purchased by Akamai, fulfilling the minimum boundary requirements under the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. No material sources within this category are excluded. Verification The emissions inventory for this category has been independently verified to a limited level of assurance by KERAMIDA Inc. in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019 and the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for calendar year 2025.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

50

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

☑ Other, please specify :Asset-specific method; Site-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Scope 3 Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations cover electronic waste from decommissioned IT equipment and commercial waste from global office facilities and data centers. Data Sources and Calculation Methodology Emissions are calculated using asset-specific, site-specific, supplier-specific, and waste-type-specific methodologies. Primary activity data for electronic waste is obtained directly from certified IT Asset Disposition (ITAD) vendor reports detailing recycled weight by asset type. For commercial waste, activity data is gathered from facility waste reports at data centers and direct-lease office locations. To estimate waste across offices without direct utility reports, primary facility waste data is normalized by employee badge-swipe attendance records to determine per-employee waste generation rates by stream, which are then applied across total global attendance. Emission factors specific to material types (such as paper, plastic, metal, and organics) and disposal pathways (including recycling, landfill, and compost) are sourced from UK DEFRA. Greenhouse gas conversions incorporate Global Warming Potential (GWP) values from IPCC AR6. Assumptions and Allocations Commercial waste generation for unmetered office spaces is modeled using a per-employee intensity factor derived from primary facility reports and attendance logs. Decommissioned electronic equipment is processed exclusively through e-Stewards or R2 certified ITAD vendors maintaining zero waste to landfill. Extent of Boundary and Exclusions The calculation boundary encompasses operational waste generated across all global office facilities and data centers, fulfilling the minimum boundary requirements under the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. No material operational waste sources are excluded. Verification The emissions inventory for this category has been independently verified to a limited level of assurance by KERAMIDA Inc. in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019 and the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for calendar year 2025.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

6900

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Other, please specify :Hybrid method; Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Scope 3 Category 6: Business Travel cover global employee business travel, including commercial air and rail transportation, car rentals, hotel accommodations, and executive private charter flights. Data Sources and Calculation Methodology Emissions are calculated using distance-based, fuel-based, supplier-specific, and hybrid methodologies based on comprehensive activity reports supplied by corporate travel management partners, car rental providers, and executive private charter vendors. For commercial air and rail travel, activity data consists of passenger mileage. Air travel emissions are calculated by applying distance factors based on flight length (short-haul or long-haul) and booked seating class. Rail travel emissions apply factors based on domestic or international trip designations. For hotel accommodations, emissions are quantified by multiplying the duration and location of hotel stays by location-specific hotel emission factors sourced from UK DEFRA. For rental cars and executive private charter travel, emissions are calculated using fuel consumption (derived directly from vendor reports or calculated using flight hours, destination data, and aircraft specifications) multiplied by fuel-specific emission factors. Transport calculations cover Well-to-Wheel life cycle stages as reflected in the applied factors. All greenhouse gas conversions incorporate Global Warming Potential (GWP) values from IPCC AR6. Assumptions and Allocations Activity data relies on centralized booking systems and charter vendor flight logs, assuming complete coverage of corporate travel activities. Aircraft fuel efficiency metrics for executive travel are validated annually against technical specifications. Extent of Boundary and Exclusions The calculation boundary covers 100% of global employee and executive business travel, fulfilling the minimum boundary requirements under the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. No material business travel streams are excluded. Verification The emissions inventory for this category has been independently verified to a limited level of assurance by KERAMIDA Inc. in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019 and the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for calendar year 2025.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

14700

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Other, please specify :Hybrid method; Site-specific method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Scope 3 Category 7: Employee Commuting cover employee travel between residences and work locations, as well as energy consumption from remote work activities, including associated electricity transmission and distribution losses. Data Sources and Calculation Methodology: Emissions are calculated using distance-based, site-specific, and hybrid methodologies based on internal workforce records, office badge-swipe attendance reports, and modeled home office power sampling. For office commuting, annual attendance reports determine the number of days employees commuted to a local office. Round-trip commute distances are calculated using home and office location data. Commuting emissions are quantified by multiplying total commute distance by emission factors assuming single-occupancy combustion engine vehicles. Commuting transport calculations cover Well-to-Wheel life cycle stages. For remote work, teleworking days are calculated from attendance records, assuming employees take days off annually for holidays, sick leave, and paid time off. Workstation power consumption is modeled using empirical sampling of typical home office setups (covering monitors, laptops, lighting, heating/HVAC, and peripherals) assuming a 9-hour workday. Estimated remote electricity consumption is multiplied by localized grid electricity emission factors and country-level grid transmission and distribution loss factors sourced from IEA, US EPA, UK DEFRA, and AIB. Greenhouse gas conversions incorporate Global Warming Potential (GWP) values from IPCC AR6. Assumptions and Allocations: The model accounts for flexible work arrangements where employees choose between office attendance and working from home. Average distances are applied where exact home addresses are unavailable. Boundary and Exclusions: The calculation boundary covers 100% of global employees under company flexible work programs, fulfilling the minimum boundary requirements under the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. No material commuting or remote work sources are excluded. Verification: The emissions inventory for this category has been independently verified to a limited level of assurance by KERAMIDA Inc. in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019 and the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for calendar year 2025.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

47700

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

☑ Average data method

☑ Other, please specify :Hybrid method; Site-specific method; Supplier-specific method

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

30

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Scope 3 Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets cover indirect emissions from leased network operations and facilities, including electricity consumption of company-owned network infrastructure at non-paid sites, facility overhead (Power Usage Effectiveness/PUE) at non-paid sites, and third-party backup generator usage at paid sites. Data Sources and Calculation Methodology Emissions are calculated using asset-specific, site-specific, supplier-specific, average data, and hybrid calculation methodologies. A percentage of the calculated emissions rely on data obtained directly from colocation data center suppliers—specifically weighted average PUE metrics and clean energy coverage attestations gathered via annual sustainability surveys. The remaining emissions are derived from internal server-level power telemetry (IPMI) or hardware ratings, as well as third-party backup generator usage. Electricity emission factors are sourced from the International Energy Agency (IEA), U.S. EPA, UK DEFRA, Australia DCCEEW, Canada ECCC, and the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB). Global Warming Potential (GWP) values are applied from IPCC AR6. Assumptions and Allocations This figure represents market-based accounting and incorporates contractual clean energy procurement and supplier-provided renewable energy attestations. Environmental attributes are allocated to reduce net market-based emissions in accordance with contractual terms and verified project generation. Extent of Boundary and Exclusions The calculation boundary covers 100% of upstream leased network infrastructure, associated facility overhead, and third-party backup generator usage across global operations, fulfilling the minimum boundary requirements under the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. No material sources are excluded. Verification The emissions inventory for this category has been independently verified to a reasonable level of assurance by KERAMIDA Inc. in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019 and the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for calendar year 2025.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Akamai does not process, sell, or distribute physical products.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Akamai does not sell physical products.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Akamai does not sell physical products.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Akamai does not sell physical products.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1100

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

☑ Average data method

☑ Other, please specify :Hybrid method; Site-specific method

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

98

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions for Scope 3 Category 13: Downstream Leased Assets cover energy consumption and associated emissions from office space subleased to third parties where Akamai acts as the lessor. Data Sources and Calculation Methodology Emissions are calculated using asset-specific, site-specific, average data, and hybrid calculation methodologies. Approximately 98% of the calculated emissions for this category rely on primary activity data obtained directly from landlords and utility partners through metered utility bills for electricity and natural gas consumption. Subleased floor area, lease terms, and capacity attributes are maintained and extracted from real estate management system reports. For the small portion of subleased office spaces without direct utility billing data, monthly energy consumption is estimated using capacity metrics (square footage or employee headcount) and building energy intensity ratios. Energy consumption is multiplied by location-specific or market-based electricity and natural gas emission factors sourced from the U.S. EPA, UK DEFRA, Australia DCCEEW, Canada ECCC, AIB, and IEA. Greenhouse gas conversions incorporate Global Warming Potential (GWP) values from IPCC AR6. Assumptions and Allocations Emissions are allocated to subleased office spaces based on the proportional floor area or headcount capacity occupied by the subtenant relative to the total facility footprint. Primary metered utility data is prioritized over statistical estimates whenever available. Extent of Boundary and Exclusions The calculation boundary encompasses 100% of office properties subleased to external entities, fulfilling the minimum boundary requirements under the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. No material subleases are excluded. Verification The emissions inventory for this category has been independently verified to a limited level of assurance by KERAMIDA Inc. in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019 and the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for calendar year 2025.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:
☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Akamai does not own any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:
☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions related to Akamai's investments do not meet the material threshold.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.6) Please explain

Not applicable

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.6) Please explain

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Akamai 2025 GHG Verification Statement Final V2.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Pages 1-9 and Appendix

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ California Mandatory GHG Reporting Regulations (CARB)

☑ ISO14064-1

☑ ISO14064-3

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; CLIMATE-2026

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Akamai 2025 GHG Verification Statement Final V2.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pages 1-9 and Appendix

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISO14064-1

☑ ISO14064-3

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance; GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard; CLIMATE-2026

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Akamai 2025 GHG Verification Statement Final V2.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pages 1-9 and Appendix

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISO14064-1

☑ ISO14064-3

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance; GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard; CLIMATE-2026

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Akamai 2025 GHG Verification Statement Final V2.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pages 10-13 and Appendix

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISO14064-1

☑ ISO14064-3

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard; CLIMATE-2026

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

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

☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Akamai 2025 GHG Verification Statement Final V2.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pages 1-9 and Appendix

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISO14064-1

☑ ISO14064-3

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance; GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard; CLIMATE-2026

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Increased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13447

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

11.11

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2025, Akamai expanded its consumption of clean and renewable electricity across its global network platform and office operations, increasing total renewable power used to 555,600 MWh (a 7% increase over 2024). This growth in clean energy consumption comprised two key components: • Akamai-Caused Renewables: Renewable energy generated through Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs) and unbundled EAC purchases increased from 163,700 MWh in 2024 to 167,000 MWh in 2025. This achieved an additional 1,581 t CO2e reduction in 2025 compared to 2024. Key drivers included two new solar projects which came online in Q4 2025 of which Akamai has a VPPA. • Supplier-Provided Clean Energy: Clean power sourced directly by colocation data center and office partners increased from 355,700 MWh in 2024 to 388,600 MWh in 2025 as Akamai expanded deployments in facilities powered by 100% renewable energy. This resulted in an additional 11,895 t CO2e reduction in 2025 compared to 2024. Combined, these additional renewable energy procurement and supplier sourcing activities avoided a total of 13,476 t CO2e of Scope 2 market-based emissions in 2025 beyond 2024 levels (1,581 t CO2e + 11,895 t CO2e = 13,476 t CO2e). Calculation of percentage change relative to prior year total gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions: 2024 Total Gross Scope 1 + Scope 2 Emissions = 121,046 t CO2e 2025 Scope 2 Emission Reduction Attributed to Additional Renewables = 13,476 t CO2e Calculation: (13,476 t CO2e / 121,046 t CO2e) * 100 = 11.11% decrease*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17923

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

14.81

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2025, Akamai executed proactive operational and technical efficiency initiatives across its global distributed network infrastructure to optimize resource utilization and reduce power draw. Key efficiency drivers included: • Edge Server Operating System Kernel Optimization: Streamlined how software interacts with physical hardware platforms, improving flit-to-bit efficiency for security traffic processing and content delivery networks. This initiative avoided the procurement and deployment of approximately 1,100 new edge servers. • Internal Network Traffic Routing Consolidation: Restructured network architecture across major global metropolitan deployment zones to optimize internal traffic paths and maximize existing infrastructure capabilities, avoiding the procurement and deployment of approximately 100 edge servers. Together, these software optimizations and physical server avoidances avoided 17,923 t CO2e of Scope 2 emissions relative to operational baseline growth. Calculation of percentage change relative to prior year total gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions: 2024 Total Gross Scope 1 + Scope 2 Emissions = 121,046 t CO2e. 2025 Scope 2 Emission Reduction Attributed to Efficiency Activities = 17,923 t CO2e. Calculation: (17,923 t CO2e / 121,046 t CO2e) * 100 = 14.81% decrease.*

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65446

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

54.07

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2025, Akamai experienced significant business expansion, scaling of cloud computing infrastructure, and increased demand for edge processing and AI workloads across our global network platform. As a result, total global electricity consumption across platform operations and office facilities increased by 199,800 MWh (rising from 873,400 MWh in 2024 to 1,073,200 MWh in 2025). This operational growth led to a gross baseline Scope 2 market-based emissions increase of 65,446 t CO2e before the application of contractual clean energy instruments. To calculate the percentage change relative to our prior reporting year: 2024 Total Gross Scope 1 + Scope 2 Emissions = 121,046 t CO2e 2025 Scope 2 Baseline Increase Attributed to Output Growth = 65,446 t CO2e Calculation: (65,446 t CO2e / 121,046 t CO2e) * 100 = 54.07% increase*

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.02

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2025, Scope 1 direct emissions increased by 21 t CO2e due to changes in physical operating conditions at one of Akamai's two Akamai-Owned Data Center (AODC) facilities. This increase resulted from additional backup diesel generator runtime required to maintain site continuity during utility grid outages and facility switchgear maintenance. The specific events contributing to this generator runtime included: • Utility Grid Outages: Unplanned power interruptions from the local utility provider (NOVEC), including a substation breaker trip caused by wildlife contacting transmission lines, as well as a secondary grid power outage. • Facility Infrastructure Maintenance: An unplanned insulator failure in the main switchgear at the landlord's facility required generator operation until an on-site spare part was installed. This was followed by a planned major maintenance shutdown to replace aging switchgear equipment to ensure future power reliability. Calculation of percentage change relative to prior year total gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions: 2024 Total Gross Scope 1 + Scope 2 Emissions = 121,046 t CO2e 2025 Scope 1 Emission Increase Attributed to Physical Operating Conditions = 21 t CO2e Calculation: (21 t CO2e / 121,046 t CO2e) * 100 = 0.02% increase*
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

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

(7.15.2) Primary reason for not providing an emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(7.15.3) Explain why your organization does not break down its Scope 1 or 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type

Akamai focuses its sustainability resources on actions that yield maximum real-world atmospheric decarbonization. Akamai's operational carbon footprint is overwhelmingly driven by indirect electricity consumption from its global distributed platform and office network, while direct Scope 1 emissions represent less than 0.03% of total operational emissions. Because grid electricity emission factors and fuel combustion standards convert activity data directly into aggregated metric tons of CO2e using IPCC AR6 100-year GWPs, breaking down historical emissions into standalone mass figures for each individual gas type requires administrative data parsing that does not alter Akamai's decarbonization trajectory or decision-making. Instead, Akamai prioritizes capital deployment toward high-impact strategic initiatives: expanding virtual power purchase agreements (vPPAs) in carbon-intensive grids, pioneering consequential locational marginal emissions (LME) accounting under the CLIMATE-2026 framework, advancing edge-compute software/hardware efficiency, and driving value chain decarbonization toward our 2030 net-zero goals. Developing a dedicated system to report a gas-by-gas mass breakdown is therefore not an immediate strategic priority, and Akamai does not plan to introduce this breakdown within the next two years.
[Fixed row]

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

Albania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Algeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Angola

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

591.36

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

263.03

Armenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

15139.04

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

11939.74

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

313.87

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

0

Azerbaijan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Bahamas

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Bahrain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Barbados

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Belarus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

210.7

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

35.96

Belize

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Bhutan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Botswana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1318.69

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

99.52

Brunei Darussalam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Burundi

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Cambodia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Cameroon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

256.66

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

76.57

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

641.89

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

285.92

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

892.26

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

892.2

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

7422.56

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

3885.86

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

697.17

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

285.12

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

8.11

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

8.1

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

5.32

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

19.83

Cyprus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

379.42

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

545.2

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

107.74

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

135.1

Dominican Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

El Salvador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Estonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Faroe Islands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

14.22

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

134.3

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1818.36

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

456.51

French Guiana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

French Polynesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Georgia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

17350.35

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

6444

Ghana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Gibraltar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

185.1

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

220.63

Greenland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Grenada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Guadeloupe

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Guam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

19.29

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

22.41

Guatemala

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Guinea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Haiti

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Honduras

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

24.99

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

50.17

Iceland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

42385.42

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

36354.83

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

6992.32

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

3022.97

Iraq

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

570.71

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

19.21

Isle of Man

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1415.31

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

1415.31

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

4654.78

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

7661.32

Jamaica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

26656.47

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

23322.67

Jersey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

36.95

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

36.95

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

36.74

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

0

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

678.38

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

678.33

Kuwait

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Kyrgyzstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Lao People's Democratic Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Lebanon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Madagascar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1006.47

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

1006.39

Malta

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Martinique

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

11.37

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

5.88

Mauritius

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

2230.92

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

1000.68

Mongolia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Mozambique

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Myanmar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Namibia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Nepal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

5294.05

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

4289.33

New Caledonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

178.02

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

41.74

Nicaragua

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

31.34

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

2274.08

Oman

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Palestine (State of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Panama

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Paraguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

160.96

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

72.98

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1387.95

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

1387.84

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

7312.41

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

6981.03

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

83.85

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

0

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Republic of Moldova

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Republic of North Macedonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Réunion

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

11.59

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

13.46

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

125.69

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

125.33

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

612.42

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

612.37

Rwanda

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Saint Lucia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

565.13

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

565.13

Senegal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Seychelles

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

11537.19

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

3879.13

Sint Maarten (Dutch part)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

3.5

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

11.6

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

2374.04

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

2374.04

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1799.32

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

1426.43

Sri Lanka

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Suriname

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

223.92

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

52.96

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

51.57

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

2.42

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1125.71

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

1125.61

Tanzania (The United Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

86.1

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

86.09

Togo

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Türkiye

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

370.02

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

239.41

Uganda

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

42.38

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

41

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

439.14

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

338.36

United Kingdom

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

6232.75

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

1517.68

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70

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

146700.43

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

43501.8

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1771.65

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

1771.51

Zambia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By facility
☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Global platform. Focused specifically on generators and fugitive emissions from HVAC systems under Akamai's operational control in our owned data center facilities.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

69

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Global Real Estate and Workplace Productivity (GREWP). Focused specifically on fugitive emissions from HVAC systems under Akamai's operational control in our owned office facilities.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Akamai Headquarters - Cambridge, MA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.36495

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-71.08878

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

IAD1 - Akamai Owned Data Center (AODC)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.74795

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.532839

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

EWR1 - Akamai Owned Data Center (AODC)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.52072

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-74.3464
[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Major Planned Maintenance*	*10*
Row 3	*Outage*	*14*
Row 4	*Minor Planned Maintenance*	*3*
Row 5	*Load Test*	*1*
Row 6	*HVAC Offgassing*	*42*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Akamai Global Platform*	*316300*	*165900*
Row 3	*Global Real Estate and Workplace Productivity (Offices)*	*6500*	*7100*

[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Global Platform Electricity: Hardware Only*	*213700*	*92300*
Row 2	*Global Platform Electricity: Estimated PUE*	*102600*	*73600*
Row 5	*Office: Electricity*	*6200*	*6800*
Row 6	*Office: Natural Gas*	*300*	*300*

[Add row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70

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

322800

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

173000

(7.22.4) Please explain

Akamai reports company all GHG emissions for worldwide operations in consolidated accounting.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Akamai does not have any additional entities.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Electrolux

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions generated through customer utilization of Akamai Technologies' platform stem primarily from energy consumption and infrastructure operation across our globally distributed edge delivery, cloud computing, and cybersecurity network. Because Akamai operates as a service provider rather than a physical goods manufacturer, customer activity drives emissions through compute, storage, and networking resources deployed across third-party colocation data center facilities. • Server and Network Power Consumption: The single largest emission driver is the operational electricity required to run Akamai's global fleet of edge servers and networking devices. Customer traffic volumes, API calls, and workload complexity directly determine CPU/RAM utilization and network throughput, which dictate total kilowatt-hour (kWh) consumption. • Data Center Overhead (PUE): Facility-level energy overhead—specifically cooling, power distribution, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) efficiency losses at third-party colocation sites—represents a significant indirect driver. This is calculated using site-specific Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics. • Hardware Lifecycle & Embodied Carbon: Upstream supply chain emissions (Scope 3, Categories 1 & 2) associated with the manufacturing, assembly, and transport of the physical servers, switches, and storage arrays dedicated to hosting customer workloads. Customer Allocation Methodology To provide precise, audit-ready Scope 3 allocations for CDP Supply Chain reporting, Akamai maps customer operational activity to facility-level power metrics and grid emission factors: • Resource Telemetry Allocation: Facility energy and hardware footprint are apportioned using direct usage metrics: byte utilization (bandwidth for CDN and security services) and machine utilization (CPU and memory footprint for cloud and compute workloads). • Geographic Grid Precision: Workloads are traced to the exact data center, country, and sub-national grid where the traffic was processed. Allocation calculations incorporate regional grid emission factors under a market-based accounting framework (ISO 14064-1 aligned). • Renewable Energy Integration: Market-based allocation accounts for Akamai's utility-scale renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs) and localized zero-carbon electricity procurement, enabling customers to capture lower Scope 3 emission factors for traffic routed through renewably powered regions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Akamai identifies customer-attributable greenhouse gas (GHG) sources using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and ISO 14064-1 frameworks. Because operations are hosted across third-party colocation data centers rather than company-owned facilities, identification relies on high-resolution hardware telemetry and facility energy mapping: Hardware & Device Telemetry: Continuous metering of operational electricity (kWh) consumed by individual servers, security nodes, and networking equipment across global locations. Telemetry-to-Service Mapping: Distinguishing traffic types across product lines by correlating raw power draw with resource-specific telemetry—byte utilization for CDN and cybersecurity workloads, and machine utilization (CPU, GPU and/or memory footprint) for cloud compute services. Geographic Grid Integration: Mapping each data center location to localized grid emission factors (such as IEA, eGRID, and DEFRA), applying both location-based and market-based accounting to reflect renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs). Major Limitations Shared Multitenant Overhead: Attributing baseline idle power and background hardware tasks across shared multi-tenant edge servers requires algorithmic allocation, as real-time physical isolation per customer thread is technically unfeasible. Colocation Landlord PUE Variability: Non-IT operational energy (cooling, lighting, power conversion) relies on landlord-reported Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics or site averages, which vary in reporting frequency and precision across third-party facility operators. Upstream Supply Chain Data Lags: Quantifying embodied carbon for server hardware manufacturing and transport (Scope 3, Categories 1 and 2) relies on secondary lifecycle assessment (LCA) databases rather than real-time, primary supplier data. Key Assumptions Made Linear Power Scaling: Operational energy draw scales proportionally with recorded utilization metrics (bytes transferred and machine compute hours). Grid Factor Equivalence: Annual or sub-national regional grid carbon intensity averages sufficiently represent grid emissions during periods of peak customer traffic. Boundary Classification: Contracted hardware running inside third-party colocation facilities is categorized under Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) to ensure appropriate boundary alignment for customer Scope 3 disclosures.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Akamai relies on established international GHG accounting frameworks, corporate methodologies, and recognized regional grid electricity datasets to calculate platform emissions while preserving customer data confidentiality. GHG Accounting Standards & Frameworks GHG Protocol Standards: Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for upstream leased asset allocation and Scope 2 Guidance for location- and market-based electricity accounting. ISO 14064-1: Organizational framework for quantifying, monitoring, and securing third-party audit verification of platform GHG emissions. Akamai Corporate Policies & Disclosures Akamai Carbon Accounting Policy: Establishes hardware operational boundaries, colocation Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) inclusion, and global edge power metering rules. Akamai Custom Emissions Reporting Methodology: Outlines operational telemetry mapping—byte utilization for CDN/security and machine utilization (CPU/RAM footprint) for cloud compute. Akamai Annual Impact Disclosures: Direct source for audited corporate carbon inventories, net-zero roadmaps, and public ESG disclosures. Global Emission Factor Databases National & Regional Grid Datasets: Official governmental energy statistics, published national electricity grid intensity factors, and sub-national regional grid datasets across operating geographies. International Conversion & Residual Mix Rates: Peer-reviewed international energy factors and regional market-based residual mix rates used to adjust grid averages for renewable energy claims and localized carbon accounting. Customer Data Privacy & Customized Reporting Access Third-Party Data Non-Disclosure: Customer usage metrics, traffic telemetry, and GHG footprints are strictly confidential and are never shared with or exported to third-party aggregators including the CDP Supply Chain Program. Customers can reach out to their account executive to request a customer emissions report. Interpretation of CDP Platform "0" Values: A default value of zero ("0") in generic CDP supply chain platform fields reflects data privacy restrictions, not a zero-carbon operational footprint. Custom Service-Level Reporting: Akamai provides custom Scope 3 reports that break down allocated carbon impact by specific service line (e.g., Content Delivery Network, Cloud Compute, Cybersecurity). Obtaining Individualized Reports: Customers requiring personalized emissions metrics for their carbon accounting must request a tailored report by contacting their dedicated Akamai Account Executive or reaching out directly to the Akamai Sustainability Team.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions generated through customer utilization of Akamai Technologies' platform stem primarily from energy consumption and infrastructure operation across our globally distributed edge delivery, cloud computing, and cybersecurity network. Because Akamai operates as a service provider rather than a physical goods manufacturer, customer activity drives emissions through compute, storage, and networking resources deployed across third-party colocation data center facilities. • Server and Network Power Consumption: The single largest emission driver is the operational electricity required to run Akamai's global fleet of edge servers and networking devices. Customer traffic volumes, API calls, and workload complexity directly determine CPU/RAM utilization and network throughput, which dictate total kilowatt-hour (kWh) consumption. • Data Center Overhead (PUE): Facility-level energy overhead—specifically cooling, power distribution, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) efficiency losses at third-party colocation sites—represents a significant indirect driver. This is calculated using site-specific Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics. • Hardware Lifecycle & Embodied Carbon: Upstream supply chain emissions (Scope 3, Categories 1 & 2) associated with the manufacturing, assembly, and transport of the physical servers, switches, and storage arrays dedicated to hosting customer workloads. Customer Allocation Methodology To provide precise, audit-ready Scope 3 allocations for CDP Supply Chain reporting, Akamai maps customer operational activity to facility-level power metrics and grid emission factors: • Resource Telemetry Allocation: Facility energy and hardware footprint are apportioned using direct usage metrics: byte utilization (bandwidth for CDN and security services) and machine utilization (CPU and memory footprint for cloud and compute workloads). • Geographic Grid Precision: Workloads are traced to the exact data center, country, and sub-national grid where the traffic was processed. Allocation calculations incorporate regional grid emission factors under a market-based accounting framework (ISO 14064-1 aligned). • Renewable Energy Integration: Market-based allocation accounts for Akamai's utility-scale renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs) and localized zero-carbon electricity procurement, enabling customers to capture lower Scope 3 emission factors for traffic routed through renewably powered regions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Akamai identifies customer-attributable greenhouse gas (GHG) sources using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and ISO 14064-1 frameworks. Because operations are hosted across third-party colocation data centers rather than company-owned facilities, identification relies on high-resolution hardware telemetry and facility energy mapping: Hardware & Device Telemetry: Continuous metering of operational electricity (kWh) consumed by individual servers, security nodes, and networking equipment across global locations. Telemetry-to-Service Mapping: Distinguishing traffic types across product lines by correlating raw power draw with resource-specific telemetry—byte utilization for CDN and cybersecurity workloads, and machine utilization (CPU, GPU and/or memory footprint) for cloud compute services. Geographic Grid Integration: Mapping each data center location to localized grid emission factors (such as IEA, eGRID, and DEFRA), applying both location-based and market-based accounting to reflect renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs). Major Limitations Shared Multitenant Overhead: Attributing baseline idle power and background hardware tasks across shared multi-tenant edge servers requires algorithmic allocation, as real-time physical isolation per customer thread is technically unfeasible. Colocation Landlord PUE Variability: Non-IT operational energy (cooling, lighting, power

conversion) relies on landlord-reported Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics or site averages, which vary in reporting frequency and precision across third-party facility operators. Upstream Supply Chain Data Lags: Quantifying embodied carbon for server hardware manufacturing and transport (Scope 3, Categories 1 and 2) relies on secondary lifecycle assessment (LCA) databases rather than real-time, primary supplier data. Key Assumptions Made Linear Power Scaling: Operational energy draw scales proportionally with recorded utilization metrics (bytes transferred and machine compute hours). Grid Factor Equivalence: Annual or sub-national regional grid carbon intensity averages sufficiently represent grid emissions during periods of peak customer traffic. Boundary Classification: Contracted hardware running inside third-party colocation facilities is categorized under Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) to ensure appropriate boundary alignment for customer Scope 3 disclosures.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Akamai relies on established international GHG accounting frameworks, corporate methodologies, and recognized regional grid electricity datasets to calculate platform emissions while preserving customer data confidentiality. GHG Accounting Standards & Frameworks GHG Protocol Standards: Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for upstream leased asset allocation and Scope 2 Guidance for location- and market-based electricity accounting. ISO 14064-1: Organizational framework for quantifying, monitoring, and securing third-party audit verification of platform GHG emissions. Akamai Corporate Policies & Disclosures Akamai Carbon Accounting Policy: Establishes hardware operational boundaries, colocation Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) inclusion, and global edge power metering rules. Akamai Custom Emissions Reporting Methodology: Outlines operational telemetry mapping—byte utilization for CDN/security and machine utilization (CPU/RAM footprint) for cloud compute. Akamai Annual Impact Disclosures: Direct source for audited corporate carbon inventories, net-zero roadmaps, and public ESG disclosures. Global Emission Factor Databases National & Regional Grid Datasets: Official governmental energy statistics, published national electricity grid intensity factors, and sub-national regional grid datasets across operating geographies. International Conversion & Residual Mix Rates: Peer-reviewed international energy factors and regional market-based residual mix rates used to adjust grid averages for renewable energy claims and localized carbon accounting. Customer Data Privacy & Customized Reporting Access Third-Party Data Non-Disclosure: Customer usage metrics, traffic telemetry, and GHG footprints are strictly confidential and are never shared with or exported to third-party aggregators including the CDP Supply Chain Program. Customers can reach out to their account executive to request a customer emissions report. Interpretation of CDP Platform "0" Values: A default value of zero ("0") in generic CDP supply chain platform fields reflects data privacy restrictions, not a zero-carbon operational footprint. Custom Service-Level Reporting: Akamai provides custom Scope 3 reports that break down allocated carbon impact by specific service line (e.g., Content Delivery Network, Cloud Compute, Cybersecurity). Obtaining Individualized Reports: Customers requiring personalized emissions metrics for their carbon accounting must request a tailored report by contacting their dedicated Akamai Account Executive or reaching out directly to the Akamai Sustainability Team.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Salesforce, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions generated through customer utilization of Akamai Technologies' platform stem primarily from energy consumption and infrastructure operation across our globally distributed edge delivery, cloud computing, and cybersecurity network. Because Akamai operates as a service provider rather than a physical goods manufacturer, customer activity drives emissions through compute, storage, and networking resources deployed across third-party colocation data center facilities. • Server and Network Power Consumption: The single largest emission driver is the operational electricity required to run Akamai's global fleet of edge servers and networking devices. Customer traffic volumes, API calls, and workload complexity directly determine CPU/RAM utilization and network throughput, which dictate total

kilowatt-hour (kWh) consumption. • Data Center Overhead (PUE): Facility-level energy overhead—specifically cooling, power distribution, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) efficiency losses at third-party colocation sites—represents a significant indirect driver. This is calculated using site-specific Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics. • Hardware Lifecycle & Embodied Carbon: Upstream supply chain emissions (Scope 3, Categories 1 & 2) associated with the manufacturing, assembly, and transport of the physical servers, switches, and storage arrays dedicated to hosting customer workloads. Customer Allocation Methodology To provide precise, audit-ready Scope 3 allocations for CDP Supply Chain reporting, Akamai maps customer operational activity to facility-level power metrics and grid emission factors: • Resource Telemetry Allocation: Facility energy and hardware footprint are apportioned using direct usage metrics: byte utilization (bandwidth for CDN and security services) and machine utilization (CPU and memory footprint for cloud and compute workloads). • Geographic Grid Precision: Workloads are traced to the exact data center, country, and sub-national grid where the traffic was processed. Allocation calculations incorporate regional grid emission factors under a market-based accounting framework (ISO 14064-1 aligned). • Renewable Energy Integration: Market-based allocation accounts for Akamai's utility-scale renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs) and localized zero-carbon electricity procurement, enabling customers to capture lower Scope 3 emission factors for traffic routed through renewably powered regions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Elevance Health, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions generated through customer utilization of Akamai Technologies' platform stem primarily from energy consumption and infrastructure operation across our globally distributed edge delivery, cloud computing, and cybersecurity network. Because Akamai operates as a service provider rather than a physical goods manufacturer, customer activity drives emissions through compute, storage, and networking resources deployed across third-party colocation data center facilities. • Server and Network Power Consumption: The single largest emission driver is the operational electricity required to run Akamai's global fleet of edge servers and networking devices. Customer traffic volumes, API calls, and workload complexity directly determine CPU/RAM utilization and network throughput, which dictate total kilowatt-hour (kWh) consumption. • Data Center Overhead (PUE): Facility-level energy overhead—specifically cooling, power distribution, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) efficiency losses at third-party colocation sites—represents a significant indirect driver. This is calculated using site-specific Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics. • Hardware Lifecycle & Embodied Carbon: Upstream supply chain emissions (Scope 3, Categories 1 & 2) associated with the manufacturing, assembly, and transport of the physical servers, switches, and storage arrays dedicated to hosting customer workloads. Customer Allocation Methodology To provide precise, audit-ready Scope 3 allocations for CDP Supply Chain reporting, Akamai maps customer operational activity to facility-level power metrics and grid emission factors: • Resource Telemetry Allocation: Facility energy and hardware footprint are apportioned using direct usage metrics: byte utilization (bandwidth for CDN and security services) and machine utilization (CPU and memory footprint for cloud and compute workloads). • Geographic Grid Precision: Workloads are traced to the exact data center, country, and sub-national grid where the traffic was processed. Allocation calculations incorporate regional grid emission factors under a market-based accounting framework (ISO 14064-1 aligned). • Renewable Energy Integration: Market-based allocation accounts for Akamai's utility-scale renewable power

purchase agreements (PPAs) and localized zero-carbon electricity procurement, enabling customers to capture lower Scope 3 emission factors for traffic routed through renewably powered regions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Akamai identifies customer-attributable greenhouse gas (GHG) sources using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and ISO 14064-1 frameworks. Because operations are hosted across third-party colocation data centers rather than company-owned facilities, identification relies on high-resolution hardware telemetry and facility energy mapping: Hardware & Device Telemetry: Continuous metering of operational electricity (kWh) consumed by individual servers, security nodes, and networking equipment across global locations. Telemetry-to-Service Mapping: Distinguishing traffic types across product lines by correlating raw power draw with resource-specific telemetry—byte utilization for CDN and cybersecurity workloads, and machine utilization (CPU, GPU and/or memory footprint) for cloud compute services. Geographic Grid Integration: Mapping each data center location to localized grid emission factors (such as IEA, eGRID, and DEFRA), applying both location-based and market-based accounting to reflect renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs). Major Limitations Shared Multitenant Overhead: Attributing baseline idle power and background hardware tasks across shared multi-tenant edge servers requires algorithmic allocation, as real-time physical isolation per customer thread is technically unfeasible. Colocation Landlord PUE Variability: Non-IT operational energy (cooling, lighting, power conversion) relies on landlord-reported Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics or site averages, which vary in reporting frequency and precision across third-party facility operators. Upstream Supply Chain Data Lags: Quantifying embodied carbon for server hardware manufacturing and transport (Scope 3, Categories 1 and 2) relies on secondary lifecycle assessment (LCA) databases rather than real-time, primary supplier data. Key Assumptions Made Linear Power Scaling: Operational energy draw scales proportionally with recorded utilization metrics (bytes transferred and machine compute hours). Grid Factor Equivalence: Annual or sub-national regional grid carbon intensity averages sufficiently represent grid emissions during periods of peak customer traffic. Boundary Classification: Contracted hardware running inside third-party colocation facilities is categorized under Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) to ensure appropriate boundary alignment for customer Scope 3 disclosures.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Akamai relies on established international GHG accounting frameworks, corporate methodologies, and recognized regional grid electricity datasets to calculate platform emissions while preserving customer data confidentiality. GHG Accounting Standards & Frameworks GHG Protocol Standards: Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for upstream leased asset allocation and Scope 2 Guidance for location- and market-based electricity accounting. ISO 14064-1: Organizational framework for quantifying, monitoring, and securing third-party audit verification of platform GHG emissions. Akamai Corporate Policies & Disclosures Akamai Carbon Accounting Policy: Establishes hardware operational boundaries, colocation Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) inclusion, and global edge power metering rules. Akamai Custom Emissions Reporting Methodology: Outlines operational telemetry mapping—byte utilization for CDN/security and machine utilization (CPU/RAM footprint) for cloud compute. Akamai Annual Impact Disclosures: Direct source for audited corporate carbon inventories, net-zero roadmaps, and public ESG disclosures. Global Emission Factor Databases National & Regional Grid Datasets: Official governmental energy statistics, published national electricity grid intensity

factors, and sub-national regional grid datasets across operating geographies. International Conversion & Residual Mix Rates: Peer-reviewed international energy factors and regional market-based residual mix rates used to adjust grid averages for renewable energy claims and localized carbon accounting. Customer Data Privacy & Customized Reporting Access Third-Party Data Non-Disclosure: Customer usage metrics, traffic telemetry, and GHG footprints are strictly confidential and are never shared with or exported to third-party aggregators including the CDP Supply Chain Program. Customers can reach out to their account executive to request a customer emissions report. Interpretation of CDP Platform "0" Values: A default value of zero ("0") in generic CDP supply chain platform fields reflects data privacy restrictions, not a zero-carbon operational footprint. Custom Service-Level Reporting: Akamai provides custom Scope 3 reports that break down allocated carbon impact by specific service line (e.g., Content Delivery Network, Cloud Compute, Cybersecurity). Obtaining Individualized Reports: Customers requiring personalized emissions metrics for their carbon accounting must request a tailored report by contacting their dedicated Akamai Account Executive or reaching out directly to the Akamai Sustainability Team.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Canada Post Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions generated through customer utilization of Akamai Technologies' platform stem primarily from energy consumption and infrastructure operation across our globally distributed edge delivery, cloud computing, and cybersecurity network. Because Akamai operates as a service provider rather than a physical goods manufacturer, customer activity drives emissions through compute, storage, and networking resources deployed across third-party colocation data center facilities. • Server and Network Power Consumption: The single largest emission driver is the operational electricity required to run Akamai's global fleet of edge servers and networking devices. Customer traffic volumes, API calls, and workload complexity directly determine CPU/RAM utilization and network throughput, which dictate total kilowatt-hour (kWh) consumption. • Data Center Overhead (PUE): Facility-level energy overhead—specifically cooling, power distribution, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) efficiency losses at third-party colocation sites—represents a significant indirect driver. This is calculated using site-specific Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics. • Hardware Lifecycle & Embodied Carbon: Upstream supply chain emissions (Scope 3, Categories 1 & 2) associated with the manufacturing, assembly, and transport of the physical servers, switches, and storage arrays dedicated to hosting customer workloads. Customer Allocation Methodology To provide precise, audit-ready Scope 3 allocations for CDP Supply Chain reporting, Akamai maps customer operational activity to facility-level power metrics and grid emission factors: • Resource Telemetry Allocation: Facility energy and hardware footprint are apportioned using direct usage metrics: byte utilization (bandwidth for CDN and security services) and machine utilization (CPU and memory footprint for cloud and compute workloads). • Geographic Grid Precision: Workloads are traced to the exact data center, country, and sub-national grid where the traffic was processed. Allocation calculations incorporate regional grid emission factors under a market-based accounting framework (ISO 14064-1 aligned). • Renewable Energy Integration: Market-based allocation accounts for Akamai's utility-scale renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs) and localized zero-carbon electricity procurement, enabling customers to capture lower Scope 3 emission factors for traffic routed through renewably powered regions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Robert Bosch GmbH

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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by correlating raw power draw with resource-specific telemetry—byte utilization for CDN and cybersecurity workloads, and machine utilization (CPU, GPU and/or memory footprint) for cloud compute services. Geographic Grid Integration: Mapping each data center location to localized grid emission factors (such as IEA, eGRID, and DEFRA), applying both location-based and market-based accounting to reflect renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs). Major Limitations Shared Multitenant Overhead: Attributing baseline idle power and background hardware tasks across shared multi-tenant edge servers requires algorithmic allocation, as real-time physical isolation per customer thread is technically unfeasible. Colocation Landlord PUE Variability: Non-IT operational energy (cooling, lighting, power conversion) relies on landlord-reported Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics or site averages, which vary in reporting frequency and precision across third-party facility operators. Upstream Supply Chain Data Lags: Quantifying embodied carbon for server hardware manufacturing and transport (Scope 3, Categories 1 and 2) relies on secondary lifecycle assessment (LCA) databases rather than real-time, primary supplier data. Key Assumptions Made Linear Power Scaling: Operational energy draw scales proportionally with recorded utilization metrics (bytes transferred and machine compute hours). Grid Factor Equivalence: Annual or sub-national regional grid carbon intensity averages sufficiently represent grid emissions during periods of peak customer traffic. Boundary Classification: Contracted hardware running inside third-party colocation facilities is categorized under Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) to ensure appropriate boundary alignment for customer Scope 3 disclosures.

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Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Deutsche Telekom AG

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ NTT DATA Group Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Accounting Policy: Establishes hardware operational boundaries, colocation Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) inclusion, and global edge power metering rules. Akamai Custom Emissions Reporting Methodology: Outlines operational telemetry mapping—byte utilization for CDN/security and machine utilization (CPU/RAM footprint) for cloud compute. Akamai Annual Impact Disclosures: Direct source for audited corporate carbon inventories, net-zero roadmaps, and public ESG disclosures. Global Emission Factor Databases National & Regional Grid Datasets: Official governmental energy statistics, published national electricity grid intensity factors, and sub-national regional grid datasets across operating geographies. International Conversion & Residual Mix Rates: Peer-reviewed international energy factors and regional market-based residual mix rates used to adjust grid averages for renewable energy claims and localized carbon accounting. Customer Data Privacy & Customized Reporting Access Third-Party Data Non-Disclosure: Customer usage metrics, traffic telemetry, and GHG footprints are strictly confidential and are never shared with or exported to third-party aggregators including the CDP Supply Chain Program. Customers can reach out to their account executive to request a customer emissions report. Interpretation of CDP Platform "0" Values: A default value of zero ("0") in generic CDP supply chain platform fields reflects data privacy restrictions, not a zero-carbon operational footprint. Custom Service-Level Reporting: Akamai provides custom Scope 3 reports that break down allocated carbon impact by specific service line (e.g., Content Delivery Network, Cloud Compute, Cybersecurity). Obtaining Individualized Reports: Customers requiring personalized emissions metrics for their carbon accounting must request a tailored report by contacting their dedicated Akamai Account Executive or reaching out directly to the Akamai Sustainability Team.

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Deutsche Bank AG

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions generated through customer utilization of Akamai Technologies' platform stem primarily from energy consumption and infrastructure operation across our globally distributed edge delivery, cloud computing, and cybersecurity network. Because Akamai operates as a service provider rather than a physical goods manufacturer, customer activity drives emissions through compute, storage, and networking resources deployed across third-party colocation data center facilities. • Server and Network Power Consumption: The single largest emission driver is the operational electricity required to run Akamai's global fleet of edge servers and networking devices. Customer traffic volumes, API calls, and workload complexity directly determine CPU/RAM utilization and network throughput, which dictate total kilowatt-hour (kWh) consumption. • Data Center Overhead (PUE): Facility-level energy overhead—specifically cooling, power distribution, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) efficiency losses at third-party colocation sites—represents a significant indirect driver. This is calculated using site-specific Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics. • Hardware Lifecycle & Embodied Carbon: Upstream supply chain emissions (Scope 3, Categories 1 & 2) associated with the manufacturing, assembly, and transport of the physical servers, switches, and storage arrays dedicated to hosting customer workloads. Customer Allocation Methodology To provide precise, audit-ready Scope 3 allocations for CDP Supply Chain reporting, Akamai maps customer operational activity to facility-level power metrics and grid emission factors: • Resource Telemetry Allocation: Facility energy and hardware footprint are apportioned using direct usage metrics: byte utilization (bandwidth for CDN and security services) and machine utilization (CPU and memory footprint for cloud and compute workloads). • Geographic Grid Precision: Workloads are traced to the exact data center, country, and sub-national grid where the traffic was processed. Allocation calculations incorporate regional grid emission factors under a market-based accounting framework (ISO 14064-1 aligned). • Renewable Energy Integration: Market-based allocation accounts for Akamai's utility-scale renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs) and localized zero-carbon electricity procurement, enabling customers to capture lower Scope 3 emission factors for traffic routed through renewably powered regions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Akamai identifies customer-attributable greenhouse gas (GHG) sources using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and ISO 14064-1 frameworks. Because operations are hosted across third-party colocation data centers rather than company-owned facilities, identification relies on high-resolution hardware telemetry and facility energy mapping: Hardware & Device Telemetry: Continuous metering of operational electricity (kWh) consumed by individual servers, security nodes, and networking equipment across global locations. Telemetry-to-Service Mapping: Distinguishing traffic types across product lines by correlating raw power draw with resource-specific telemetry—byte utilization for CDN and cybersecurity workloads, and machine utilization (CPU, GPU and/or memory footprint) for cloud compute services. Geographic Grid Integration: Mapping each data center location to localized grid emission factors (such as IEA, eGRID, and DEFRA), applying both location-based and market-based accounting to reflect renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs). Major Limitations Shared Multitenant Overhead: Attributing baseline idle power and background hardware tasks across shared multi-tenant edge servers requires algorithmic allocation, as real-time physical isolation per customer thread is technically unfeasible. Colocation Landlord PUE Variability: Non-IT operational energy (cooling, lighting, power conversion) relies on landlord-reported Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics or site averages, which vary in reporting frequency and precision across third-party facility operators. Upstream Supply Chain Data Lags: Quantifying embodied carbon for server hardware manufacturing and transport (Scope 3, Categories 1 and 2) relies on secondary lifecycle assessment (LCA) databases rather than real-time, primary supplier data. Key Assumptions Made Linear Power Scaling: Operational energy draw scales proportionally with recorded utilization metrics (bytes transferred and machine compute hours). Grid Factor Equivalence: Annual or sub-national regional grid carbon intensity averages sufficiently represent grid emissions during periods of peak customer traffic. Boundary Classification: Contracted hardware running inside third-party colocation facilities is categorized under Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) to ensure appropriate boundary alignment for customer Scope 3 disclosures.

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Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions generated through customer utilization of Akamai Technologies' platform stem primarily from energy consumption and infrastructure operation across our globally distributed edge delivery, cloud computing, and cybersecurity network. Because Akamai operates as a service provider rather than a physical goods manufacturer, customer activity drives emissions through compute, storage, and networking resources deployed across third-party colocation data center facilities. • Server and Network Power Consumption: The single largest emission driver is the operational electricity required to run Akamai's global fleet of edge servers and networking devices. Customer traffic volumes, API calls, and workload complexity directly determine CPU/RAM utilization and network throughput, which dictate total kilowatt-hour (kWh) consumption. • Data Center Overhead (PUE): Facility-level energy overhead—specifically cooling, power distribution, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) efficiency losses at third-party colocation sites—represents a significant indirect driver. This is calculated using site-specific Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics. • Hardware Lifecycle & Embodied Carbon: Upstream supply chain emissions (Scope 3, Categories 1 & 2) associated with the manufacturing, assembly, and transport of the physical servers, switches, and storage arrays dedicated to hosting customer workloads. Customer Allocation Methodology To provide precise, audit-ready Scope 3 allocations for CDP Supply Chain reporting, Akamai maps customer operational activity to facility-level power metrics and grid emission factors: • Resource Telemetry Allocation: Facility energy and hardware footprint are apportioned using direct usage metrics: byte utilization (bandwidth for CDN and security services) and machine utilization (CPU and memory footprint for cloud and compute workloads). • Geographic Grid Precision: Workloads are traced to the exact data center, country, and sub-national grid where the traffic was processed. Allocation calculations incorporate regional grid emission factors under a market-based accounting framework (ISO 14064-1 aligned). • Renewable Energy Integration: Market-based allocation accounts for Akamai's utility-scale renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs) and localized zero-carbon electricity procurement, enabling customers to capture lower Scope 3 emission factors for traffic routed through renewably powered regions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Swisscom

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ MACNICA HOLDINGS, INC.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Microsoft Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Akamai identifies customer-attributable greenhouse gas (GHG) sources using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and ISO 14064-1 frameworks. Because operations are hosted across third-party colocation data centers rather than company-owned facilities, identification relies on high-resolution hardware telemetry and facility energy mapping: Hardware & Device Telemetry: Continuous metering of operational electricity (kWh) consumed by individual servers, security nodes, and networking equipment across global locations. Telemetry-to-Service Mapping: Distinguishing traffic types across product lines by correlating raw power draw with resource-specific telemetry—byte utilization for CDN and cybersecurity workloads, and machine utilization (CPU, GPU and/or memory footprint) for cloud compute services. Geographic Grid Integration: Mapping each data center location to localized grid emission factors (such as IEA, eGRID, and DEFRA), applying both location-based and market-based accounting to reflect renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs). Major Limitations Shared Multitenant Overhead: Attributing baseline idle power and background hardware tasks across shared multi-tenant edge servers requires algorithmic allocation, as real-time physical isolation per customer thread is technically unfeasible. Colocation Landlord PUE Variability: Non-IT operational energy (cooling, lighting, power conversion) relies on landlord-reported Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics or site averages, which vary in reporting frequency and precision across third-party facility operators. Upstream Supply Chain Data Lags: Quantifying embodied carbon for server hardware manufacturing and transport (Scope 3, Categories 1 and 2) relies on secondary lifecycle assessment (LCA) databases rather than real-time, primary supplier data. Key Assumptions Made Linear Power Scaling: Operational energy draw scales proportionally with recorded utilization metrics (bytes transferred and machine compute hours). Grid Factor Equivalence: Annual or sub-national regional grid carbon intensity averages sufficiently represent grid emissions during periods of peak customer traffic. Boundary Classification: Contracted hardware running inside third-party colocation facilities is categorized under Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) to ensure appropriate boundary alignment for customer Scope 3 disclosures.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Akamai relies on established international GHG accounting frameworks, corporate methodologies, and recognized regional grid electricity datasets to calculate platform emissions while preserving customer data confidentiality. GHG Accounting Standards & Frameworks GHG Protocol Standards: Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for upstream leased asset allocation and Scope 2 Guidance for location- and market-based electricity accounting. ISO 14064-1: Organizational framework for quantifying, monitoring, and securing third-party audit verification of platform GHG emissions. Akamai Corporate Policies & Disclosures Akamai Carbon Accounting Policy: Establishes hardware operational boundaries, colocation Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) inclusion, and global edge power metering rules. Akamai Custom Emissions Reporting Methodology: Outlines operational telemetry mapping—byte utilization for CDN/security and machine utilization (CPU/RAM footprint) for cloud compute. Akamai Annual Impact Disclosures: Direct source for audited corporate carbon inventories, net-zero roadmaps, and public ESG disclosures. Global Emission Factor Databases National & Regional Grid Datasets: Official governmental energy statistics, published national electricity grid intensity factors, and sub-national regional grid datasets across operating geographies. International Conversion & Residual Mix Rates: Peer-reviewed international energy factors and regional market-based residual mix rates used to adjust grid averages for renewable energy claims and localized carbon accounting. Customer Data Privacy & Customized Reporting Access Third-Party Data Non-Disclosure: Customer usage metrics, traffic telemetry, and GHG footprints are strictly confidential and are never shared with or exported to third-party aggregators including the CDP Supply Chain Program. Customers can reach out to their account executive to request a customer emissions report. Interpretation of CDP Platform "0" Values: A default value of zero ("0") in generic CDP supply chain platform fields reflects data privacy

restrictions, not a zero-carbon operational footprint. Custom Service-Level Reporting: Akamai provides custom Scope 3 reports that break down allocated carbon impact by specific service line (e.g., Content Delivery Network, Cloud Compute, Cybersecurity). Obtaining Individualized Reports: Customers requiring personalized emissions metrics for their carbon accounting must request a tailored report by contacting their dedicated Akamai Account Executive or reaching out directly to the Akamai Sustainability Team.

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Mastercard Incorporated

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions generated through customer utilization of Akamai Technologies' platform stem primarily from energy consumption and infrastructure operation across our globally distributed edge delivery, cloud computing, and cybersecurity network. Because Akamai operates as a service provider rather than a physical goods manufacturer, customer activity drives emissions through compute, storage, and networking resources deployed across third-party colocation data center facilities. • Server and Network Power Consumption: The single largest emission driver is the operational electricity required to run Akamai's global fleet of edge servers and networking devices. Customer traffic volumes, API calls, and workload complexity directly determine CPU/RAM utilization and network throughput, which dictate total kilowatt-hour (kWh) consumption. • Data Center Overhead (PUE): Facility-level energy overhead—specifically cooling, power distribution, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) efficiency losses at third-party colocation sites—represents a significant indirect driver. This is calculated using site-specific Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics. • Hardware Lifecycle & Embodied Carbon: Upstream supply chain emissions (Scope 3, Categories 1 & 2) associated with the manufacturing, assembly, and transport of the physical servers, switches, and storage arrays dedicated to hosting customer workloads. Customer Allocation Methodology To provide precise, audit-ready Scope 3 allocations for CDP Supply Chain reporting, Akamai maps customer operational activity to facility-level power metrics and grid emission factors: • Resource Telemetry Allocation: Facility energy and hardware footprint are apportioned using direct usage metrics: byte utilization (bandwidth for CDN and security services) and machine utilization (CPU and memory footprint for cloud and compute workloads). • Geographic Grid Precision: Workloads are traced to the exact data center, country, and sub-national grid where the traffic was processed. Allocation calculations incorporate regional grid emission factors under a market-based accounting framework (ISO 14064-1 aligned). • Renewable Energy Integration: Market-based allocation accounts for Akamai's utility-scale renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs) and localized zero-carbon electricity procurement, enabling customers to capture lower Scope 3 emission factors for traffic routed through renewably powered regions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ BT Group

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions generated through customer utilization of Akamai Technologies' platform stem primarily from energy consumption and infrastructure operation across our globally distributed edge delivery, cloud computing, and cybersecurity network. Because Akamai operates as a service provider rather than a physical goods manufacturer, customer activity drives emissions through compute, storage, and networking resources deployed across third-party colocation data center facilities. • Server and Network Power Consumption: The single largest emission driver is the operational electricity required to run Akamai's global fleet of edge servers and networking devices. Customer traffic volumes, API calls, and workload complexity directly determine CPU/RAM utilization and network throughput, which dictate total kilowatt-hour (kWh) consumption. • Data Center Overhead (PUE): Facility-level energy overhead—specifically cooling, power distribution, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) efficiency losses at third-party colocation sites—represents a significant indirect driver. This is calculated using site-specific Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics. • Hardware Lifecycle & Embodied Carbon: Upstream supply chain emissions (Scope 3, Categories 1 & 2) associated with the manufacturing, assembly, and transport of the physical servers, switches, and storage arrays dedicated to hosting customer workloads. Customer Allocation Methodology To provide precise, audit-ready Scope 3 allocations for CDP Supply Chain reporting, Akamai maps customer operational activity to facility-level power metrics and grid emission factors: • Resource Telemetry Allocation: Facility energy and hardware footprint are apportioned using direct usage metrics: byte utilization (bandwidth for CDN and security services) and machine utilization (CPU and memory footprint for cloud and compute workloads). • Geographic Grid Precision: Workloads are traced to the exact data center, country, and sub-national grid where the traffic was processed. Allocation calculations incorporate regional grid emission factors under a market-based accounting framework (ISO 14064-1 aligned). • Renewable Energy Integration: Market-based allocation accounts for Akamai's utility-scale renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs) and localized zero-carbon electricity procurement, enabling customers to capture lower Scope 3 emission factors for traffic routed through renewably powered regions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Telstra Group Ltd

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions generated through customer utilization of Akamai Technologies' platform stem primarily from energy consumption and infrastructure operation across our globally distributed edge delivery, cloud computing, and cybersecurity network. Because Akamai operates as a service provider rather than a physical goods manufacturer, customer activity drives emissions through compute, storage, and networking resources deployed across third-party colocation data center facilities. • Server and Network Power Consumption: The single largest emission driver is the operational electricity required to run Akamai's global fleet of edge servers and networking devices. Customer traffic volumes, API calls, and workload complexity directly determine CPU/RAM utilization and network throughput, which dictate total kilowatt-hour (kWh) consumption. • Data Center Overhead (PUE): Facility-level energy overhead—specifically cooling, power distribution, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) efficiency losses at third-party colocation sites—represents a significant indirect driver. This is calculated using site-specific Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics. • Hardware Lifecycle & Embodied Carbon: Upstream supply chain emissions (Scope 3, Categories 1 & 2) associated with the manufacturing, assembly, and transport of the physical servers, switches, and storage arrays dedicated to hosting customer workloads. Customer Allocation Methodology To provide precise, audit-ready Scope 3 allocations for CDP Supply Chain reporting, Akamai maps customer operational activity to facility-level power metrics and grid emission

factors: • Resource Telemetry Allocation: Facility energy and hardware footprint are apportioned using direct usage metrics: byte utilization (bandwidth for CDN and security services) and machine utilization (CPU and memory footprint for cloud and compute workloads). • Geographic Grid Precision: Workloads are traced to the exact data center, country, and sub-national grid where the traffic was processed. Allocation calculations incorporate regional grid emission factors under a market-based accounting framework (ISO 14064-1 aligned). • Renewable Energy Integration: Market-based allocation accounts for Akamai's utility-scale renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs) and localized zero-carbon electricity procurement, enabling customers to capture lower Scope 3 emission factors for traffic routed through renewably powered regions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Accounting Policy: Establishes hardware operational boundaries, colocation Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) inclusion, and global edge power metering rules. Akamai Custom Emissions Reporting Methodology: Outlines operational telemetry mapping—byte utilization for CDN/security and machine utilization (CPU/RAM footprint) for cloud compute. Akamai Annual Impact Disclosures: Direct source for audited corporate carbon inventories, net-zero roadmaps, and public ESG disclosures. Global Emission Factor Databases National & Regional Grid Datasets: Official governmental energy statistics, published national electricity grid intensity factors, and sub-national regional grid datasets across operating geographies. International Conversion & Residual Mix Rates: Peer-reviewed international energy factors and regional market-based residual mix rates used to adjust grid averages for renewable energy claims and localized carbon accounting. Customer Data Privacy & Customized Reporting Access Third-Party Data Non-Disclosure: Customer usage metrics, traffic telemetry, and GHG footprints are strictly confidential and are never shared with or exported to third-party aggregators including the CDP Supply Chain Program. Customers can reach out to their account executive to request a customer emissions report. Interpretation of CDP Platform "0" Values: A default value of zero ("0") in generic CDP supply chain platform fields reflects data privacy restrictions, not a zero-carbon operational footprint. Custom Service-Level Reporting: Akamai provides custom Scope 3 reports that break down allocated carbon impact by specific service line (e.g., Content Delivery Network, Cloud Compute, Cybersecurity). Obtaining Individualized Reports: Customers requiring personalized emissions metrics for their carbon accounting must request a tailored report by contacting their dedicated Akamai Account Executive or reaching out directly to the Akamai Sustainability Team.

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Kyndryl, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Bank of America

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions generated through customer utilization of Akamai Technologies' platform stem primarily from energy consumption and infrastructure operation across our globally distributed edge delivery, cloud computing, and cybersecurity network. Because Akamai operates as a service provider rather than a physical goods manufacturer, customer activity drives emissions through compute, storage, and networking resources deployed across third-party colocation data center facilities. • Server and Network Power Consumption: The single largest emission driver is the operational electricity required to run Akamai's global fleet of edge servers and networking devices. Customer traffic volumes, API calls, and workload complexity directly determine CPU/RAM utilization and network throughput, which dictate total kilowatt-hour (kWh) consumption. • Data Center Overhead (PUE): Facility-level energy overhead—specifically cooling, power distribution, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) efficiency losses at third-party colocation sites—represents a significant indirect driver. This is calculated using site-specific Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics. • Hardware Lifecycle & Embodied Carbon: Upstream supply chain emissions (Scope 3, Categories 1 & 2) associated with the manufacturing, assembly, and transport of the physical servers, switches, and storage arrays dedicated to hosting customer workloads. Customer Allocation Methodology To provide precise, audit-ready Scope 3 allocations for CDP Supply Chain reporting, Akamai maps customer operational activity to facility-level power metrics and grid emission factors: • Resource Telemetry Allocation: Facility energy and hardware footprint are apportioned using direct usage metrics: byte utilization (bandwidth for CDN and security services) and machine utilization (CPU and memory footprint for cloud and compute workloads). • Geographic Grid Precision: Workloads are traced to the exact data center, country, and sub-national grid where the traffic was processed. Allocation calculations incorporate regional grid emission factors under a market-based accounting framework (ISO 14064-1 aligned). • Renewable Energy Integration: Market-based allocation accounts for Akamai's utility-scale renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs) and localized zero-carbon electricity procurement, enabling customers to capture lower Scope 3 emission factors for traffic routed through renewably powered regions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Akamai identifies customer-attributable greenhouse gas (GHG) sources using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and ISO 14064-1 frameworks. Because operations are hosted across third-party colocation data centers rather than company-owned facilities, identification relies on high-

resolution hardware telemetry and facility energy mapping: Hardware & Device Telemetry: Continuous metering of operational electricity (kWh) consumed by individual servers, security nodes, and networking equipment across global locations. Telemetry-to-Service Mapping: Distinguishing traffic types across product lines by correlating raw power draw with resource-specific telemetry—byte utilization for CDN and cybersecurity workloads, and machine utilization (CPU, GPU and/or memory footprint) for cloud compute services. Geographic Grid Integration: Mapping each data center location to localized grid emission factors (such as IEA, eGRID, and DEFRA), applying both location-based and market-based accounting to reflect renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs). Major Limitations Shared Multitenant Overhead: Attributing baseline idle power and background hardware tasks across shared multi-tenant edge servers requires algorithmic allocation, as real-time physical isolation per customer thread is technically unfeasible. Colocation Landlord PUE Variability: Non-IT operational energy (cooling, lighting, power conversion) relies on landlord-reported Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics or site averages, which vary in reporting frequency and precision across third-party facility operators. Upstream Supply Chain Data Lags: Quantifying embodied carbon for server hardware manufacturing and transport (Scope 3, Categories 1 and 2) relies on secondary lifecycle assessment (LCA) databases rather than real-time, primary supplier data. Key Assumptions Made Linear Power Scaling: Operational energy draw scales proportionally with recorded utilization metrics (bytes transferred and machine compute hours). Grid Factor Equivalence: Annual or sub-national regional grid carbon intensity averages sufficiently represent grid emissions during periods of peak customer traffic. Boundary Classification: Contracted hardware running inside third-party colocation facilities is categorized under Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) to ensure appropriate boundary alignment for customer Scope 3 disclosures.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Akamai relies on established international GHG accounting frameworks, corporate methodologies, and recognized regional grid electricity datasets to calculate platform emissions while preserving customer data confidentiality. GHG Accounting Standards & Frameworks GHG Protocol Standards: Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for upstream leased asset allocation and Scope 2 Guidance for location- and market-based electricity accounting. ISO 14064-1: Organizational framework for quantifying, monitoring, and securing third-party audit verification of platform GHG emissions. Akamai Corporate Policies & Disclosures Akamai Carbon Accounting Policy: Establishes hardware operational boundaries, colocation Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) inclusion, and global edge power metering rules. Akamai Custom Emissions Reporting Methodology: Outlines operational telemetry mapping—byte utilization for CDN/security and machine utilization (CPU/RAM footprint) for cloud compute. Akamai Annual Impact Disclosures: Direct source for audited corporate carbon inventories, net-zero roadmaps, and public ESG disclosures. Global Emission Factor Databases National & Regional Grid Datasets: Official governmental energy statistics, published national electricity grid intensity factors, and sub-national regional grid datasets across operating geographies. International Conversion & Residual Mix Rates: Peer-reviewed international energy factors and regional market-based residual mix rates used to adjust grid averages for renewable energy claims and localized carbon accounting. Customer Data Privacy & Customized Reporting Access Third-Party Data Non-Disclosure: Customer usage metrics, traffic telemetry, and GHG footprints are strictly confidential and are never shared with or exported to third-party aggregators including the CDP Supply Chain Program. Customers can reach out to their account executive to request a customer emissions report. Interpretation of CDP Platform "0" Values: A default value of zero ("0") in generic CDP supply chain platform fields reflects data privacy restrictions, not a zero-carbon operational footprint. Custom Service-Level Reporting: Akamai provides custom Scope 3 reports that break down allocated carbon impact by specific service line (e.g., Content Delivery Network, Cloud Compute, Cybersecurity). Obtaining Individualized Reports: Customers requiring personalized emissions metrics for their carbon accounting must request a tailored report by contacting their dedicated Akamai Account Executive or reaching out directly to the Akamai Sustainability Team.

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Airbnb

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ UBS Group AG

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ ServiceNow Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ KPMG International

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Akamai relies on established international GHG accounting frameworks, corporate methodologies, and recognized regional grid electricity datasets to calculate platform emissions while preserving customer data confidentiality. GHG Accounting Standards & Frameworks GHG Protocol Standards: Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for upstream leased asset allocation and Scope 2 Guidance for location- and market-based electricity accounting. ISO 14064-1: Organizational framework for quantifying, monitoring, and securing third-party audit verification of platform GHG emissions. Akamai Corporate Policies & Disclosures Akamai Carbon Accounting Policy: Establishes hardware operational boundaries, colocation Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) inclusion, and global edge power metering rules. Akamai Custom Emissions Reporting Methodology: Outlines operational telemetry mapping—byte utilization for CDN/security and machine utilization (CPU/RAM footprint) for cloud compute. Akamai Annual Impact Disclosures: Direct source for audited corporate carbon inventories, net-zero roadmaps, and public ESG disclosures. Global Emission Factor Databases National & Regional Grid Datasets: Official governmental energy statistics, published national electricity grid intensity factors, and sub-national regional grid datasets across operating geographies. International Conversion & Residual Mix Rates: Peer-reviewed international energy factors and regional market-based residual mix rates used to adjust grid averages for renewable energy claims and localized carbon accounting. Customer Data Privacy & Customized Reporting Access Third-Party Data Non-Disclosure: Customer usage metrics, traffic telemetry, and GHG footprints are strictly confidential and are never shared with or exported to third-party aggregators including the CDP Supply Chain Program. Customers can reach out to their account executive to request a customer emissions report. Interpretation of CDP Platform "0" Values: A default value of zero ("0") in generic CDP supply chain platform fields reflects data privacy restrictions, not a zero-carbon operational footprint. Custom Service-Level Reporting: Akamai provides custom Scope 3 reports that break down allocated carbon impact by specific service line (e.g., Content Delivery Network, Cloud Compute, Cybersecurity). Obtaining Individualized Reports: Customers requiring personalized emissions metrics for their carbon accounting must request a tailored report by contacting their dedicated Akamai Account Executive or reaching out directly to the Akamai Sustainability Team.

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Nasdaq, Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions generated through customer utilization of Akamai Technologies' platform stem primarily from energy consumption and infrastructure operation across our globally distributed edge delivery, cloud computing, and cybersecurity network. Because Akamai operates as a service provider rather than a physical goods manufacturer, customer activity drives emissions through compute, storage, and networking resources deployed across third-party colocation data center facilities. • Server and Network Power Consumption: The single largest emission driver is the operational electricity required to run Akamai's global fleet of edge servers and networking devices. Customer traffic volumes, API calls, and workload complexity directly determine CPU/RAM utilization and network throughput, which dictate total kilowatt-hour (kWh) consumption. • Data Center Overhead (PUE): Facility-level energy overhead—specifically cooling, power distribution, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) efficiency losses at third-party colocation sites—represents a significant indirect driver. This is calculated using site-specific Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics. • Hardware Lifecycle & Embodied Carbon: Upstream supply chain emissions (Scope 3, Categories 1 & 2) associated with the manufacturing, assembly, and transport of the physical servers, switches, and storage arrays dedicated to hosting customer workloads. Customer Allocation Methodology To provide precise, audit-ready Scope 3 allocations for CDP Supply Chain reporting, Akamai maps customer operational activity to facility-level power metrics and grid emission factors: • Resource Telemetry Allocation: Facility energy and hardware footprint are apportioned using direct usage metrics: byte utilization (bandwidth for CDN and security services) and machine utilization (CPU and memory footprint for cloud and compute workloads). • Geographic Grid Precision: Workloads are traced to the exact data center, country, and sub-national grid where the traffic was processed. Allocation calculations incorporate regional grid emission factors under a market-based accounting framework (ISO 14064-1 aligned). • Renewable Energy Integration: Market-based allocation accounts for Akamai's utility-scale renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs) and localized zero-carbon electricity procurement, enabling customers to capture lower Scope 3 emission factors for traffic routed through renewably powered regions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Akamai identifies customer-attributable greenhouse gas (GHG) sources using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and ISO 14064-1 frameworks. Because operations are hosted across third-party colocation data centers rather than company-owned facilities, identification relies on high-resolution hardware telemetry and facility energy mapping: Hardware & Device Telemetry: Continuous metering of operational electricity (kWh) consumed by individual servers, security nodes, and networking equipment across global locations. Telemetry-to-Service Mapping: Distinguishing traffic types across product lines by correlating raw power draw with resource-specific telemetry—byte utilization for CDN and cybersecurity workloads, and machine utilization (CPU, GPU and/or memory footprint) for cloud compute services. Geographic Grid Integration: Mapping each data center location to localized grid emission factors (such as IEA, eGRID, and DEFRA), applying both location-based and market-based accounting to reflect renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs). Major Limitations Shared Multitenant Overhead: Attributing baseline idle power and background hardware tasks across shared multi-tenant edge servers requires algorithmic allocation, as real-time physical isolation per customer thread is technically unfeasible. Colocation Landlord PUE Variability: Non-IT operational energy (cooling, lighting, power conversion) relies on landlord-reported Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics or site averages, which vary in reporting frequency and precision across third-party facility operators. Upstream Supply Chain Data Lags: Quantifying embodied carbon for server hardware manufacturing and transport (Scope 3, Categories 1 and 2) relies on secondary lifecycle assessment (LCA) databases rather than real-time, primary supplier data. Key Assumptions Made Linear Power Scaling: Operational energy draw scales proportionally with recorded utilization metrics (bytes transferred and machine compute hours). Grid Factor Equivalence: Annual or sub-national

regional grid carbon intensity averages sufficiently represent grid emissions during periods of peak customer traffic. Boundary Classification: Contracted hardware running inside third-party colocation facilities is categorized under Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) to ensure appropriate boundary alignment for customer Scope 3 disclosures.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Cisco Systems, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions generated through customer utilization of Akamai Technologies' platform stem primarily from energy consumption and infrastructure operation across our globally distributed edge delivery, cloud computing, and cybersecurity network. Because Akamai operates as a service provider rather than a physical goods manufacturer, customer activity drives emissions through compute, storage, and networking resources deployed across third-party colocation data center facilities. • Server and Network Power Consumption: The single largest emission driver is the operational electricity required to run Akamai's global fleet of edge servers and networking devices. Customer traffic volumes, API calls, and workload complexity directly determine CPU/RAM utilization and network throughput, which dictate total kilowatt-hour (kWh) consumption. • Data Center Overhead (PUE): Facility-level energy overhead—specifically cooling, power distribution, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) efficiency losses at third-party colocation sites—represents a significant indirect driver. This is calculated using site-specific Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics. • Hardware Lifecycle & Embodied Carbon: Upstream supply chain emissions (Scope 3, Categories 1 & 2) associated with the manufacturing, assembly, and transport of the physical servers, switches, and storage arrays dedicated to hosting customer workloads. Customer Allocation Methodology To provide precise, audit-ready Scope 3 allocations for CDP Supply Chain reporting, Akamai maps customer operational activity to facility-level power metrics and grid emission

factors: • Resource Telemetry Allocation: Facility energy and hardware footprint are apportioned using direct usage metrics: byte utilization (bandwidth for CDN and security services) and machine utilization (CPU and memory footprint for cloud and compute workloads). • Geographic Grid Precision: Workloads are traced to the exact data center, country, and sub-national grid where the traffic was processed. Allocation calculations incorporate regional grid emission factors under a market-based accounting framework (ISO 14064-1 aligned). • Renewable Energy Integration: Market-based allocation accounts for Akamai's utility-scale renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs) and localized zero-carbon electricity procurement, enabling customers to capture lower Scope 3 emission factors for traffic routed through renewably powered regions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Akamai identifies customer-attributable greenhouse gas (GHG) sources using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and ISO 14064-1 frameworks. Because operations are hosted across third-party colocation data centers rather than company-owned facilities, identification relies on high-resolution hardware telemetry and facility energy mapping: Hardware & Device Telemetry: Continuous metering of operational electricity (kWh) consumed by individual servers, security nodes, and networking equipment across global locations. Telemetry-to-Service Mapping: Distinguishing traffic types across product lines by correlating raw power draw with resource-specific telemetry—byte utilization for CDN and cybersecurity workloads, and machine utilization (CPU, GPU and/or memory footprint) for cloud compute services. Geographic Grid Integration: Mapping each data center location to localized grid emission factors (such as IEA, eGRID, and DEFRA), applying both location-based and market-based accounting to reflect renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs). Major Limitations Shared Multitenant Overhead: Attributing baseline idle power and background hardware tasks across shared multi-tenant edge servers requires algorithmic allocation, as real-time physical isolation per customer thread is technically unfeasible. Colocation Landlord PUE Variability: Non-IT operational energy (cooling, lighting, power conversion) relies on landlord-reported Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics or site averages, which vary in reporting frequency and precision across third-party facility operators. Upstream Supply Chain Data Lags: Quantifying embodied carbon for server hardware manufacturing and transport (Scope 3, Categories 1 and 2) relies on secondary lifecycle assessment (LCA) databases rather than real-time, primary supplier data. Key Assumptions Made Linear Power Scaling: Operational energy draw scales proportionally with recorded utilization metrics (bytes transferred and machine compute hours). Grid Factor Equivalence: Annual or sub-national regional grid carbon intensity averages sufficiently represent grid emissions during periods of peak customer traffic. Boundary Classification: Contracted hardware running inside third-party colocation facilities is categorized under Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) to ensure appropriate boundary alignment for customer Scope 3 disclosures.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Akamai relies on established international GHG accounting frameworks, corporate methodologies, and recognized regional grid electricity datasets to calculate platform emissions while preserving customer data confidentiality. GHG Accounting Standards & Frameworks GHG Protocol Standards: Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for upstream leased asset allocation and Scope 2 Guidance for location- and market-based electricity accounting. ISO 14064-1: Organizational framework for quantifying, monitoring, and securing third-party audit verification of platform GHG emissions. Akamai Corporate Policies & Disclosures Akamai Carbon

Accounting Policy: Establishes hardware operational boundaries, colocation Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) inclusion, and global edge power metering rules. Akamai Custom Emissions Reporting Methodology: Outlines operational telemetry mapping—byte utilization for CDN/security and machine utilization (CPU/RAM footprint) for cloud compute. Akamai Annual Impact Disclosures: Direct source for audited corporate carbon inventories, net-zero roadmaps, and public ESG disclosures. Global Emission Factor Databases National & Regional Grid Datasets: Official governmental energy statistics, published national electricity grid intensity factors, and sub-national regional grid datasets across operating geographies. International Conversion & Residual Mix Rates: Peer-reviewed international energy factors and regional market-based residual mix rates used to adjust grid averages for renewable energy claims and localized carbon accounting. Customer Data Privacy & Customized Reporting Access Third-Party Data Non-Disclosure: Customer usage metrics, traffic telemetry, and GHG footprints are strictly confidential and are never shared with or exported to third-party aggregators including the CDP Supply Chain Program. Customers can reach out to their account executive to request a customer emissions report. Interpretation of CDP Platform "0" Values: A default value of zero ("0") in generic CDP supply chain platform fields reflects data privacy restrictions, not a zero-carbon operational footprint. Custom Service-Level Reporting: Akamai provides custom Scope 3 reports that break down allocated carbon impact by specific service line (e.g., Content Delivery Network, Cloud Compute, Cybersecurity). Obtaining Individualized Reports: Customers requiring personalized emissions metrics for their carbon accounting must request a tailored report by contacting their dedicated Akamai Account Executive or reaching out directly to the Akamai Sustainability Team.

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Staples, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions generated through customer utilization of Akamai Technologies' platform stem primarily from energy consumption and infrastructure operation across our globally distributed edge delivery, cloud computing, and cybersecurity network. Because Akamai operates as a service provider rather than a physical goods manufacturer, customer activity drives emissions through compute, storage, and networking resources deployed across third-party colocation data center facilities. • Server and Network Power Consumption: The single largest emission driver is the operational electricity required to run Akamai's global fleet of edge servers and networking devices. Customer traffic volumes, API calls, and workload complexity directly determine CPU/RAM utilization and network throughput, which dictate total kilowatt-hour (kWh) consumption. • Data Center Overhead (PUE): Facility-level energy overhead—specifically cooling, power distribution, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) efficiency losses at third-party colocation sites—represents a significant indirect driver. This is calculated using site-specific Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics. • Hardware Lifecycle & Embodied Carbon: Upstream supply chain emissions (Scope 3, Categories 1 & 2) associated with the manufacturing, assembly, and transport of the physical servers, switches, and storage arrays dedicated to hosting customer workloads. Customer Allocation Methodology To provide precise, audit-ready Scope 3 allocations for CDP Supply Chain reporting, Akamai maps customer operational activity to facility-level power metrics and grid emission factors: • Resource Telemetry Allocation: Facility energy and hardware footprint are apportioned using direct usage metrics: byte utilization (bandwidth for CDN and security services) and machine utilization (CPU and memory footprint for cloud and compute workloads). • Geographic Grid Precision: Workloads are traced to the exact data center, country, and sub-national grid where the traffic was processed. Allocation calculations incorporate regional grid emission factors under a market-based accounting framework (ISO 14064-1 aligned). • Renewable Energy Integration: Market-based allocation accounts for Akamai's utility-scale renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs) and localized zero-carbon electricity procurement, enabling customers to capture lower Scope 3 emission factors for traffic routed through renewably powered regions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Akamai identifies customer-attributable greenhouse gas (GHG) sources using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and ISO 14064-1 frameworks. Because operations are hosted across third-party colocation data centers rather than company-owned facilities, identification relies on high-resolution hardware telemetry and facility energy mapping: Hardware & Device Telemetry: Continuous metering of operational electricity (kWh) consumed by individual servers, security nodes, and networking equipment across global locations. Telemetry-to-Service Mapping: Distinguishing traffic types across product lines by correlating raw power draw with resource-specific telemetry—byte utilization for CDN and cybersecurity workloads, and machine utilization (CPU, GPU and/or memory footprint) for cloud compute services. Geographic Grid Integration: Mapping each data center location to localized grid emission factors (such as IEA, eGRID, and DEFRA), applying both location-based and market-based accounting to reflect renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs). Major Limitations Shared Multitenant Overhead: Attributing baseline idle power and background hardware tasks across shared multi-tenant edge servers requires algorithmic allocation, as real-time physical isolation per customer thread is technically unfeasible. Colocation Landlord PUE Variability: Non-IT operational energy (cooling, lighting, power conversion) relies on landlord-reported Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics or site averages, which vary in reporting frequency and precision across third-party facility operators. Upstream Supply Chain Data Lags: Quantifying embodied carbon for server hardware manufacturing and transport (Scope 3, Categories 1 and 2) relies on secondary lifecycle assessment (LCA) databases rather than real-time, primary supplier data. Key Assumptions Made Linear Power Scaling: Operational energy draw scales proportionally with recorded utilization metrics (bytes transferred and machine compute hours). Grid Factor Equivalence: Annual or sub-national regional grid carbon intensity averages sufficiently represent grid emissions during periods of peak customer traffic. Boundary Classification: Contracted hardware running inside third-party colocation facilities is categorized under Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) to ensure appropriate boundary alignment for customer Scope 3 disclosures.

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restrictions, not a zero-carbon operational footprint. Custom Service-Level Reporting: Akamai provides custom Scope 3 reports that break down allocated carbon impact by specific service line (e.g., Content Delivery Network, Cloud Compute, Cybersecurity). Obtaining Individualized Reports: Customers requiring personalized emissions metrics for their carbon accounting must request a tailored report by contacting their dedicated Akamai Account Executive or reaching out directly to the Akamai Sustainability Team.

Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ The Allstate Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions generated through customer utilization of Akamai Technologies' platform stem primarily from energy consumption and infrastructure operation across our globally distributed edge delivery, cloud computing, and cybersecurity network. Because Akamai operates as a service provider rather than a physical goods manufacturer, customer activity drives emissions through compute, storage, and networking resources deployed across third-party colocation data center facilities. • Server and Network Power Consumption: The single largest emission driver is the operational electricity required to run Akamai's global fleet of edge servers and networking devices. Customer traffic volumes, API calls, and workload complexity directly determine CPU/RAM utilization and network throughput, which dictate total kilowatt-hour (kWh) consumption. • Data Center Overhead (PUE): Facility-level energy overhead—specifically cooling, power distribution, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) efficiency losses at third-party colocation sites—represents a significant indirect driver. This is calculated using site-specific Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics. • Hardware Lifecycle & Embodied Carbon: Upstream supply chain emissions (Scope 3, Categories 1 & 2) associated with the manufacturing, assembly, and transport of the physical servers, switches, and storage arrays dedicated to hosting customer workloads. Customer Allocation Methodology To provide precise, audit-ready Scope 3 allocations for CDP Supply Chain reporting, Akamai maps customer operational activity to facility-level power metrics and grid emission factors: • Resource Telemetry Allocation: Facility energy and hardware footprint are apportioned using direct usage metrics: byte utilization (bandwidth for CDN and security services) and machine utilization (CPU and memory footprint for cloud and compute workloads). • Geographic Grid Precision: Workloads are traced to the exact data center, country, and sub-national grid where the traffic was processed. Allocation calculations incorporate regional grid emission factors under a market-based accounting framework (ISO 14064-1 aligned). • Renewable Energy Integration: Market-based allocation accounts for Akamai's utility-scale renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs) and localized zero-carbon electricity procurement, enabling customers to capture lower Scope 3 emission factors for traffic routed through renewably powered regions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Imperial Brands

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions generated through customer utilization of Akamai Technologies' platform stem primarily from energy consumption and infrastructure operation across our globally distributed edge delivery, cloud computing, and cybersecurity network. Because Akamai operates as a service provider rather than a physical goods manufacturer, customer activity drives emissions through compute, storage, and networking resources deployed across third-party colocation data center facilities. • Server and Network Power Consumption: The single largest emission driver is the operational electricity required to run Akamai's global fleet of edge servers and networking devices. Customer traffic volumes, API calls, and workload complexity directly determine CPU/RAM utilization and network throughput, which dictate total kilowatt-hour (kWh) consumption. • Data Center Overhead (PUE): Facility-level energy overhead—specifically cooling, power distribution, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) efficiency losses at third-party colocation sites—represents a significant indirect driver. This is calculated using site-specific Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics. • Hardware Lifecycle & Embodied Carbon: Upstream supply chain emissions (Scope 3, Categories 1 & 2) associated with the manufacturing, assembly, and transport of the physical servers, switches, and storage arrays dedicated to hosting customer workloads. Customer Allocation Methodology To provide precise, audit-ready Scope 3 allocations for CDP Supply Chain reporting, Akamai maps customer operational activity to facility-level power metrics and grid emission factors: • Resource Telemetry Allocation: Facility energy and hardware footprint are apportioned using direct usage metrics: byte utilization (bandwidth for CDN and security services) and machine utilization (CPU and memory footprint for cloud and compute workloads). • Geographic Grid Precision: Workloads are traced to the exact data center, country, and sub-national grid where the traffic was processed. Allocation calculations incorporate regional grid emission factors under a market-based accounting framework (ISO 14064-1 aligned). • Renewable Energy Integration: Market-based allocation accounts for Akamai's utility-scale renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs) and localized zero-carbon electricity procurement, enabling customers to capture lower Scope 3 emission factors for traffic routed through renewably powered regions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Akamai identifies customer-attributable greenhouse gas (GHG) sources using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and ISO 14064-1 frameworks. Because operations are hosted across third-party colocation data centers rather than company-owned facilities, identification relies on high-resolution hardware telemetry and facility energy mapping: Hardware & Device Telemetry: Continuous metering of operational electricity (kWh) consumed by individual servers, security nodes, and networking equipment across global locations. Telemetry-to-Service Mapping: Distinguishing traffic types across product lines by correlating raw power draw with resource-specific telemetry—byte utilization for CDN and cybersecurity workloads, and machine utilization (CPU, GPU and/or memory footprint) for cloud compute services. Geographic Grid Integration: Mapping each data center location to localized grid emission factors (such as IEA, eGRID, and DEFRA), applying both location-based and market-based accounting to reflect renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs). Major Limitations Shared Multitenant Overhead: Attributing baseline idle power and background hardware tasks across shared multi-tenant edge servers requires algorithmic allocation, as real-time physical isolation per customer thread is technically unfeasible. Colocation Landlord PUE Variability: Non-IT operational energy (cooling, lighting, power conversion) relies on landlord-reported Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics or site averages, which vary in reporting frequency and precision across third-party facility operators. Upstream Supply Chain Data Lags: Quantifying embodied carbon for server hardware manufacturing and transport (Scope 3, Categories 1 and 2) relies on secondary lifecycle assessment (LCA) databases rather than real-time, primary supplier data. Key Assumptions Made Linear Power Scaling: Operational energy draw scales proportionally with recorded utilization metrics (bytes transferred and machine compute hours). Grid Factor Equivalence: Annual or sub-national

regional grid carbon intensity averages sufficiently represent grid emissions during periods of peak customer traffic. Boundary Classification: Contracted hardware running inside third-party colocation facilities is categorized under Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) to ensure appropriate boundary alignment for customer Scope 3 disclosures.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Akamai relies on established international GHG accounting frameworks, corporate methodologies, and recognized regional grid electricity datasets to calculate platform emissions while preserving customer data confidentiality. GHG Accounting Standards & Frameworks GHG Protocol Standards: Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for upstream leased asset allocation and Scope 2 Guidance for location- and market-based electricity accounting. ISO 14064-1: Organizational framework for quantifying, monitoring, and securing third-party audit verification of platform GHG emissions. Akamai Corporate Policies & Disclosures Akamai Carbon Accounting Policy: Establishes hardware operational boundaries, colocation Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) inclusion, and global edge power metering rules. Akamai Custom Emissions Reporting Methodology: Outlines operational telemetry mapping—byte utilization for CDN/security and machine utilization (CPU/RAM footprint) for cloud compute. Akamai Annual Impact Disclosures: Direct source for audited corporate carbon inventories, net-zero roadmaps, and public ESG disclosures. Global Emission Factor Databases National & Regional Grid Datasets: Official governmental energy statistics, published national electricity grid intensity factors, and sub-national regional grid datasets across operating geographies. International Conversion & Residual Mix Rates: Peer-reviewed international energy factors and regional market-based residual mix rates used to adjust grid averages for renewable energy claims and localized carbon accounting. Customer Data Privacy & Customized Reporting Access Third-Party Data Non-Disclosure: Customer usage metrics, traffic telemetry, and GHG footprints are strictly confidential and are never shared with or exported to third-party aggregators including the CDP Supply Chain Program. Customers can reach out to their account executive to request a customer emissions report. Interpretation of CDP Platform "0" Values: A default value of zero ("0") in generic CDP supply chain platform fields reflects data privacy restrictions, not a zero-carbon operational footprint. Custom Service-Level Reporting: Akamai provides custom Scope 3 reports that break down allocated carbon impact by specific service line (e.g., Content Delivery Network, Cloud Compute, Cybersecurity). Obtaining Individualized Reports: Customers requiring personalized emissions metrics for their carbon accounting must request a tailored report by contacting their dedicated Akamai Account Executive or reaching out directly to the Akamai Sustainability Team.

Row 28

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Singtel

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Akamai identifies customer-attributable greenhouse gas (GHG) sources using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and ISO 14064-1 frameworks. Because operations are hosted across third-party colocation data centers rather than company-owned facilities, identification relies on high-resolution hardware telemetry and facility energy mapping: Hardware & Device Telemetry: Continuous metering of operational electricity (kWh) consumed by individual servers, security nodes, and networking equipment across global locations. Telemetry-to-Service Mapping: Distinguishing traffic types across product lines by correlating raw power draw with resource-specific telemetry—byte utilization for CDN and cybersecurity workloads, and machine utilization (CPU, GPU and/or memory footprint) for cloud compute services. Geographic Grid Integration: Mapping each data center location to localized grid emission factors (such as IEA, eGRID, and DEFRA), applying both location-based and market-based accounting to reflect renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs). Major Limitations Shared Multitenant Overhead: Attributing baseline idle power and background hardware tasks across shared multi-tenant edge servers requires algorithmic allocation, as real-time physical isolation per customer thread is technically unfeasible. Colocation Landlord PUE Variability: Non-IT operational energy (cooling, lighting, power conversion) relies on landlord-reported Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metrics or site averages, which vary in reporting frequency and precision across third-party facility operators. Upstream Supply Chain Data Lags: Quantifying embodied carbon for server hardware manufacturing and transport (Scope 3, Categories 1 and 2) relies on secondary lifecycle assessment (LCA) databases rather than real-time, primary supplier data. Key Assumptions Made Linear Power Scaling: Operational energy draw scales proportionally with recorded utilization metrics (bytes transferred and machine compute hours). Grid Factor Equivalence: Annual or sub-national regional grid carbon intensity averages sufficiently represent grid emissions during periods of peak customer traffic. Boundary Classification: Contracted hardware running inside third-party colocation facilities is categorized under Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) to ensure appropriate boundary alignment for customer Scope 3 disclosures.

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Accounting Policy: Establishes hardware operational boundaries, colocation Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) inclusion, and global edge power metering rules. Akamai Custom Emissions Reporting Methodology: Outlines operational telemetry mapping—byte utilization for CDN/security and machine utilization (CPU/RAM footprint) for cloud compute. Akamai Annual Impact Disclosures: Direct source for audited corporate carbon inventories, net-zero roadmaps, and public ESG disclosures. Global Emission Factor Databases National & Regional Grid Datasets: Official governmental energy statistics, published national electricity grid intensity factors, and sub-national regional grid datasets across operating geographies. International Conversion & Residual Mix Rates: Peer-reviewed international energy factors and regional market-based residual mix rates used to adjust grid averages for renewable energy claims and localized carbon accounting. Customer Data Privacy & Customized Reporting Access Third-Party Data Non-Disclosure: Customer usage metrics, traffic telemetry, and GHG footprints are strictly confidential and are never shared with or exported to third-party aggregators including the CDP Supply Chain Program. Customers can reach out to their account executive to request a customer emissions report. Interpretation of CDP Platform "0" Values: A default value of zero ("0") in generic CDP supply chain platform fields reflects data privacy restrictions, not a zero-carbon operational footprint. Custom Service-Level Reporting: Akamai provides custom Scope 3 reports that break down allocated carbon impact by specific service line (e.g., Content Delivery Network, Cloud Compute, Cybersecurity). Obtaining Individualized Reports: Customers requiring personalized emissions metrics for their carbon accounting must request a tailored report by contacting their dedicated Akamai Account Executive or reaching out directly to the Akamai Sustainability Team.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult

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

Akamai is deeply committed to environmental stewardship through continuous energy conservation and the active minimization of network power consumption. To achieve precise operational visibility across our globally distributed edge and cloud infrastructure, energy consumption is measured and calculated directly at the individual server level. By capturing granular hardware-level telemetry—accounting for CPU utilization, memory allocation, and active network throughput—Akamai evaluates real-time operational efficiency rather than relying on high-level facility estimates. This server-level data is subsequently consolidated at the regional level, establishing a rigorous baseline to determine associated greenhouse gas emissions across our global platform. Operating an expansive distributed network comprising over 15,000 distinct deployment regions requires a highly localized carbon accounting framework. Each site is assigned a tailored emissions factor reflecting its unique geographic location, local grid composition, and facility profile. To populate this framework, Akamai continuously ingests electricity emission factors from more than 500 published global sources, drawing from national energy statistics, official regional balancing authorities, and peer-reviewed international datasets. Given the vast scale of our footprint and the evolving dynamics of global power grids, maintaining precise, up-to-date factors across thousands of individual

locations requires continuous oversight. Akamai systematically monitors and updates these factors to preserve auditability, accuracy, and transparency. To capture the true carbon intensity of our operations, calculations adhere to a structured emissions factor hierarchy. To protect proprietary operational telemetry and customer confidentiality, Akamai does not export individualized usage or carbon metrics to public third-party platforms. Instead, customers requiring tailored Scope 3 footprint data for their corporate disclosures—broken down by specific product lines such as Content Delivery Network (CDN), Cloud Compute, and Cybersecurity—can request a custom emissions report. Organizations can initiate this process by contacting their dedicated Akamai Account Representative, who will engage the Akamai Sustainability Team to generate a tailored report.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Allocation challenge: Accurate customer network usage

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

Challenge: Accurate Customer Network Usage Legacy Allocation Framework (Pre-2021) Prior to 2021, platform emissions were calculated at the server and facility level before being aggregated into broad macro-geographies (e.g., North America, Europe, South America). Customer platform usage was allocated proportionally against these high-level regional totals based on relative network resource consumption, limiting localized carbon visibility. Enhanced Region-Level Granularity Akamai transitioned to region-level carbon accounting to provide direct, high-resolution visibility into energy consumption and emissions—mapping traffic from raw byte throughput directly to regional grid impacts. Because a city may house multiple data centers, and a single data center may encompass multiple functional regions, this localized tracking enables customers to better evaluate product-specific carbon impacts and make data-driven decisions to reduce their operational footprint. Continuous Data Innovation Akamai continues to refine telemetry collection models and explore innovative measurement frameworks to further improve data accuracy and reporting precision for our customers. Requesting Tailored Reports Organizations seeking custom Scope 3 emissions reports broken down by product line can request personalized disclosures through their dedicated Akamai Account Representative.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Akamai is committed to continuously reducing overall platform carbon intensity while empowering customers with granular, actionable visibility into their downstream Scope 3 footprints. Built on a region-based accounting model, our platform delivers detailed, country-level emissions breakdowns that reflect localized grid dynamics. Today, customers can immediately assess their footprint from their use of Akamai's CDN service by accessing the Carbon Calculator directly within the Akamai Control Center or by requesting a customized Scope 3 report through their account team. To ensure customer visibility keeps pace with evolving global disclosure standards, Akamai Product Management has established the evolution of our sustainability reporting suite as a core product priority. Ongoing development of the Control Center Carbon Calculator focuses on: • Deeper Telemetry & Granularity: Enhancing self-service analytics to provide precise, workload-specific metrics across individual product lines (Content Delivery Network, Cloud Compute, and Cybersecurity). • Actionable Operational Insights: Developing feature sets that allow customers to evaluate how architectural decisions, traffic routing, and compute placement impact overall carbon intensity. • Streamlined Integration: Upgrading export capabilities to simplify the integration of Akamai platform emissions data into third-party enterprise carbon management software and audit frameworks. Data access is most effective when paired with expert guidance. Akamai is actively scaling internal capability-building programs across customer-facing teams—including Account Executives, Solutions Architects, and Technical Account Managers. Through specialized sustainability training modules and structured educational assets, we are equipping our field teams to help customers interpret custom carbon reports, navigate Scope 3 allocation methodologies, and align platform usage with their broader organizational net-zero goals.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ More than 15% but less than or equal to 20%

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

40

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

40.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

555600

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

517600

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1073200.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

9000

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

9000.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

600

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

600.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

555600

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

527240

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1082840.00
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

40

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

40

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This consumption was specifically for Akamai Owned Data Center Facilities, where we have generators that consume diesel fuel.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

40

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

40

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Akamai consumes fuel only for backup electricity generation at the two Akamai Owned Data Center Facilities.
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

64.7

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

64.7

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

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Albania

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37.19

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

37.19

Algeria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34.7

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

34.70

Angola

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30.88

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

30.88

Argentina

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3850.9

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3850.90

Armenia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

79.81

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

79.81

Australia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26822.7

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

0

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

89.67

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

26912.37

Austria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3291.18

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3291.18

Azerbaijan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

117.97

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

117.97

Bahamas

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10.42

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10.42

Bahrain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58.3

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

58.30

Bangladesh

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15.61

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15.61

Barbados

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.44

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6.44

Belarus

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

86.13

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

86.13

Belgium

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1484.31

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1484.31

Belize

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.1

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9.10

Bhutan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17.61

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17.61

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

454.55

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

454.55

Botswana

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8.71

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8.71

Brazil

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22141.51

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22141.51

Brunei Darussalam

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36.91

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

36.91

Bulgaria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

182.2

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

182.20

Burundi

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.17

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9.17

Cambodia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

197.62

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

197.62

Cameroon

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.42

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13.42

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9504.35

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

0

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

45.94

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9550.29

Chile

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3419.37

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3419.37

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1518.07

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

0

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

88

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

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1606.07

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12926.5

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12926.50

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24.88

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24.88

Colombia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3948.42

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3948.42

Costa Rica

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

419.02

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

419.02

Croatia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38.83

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

38.83

Cyprus

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.69

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13.69

Czechia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

975.99

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

975.99

Denmark

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2558.53

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2558.53

Dominican Republic

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

122.46

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

122.46

Ecuador

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

520.73

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

520.73

El Salvador

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37.85

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

37.85

Egypt

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

437.93

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

437.93

Estonia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44.1

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

44.10

Faroe Islands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12.34

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12.34

Finland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

862.68

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

862.68

France

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43744.65

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

43744.65

French Guiana

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4.73

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4.73

French Polynesia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5.33

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5.33

Georgia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

51.66

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

51.66

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54371.05

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

54371.05

Ghana

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

103.29

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

103.29

Gibraltar

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.62

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1.62

Greece

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

971.04

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

971.04

Greenland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.63

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9.63

Grenada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11.71

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11.71

Guadeloupe

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19.07

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19.07

Guam

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

97.84

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

97.84

Guatemala

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

298.02

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

298.02

Guinea

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7.96

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7.96

Haiti

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.48

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14.48

Honduras

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

90.63

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

90.63

Hungary

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

334.4

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

334.40

Iceland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50.18

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

50.18

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

71923.88

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

71923.88

Indonesia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14369.54

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14369.54

Iraq

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

880.59

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

880.59

Ireland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2741.63

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2741.63

Isle of Man

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12.76

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12.76

Israel

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4210.12

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4210.12

Italy

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20289.11

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

20289.11

Jamaica

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35.39

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

35.39

Japan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61097.5

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.42

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61097.92

Jersey

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8.2

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8.20

Jordan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

237.93

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

237.93

Kazakhstan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

188.8

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

188.80

Kenya

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

506.91

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

506.91

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4453

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4453.00

Kuwait

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

273.63

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

273.63

Kyrgyzstan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.1

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13.10

Lao People's Democratic Republic

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

68.57

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

68.57

Latvia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

215.18

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

215.18

Lebanon

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

205.98

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

205.98

Lithuania

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

66.44

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

66.44

Luxembourg

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48.35

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

48.35

Madagascar

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10.77

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10.77

Malaysia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3426.72

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3426.72

Malta

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18.78

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18.78

Martinique

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46.14

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

46.14

Mauritius

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

63.42

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

63.42

Mexico

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9098.81

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9098.81

Mongolia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62.65

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

62.65

Morocco

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

174.14

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

174.14

Mozambique

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.24

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13.24

Myanmar

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

661.48

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

661.48

Namibia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20.5

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

20.50

Nepal

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

659.66

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

659.66

Netherlands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22623.88

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22623.88

New Caledonia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12.53

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12.53

New Zealand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3210.5

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3210.50

Nicaragua

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16.8

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16.80

Norway

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6277.17

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6277.17

Oman

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

258.91

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

258.91

Pakistan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2166.8

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2166.80

Palestine (State of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.93

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1.93

Panama

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

157.92

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

157.92

Paraguay

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62.95

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

62.95

Peru

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1547.61

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1547.61

Philippines

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3907.53

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3907.53

Poland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13653.92

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

565.98

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14219.90

Portugal

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1274.7

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1274.70

Qatar

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

249.8

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

249.80

Republic of Moldova

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44.07

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

44.07

Republic of North Macedonia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34.98

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

34.98

Réunion

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

102.55

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

102.55

Romania

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

957.95

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

957.95

Russian Federation

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3085.6

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3085.60

Rwanda

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7.52

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7.52

Saint Lucia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11.32

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11.32

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1767.03

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1767.03

Senegal

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

105.8

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

105.80

Serbia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

152.82

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

152.82

Seychelles

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.15

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14.15

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30945.58

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

30945.58

Sint Maarten (Dutch part)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.62

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9.62

Slovakia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61.54

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61.54

Slovenia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55.43

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

55.43

South Africa

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3545.05

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3545.05

Spain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14006.98

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14006.98

Sri Lanka

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

84.89

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

84.89

Suriname

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17.71

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17.71

Sweden

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22912.49

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22912.49

Switzerland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2471.21

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2471.21

Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3519.94

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3519.94

Tanzania (The United Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57.21

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

57.21

Thailand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3843.31

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3843.31

Togo

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11.95

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11.95

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

47.94

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

47.94

Tunisia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

143.28

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

143.28

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2383.09

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2383.09

Uganda

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25.05

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

25.05

Ukraine

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

543.14

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

543.14

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1487.6

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1487.60

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43306.79

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

97.4

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

43404.19

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

484938.36

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8588.09

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

493526.45

Uruguay

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

182.49

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

182.49

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

294.19

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

294.19

Viet Nam

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3811.04

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3811.04

Zambia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.16

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9.16
[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

62809

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

As part of our commitment to power 100% of Akamai's global operations with clean and renewable energy by 2030, we strategically invest in purchaser-caused renewable energy through Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs). Our procurement strategy prioritizes additionality (adding net-new clean energy capacity to the grid) and emissionality (targeting carbon-intensive grids to maximize real-world greenhouse gas abatement). The figures reported in this row represent total generation and bundled, traceable Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs/RECs) generated during the reporting year by the Azure Sky Wind project. This project is located in ERCOT. All environmental attributes and EACs generated for the contract capacity of this project are retired in Akamai's name on the official tracking registry to align against our operational footprint. All generation metrics, attribute retirements, and locational marginal emissions (LME) abatement figures undergo annual independent third-party reasonable assurance verification by KERAMIDA Inc. To learn more about our renewable energy portfolio, emissionality methodology, and impact, please visit our microsite: https://akamaisustainability.com/.

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

22332

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.14) Comment

As part of our commitment to power 100% of Akamai's global operations with clean and renewable energy by 2030, we strategically invest in purchaser-caused renewable energy through Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs). Our procurement strategy prioritizes additionality (adding net-new clean energy capacity to the grid) and emissionality (targeting carbon-intensive grids to maximize real-world greenhouse gas abatement). The figures reported in this row represent total generation and bundled, traceable Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs/RECs) generated during the reporting year by the Green River Wind project. This project is located in PJM. All environmental attributes and EACs generated for the contract capacity of this project are retired in Akamai's name on the official tracking registry to align against our operational footprint. All generation metrics, attribute retirements, and locational marginal emissions (LME) abatement figures undergo annual independent third-party reasonable assurance verification by KERAMIDA Inc. To learn more about our renewable energy portfolio, emissionality methodology, and impact, please visit our microsite: https://akamaisustainability.com/.

Row 3

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

30928

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.15.14) Comment

As part of our commitment to power 100% of Akamai's global operations with clean and renewable energy by 2030, we strategically invest in purchaser-caused renewable energy through Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs). Our procurement strategy prioritizes additionality (adding net-new clean energy capacity to the grid) and emissionality (targeting carbon-intensive grids to maximize real-world greenhouse gas abatement). The figures reported in this row represent total

generation and bundled, traceable Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs/RECs) generated during the reporting year by the Seymour Hills project. This project is located in ERCOT. All environmental attributes and EACs generated for the contract capacity of this project are retired in Akamai's name on the official tracking registry to align against our operational footprint. All generation metrics, attribute retirements, and locational marginal emissions (LME) abatement figures undergo annual independent third-party reasonable assurance verification by KERAMIDA Inc. To learn more about our renewable energy portfolio, emissionality methodology, and impact, please visit our microsite: https://akamaisustainability.com/.

Row 4

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

47015

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.14) Comment

As part of our commitment to power 100% of Akamai's global operations with clean and renewable energy by 2030, we strategically invest in purchaser-caused renewable energy through Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs). Our procurement strategy prioritizes additionality (adding net-new clean energy capacity to the grid) and emissionality (targeting carbon-intensive grids to maximize real-world greenhouse gas abatement). The figures reported in this row represent total generation and bundled, traceable Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs/RECs) generated during the reporting year by the Highlander Solar project. This project is located in PJM. All environmental attributes and EACs generated for the contract capacity of this project are retired in Akamai's name on the official tracking registry to align against our operational footprint. All generation metrics, attribute retirements, and locational marginal emissions (LME) abatement figures undergo annual independent third-party reasonable assurance verification by KERAMIDA Inc. To learn more about our renewable energy portfolio, emissionality methodology, and impact, please visit our microsite: https://akamaisustainability.com/.

Row 5

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2200

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2025

(7.30.15.14) Comment

As part of our commitment to power 100% of Akamai's global operations with clean and renewable energy by 2030, we strategically invest in purchaser-caused renewable energy through Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs). Our procurement strategy prioritizes additionality (adding net-new clean energy capacity to the grid) and emissionality (targeting carbon-intensive grids to maximize real-world greenhouse gas abatement). The figures reported in this row represent total generation and bundled, traceable Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs/RECs) generated during the reporting year by the Prairie Solar project. This project is located in MISO. All environmental attributes and EACs generated for the contract capacity of this project are retired in Akamai's name on the official tracking registry to align against our operational footprint. All generation metrics, attribute retirements, and locational marginal emissions (LME) abatement figures undergo annual independent third-party reasonable assurance verification by KERAMIDA Inc. To learn more about our renewable energy portfolio, emissionality methodology, and impact, please visit our microsite: https://akamaisustainability.com/.

Row 6

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1592

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2025

(7.30.15.14) Comment

As part of our commitment to power 100% of Akamai's global operations with clean and renewable energy by 2030, we strategically invest in purchaser-caused renewable energy through Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs). Our procurement strategy prioritizes additionality (adding net-new clean energy capacity to the grid) and emissionality (targeting carbon-intensive grids to maximize real-world greenhouse gas abatement). The figures reported in this row represent total generation and bundled, traceable Guarantee of Origin (GO) generated during the reporting year by the Solarpark Gerbstedt project. This project is located in Germany. All environmental attributes and EACs generated for the contract capacity of this project are retired in Akamai's name on the official tracking registry to align against our operational footprint. All generation metrics, attribute retirements, and locational marginal emissions (LME) abatement figures undergo annual independent third-party reasonable assurance verification by KERAMIDA Inc. To learn more about our renewable energy portfolio, emissionality methodology, and impact, please visit our microsite: https://akamaisustainability.com/.

Row 7

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

30

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

To support select enterprise customers in achieving their decarbonization targets, Akamai has procured unbundled Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) to match the specific electricity consumption of their workloads running across our distributed network in Sweden. The figures reported in this row represent unbundled Guarantees of Origin (GOs) sourced within Sweden in accordance with Akamai's procurement quality standards. All certificates are permanently retired on official registries to guarantee exclusive environmental attribute claims. This targeted procurement directly feeds into Akamai's Custom Emissions Reporting program, providing our enterprise customers with audit-ready, country-specific market-based data to report a zero-carbon footprint for their Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) usage under the GHG Protocol. All EAC procurement volumes, cancellation/retirement statements, and customer allocation methodologies undergo annual independent third-party assurance verification by KERAMIDA Inc. To learn more about our renewable energy strategy and customer reporting, please visit our microsite: https://akamaisustainability.com/

Row 8

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

To support select enterprise customers in achieving their decarbonization targets, Akamai has procured unbundled Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) to match the specific electricity consumption of their workloads running across our distributed network in Poland. The figures reported in this row represent unbundled Guarantees of Origin (GOs) sourced within Poland in accordance with Akamai's procurement quality standards. All certificates are permanently retired on official registries to guarantee exclusive environmental attribute claims. This targeted procurement directly feeds into Akamai's Custom Emissions Reporting program, providing our enterprise customers with audit-ready, country-specific market-based data to report a zero-carbon footprint for their Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) usage under the GHG Protocol. All EAC procurement volumes, cancellation/retirement statements, and customer allocation methodologies undergo annual independent third-party assurance verification by KERAMIDA Inc. To learn more about our renewable energy strategy and customer reporting, please visit our microsite: https://akamaisustainability.com/

Row 9

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

103

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

To support select enterprise customers in achieving their decarbonization targets, Akamai has procured unbundled Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) to match the specific electricity consumption of their workloads running across our distributed network in United States of America. The figures reported in this row represent unbundled RECs sourced within United States of America in accordance with Akamai's procurement quality standards. All certificates are permanently retired on official registries to guarantee exclusive environmental attribute claims. This targeted procurement directly feeds into Akamai's Custom Emissions Reporting program, providing our enterprise customers with audit-ready, country-specific market-based data to report a zero-carbon footprint for their Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) usage under the GHG Protocol. All EAC procurement volumes, cancellation/retirement statements, and customer allocation methodologies undergo annual independent third-party assurance verification by KERAMIDA Inc. To learn more about our renewable energy strategy and customer reporting, please visit our microsite: https://akamaisustainability.com/

Row 10

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

To support select enterprise customers in achieving their decarbonization targets, Akamai has procured unbundled Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) to match the specific electricity consumption of their workloads running across our distributed network in India. The figures reported in this row represent unbundled I-RECs sourced within India in accordance with Akamai's procurement quality standards. All certificates are permanently retired on official registries to guarantee exclusive environmental attribute claims. This targeted procurement directly feeds into Akamai's Custom Emissions Reporting program, providing our enterprise customers with audit-ready, country-specific market-based data to report a zero-carbon footprint for their Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) usage under the GHG Protocol. All EAC procurement volumes, cancellation/retirement statements, and customer allocation methodologies undergo annual independent third-party assurance verification by KERAMIDA Inc. To learn more about our renewable energy strategy and customer reporting, please visit our microsite: https://akamaisustainability.com/

Row 11

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ J-Credit (Renewable) [Japan]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

To support select enterprise customers in achieving their decarbonization targets, Akamai has procured unbundled Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) to match the specific electricity consumption of their workloads running across our distributed network in Japan. The figures reported in this row represent unbundled J-Credits sourced within Japan in accordance with Akamai's procurement quality standards. All certificates are permanently retired on official registries to guarantee exclusive environmental attribute claims. This targeted procurement directly feeds into Akamai's Custom Emissions Reporting program, providing our enterprise customers with audit-ready, country-specific market-based data to report a zero-carbon footprint for their Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) usage under the GHG Protocol. All EAC procurement volumes, cancellation/retirement statements, and customer allocation methodologies undergo annual independent third-party assurance verification by KERAMIDA Inc. To learn more about our renewable energy strategy and customer reporting, please visit our microsite: https://akamaisustainability.com/

Row 12

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Supplier-attested zero-carbon 100% renewable mix

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

177545

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ No EACs redeemed, retired, or cancelled by your organization or on its behalf

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

The figures reported in this row represent aggregated supplier-attested renewable energy sourced across third-party colocation data center facilities within the Americas geographical region. This regional boundary encompasses Akamai's operational load covered with renewable energy by colocation data center providers across the following countries: Brazil, Canada, Colombia, & The United States. To align with CDP's table format where country-level selection is required in the first and seventh columns, The United States is selected as the representative country because it accounts for the highest relative volume of supplier-attested renewable energy within this geographic boundary. Renewable energy coverage from data center partners is only accepted and incorporated into our market-based accounting if

the supplier furnishes formal, documented, and credible proof confirming 100% zero-carbon renewable energy coverage for the entire reporting year, covering both IT equipment electricity load and facility overhead (Power Usage Effectiveness/PUE). Validated evidence sources include utility green tariffs, facility-specific Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), and formal provider attestations certifying that the underlying renewable energy claims are or will be independently verified by a qualified third party. All supplier survey disclosures, attestation documentation, and volumetric allocations undergo annual independent third-party reasonable assurance verification conducted by KERAMIDA Inc.. To learn more about our colocation supplier engagement, renewable energy accounting, and global grid strategy, please visit our microsite: https://akamaisustainability.com/.

Row 13

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Supplier-attested zero-carbon 100% renewable mix

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

47776

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ No EACs redeemed, retired, or cancelled by your organization or on its behalf

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

The figures reported in this row represent aggregated supplier-attested renewable energy sourced across third-party colocation data center facilities within the Asia, Oceania, and Antarctica geographical region. This regional boundary encompasses Akamai's operational load covered with renewable energy by colocation data center providers across the following countries: Australia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, and Turkey. To align with CDP's table format where country-level selection is required in the first and seventh columns, Singapore is selected as the representative country because it accounts for the highest relative volume of supplier-attested renewable energy within this geographic boundary. Renewable energy coverage from data center partners is only accepted and incorporated into our market-based accounting if the supplier furnishes formal, documented, and credible proof confirming 100% zero-carbon renewable energy coverage for the entire reporting year, covering both IT equipment electricity load and facility overhead (Power Usage Effectiveness/PUE). Validated evidence sources include utility green tariffs, facility-specific Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), and formal provider attestations certifying that the underlying renewable energy claims are or will be independently verified by a qualified third party. All supplier survey disclosures, attestation documentation, and volumetric allocations undergo annual independent third-party reasonable assurance verification conducted by KERAMIDA Inc.. To learn more about our colocation supplier engagement, renewable energy accounting, and global grid strategy, please visit our microsite: https://akamaisustainability.com/.

Row 14

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Supplier-attested zero-carbon 100% renewable mix

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

127709

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ No EACs redeemed, retired, or cancelled by your organization or on its behalf

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

The figures reported in this row represent aggregated supplier-attested renewable energy sourced across third-party colocation data center facilities within the European Union geographical region. This regional boundary encompasses Akamai's operational load covered with renewable energy by colocation data center providers across the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Spain, France, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, and Sweden. To align with CDP's table format where country-level selection is required in the first and seventh columns, Germany is selected as the representative country because it accounts for the highest relative volume of supplier-attested renewable energy within this geographic boundary. Renewable energy coverage from data center partners is only accepted and incorporated into our market-based accounting if the supplier furnishes formal, documented, and credible proof confirming 100% zero-carbon renewable energy coverage for the entire reporting year, covering both IT equipment electricity load and facility overhead (Power Usage Effectiveness/PUE). Validated evidence sources include utility green tariffs, facility-specific Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), and formal provider attestations certifying that the underlying renewable energy claims are or will be independently verified by a qualified third party. All supplier survey disclosures, attestation documentation, and volumetric allocations undergo annual independent third-party reasonable assurance verification conducted by KERAMIDA Inc.. To learn more about our colocation supplier engagement, renewable energy accounting, and global grid strategy, please visit our microsite: https://akamaisustainability.com/.

Row 15

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Supplier-attested zero-carbon 100% renewable mix

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7990

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ No EACs redeemed, retired, or cancelled by your organization or on its behalf

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

The figures reported in this row represent aggregated supplier-attested renewable energy sourced across third-party colocation data center facilities within India. Renewable energy coverage from data center partners is only accepted and incorporated into our market-based accounting if the supplier furnishes formal, documented, and credible proof confirming 100% zero-carbon renewable energy coverage for the entire reporting year, covering both IT equipment electricity load and facility overhead (Power Usage Effectiveness/PUE). Validated evidence sources include utility green tariffs, facility-specific Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), and formal provider attestations certifying that the underlying renewable energy claims are or will be independently verified by a qualified third party. All supplier survey disclosures, attestation documentation, and volumetric allocations undergo annual independent third-party reasonable assurance verification conducted by KERAMIDA Inc.. To learn more about our colocation supplier engagement, renewable energy accounting, and global grid strategy, please visit our microsite: https://akamaisustainability.com/.

Row 16

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Kenya

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Supplier-attested zero-carbon 100% renewable mix

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

89

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ No EACs redeemed, retired, or cancelled by your organization or on its behalf

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Kenya

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

The figures reported in this row represent aggregated supplier-attested renewable energy sourced across third-party colocation data center facilities within the Middle East and Africa geographical region. This regional boundary encompasses Akamai's operational load covered with renewable energy by colocation data center providers across the following countries: United Arab Emirates and Kenya. To align with CDP's table format where country-level selection is required in the first and seventh columns, Kenya is selected as the representative country because it accounts for the highest relative volume of supplier-attested renewable energy within this geographic boundary. Renewable energy coverage from data center partners is only accepted and incorporated into our market-based accounting if the supplier furnishes formal, documented, and credible proof confirming 100% zero-carbon renewable energy coverage for the entire reporting year, covering both IT equipment electricity load and facility overhead (Power Usage Effectiveness/PUE). Validated evidence sources include utility green tariffs, facility-specific Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), and formal provider attestations certifying that the underlying renewable energy claims are or will be independently verified by a qualified third party. All supplier survey disclosures, attestation documentation, and volumetric allocations undergo annual independent third-party reasonable assurance verification conducted by KERAMIDA Inc.. To learn more about our colocation supplier engagement, renewable energy accounting, and global grid strategy, please visit our microsite: https://akamaisustainability.com/.

Row 17

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Supplier-attested zero-carbon 100% renewable mix

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

27308

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ No EACs redeemed, retired, or cancelled by your organization or on its behalf

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

The figures reported in this row represent aggregated supplier-attested renewable energy sourced across third-party colocation data center facilities within the United Kingdom. Renewable energy coverage from data center partners is only accepted and incorporated into our market-based accounting if the supplier furnishes formal, documented, and credible proof confirming 100% zero-carbon renewable energy coverage for the entire reporting year, covering both IT equipment electricity load and facility overhead (Power Usage Effectiveness/PUE). Validated evidence sources include utility green tariffs, facility-specific Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), and formal provider attestations certifying that the underlying renewable energy claims are or will be independently verified by a qualified third party. All supplier survey disclosures, attestation documentation, and volumetric allocations undergo annual independent third-party reasonable assurance verification conducted by KERAMIDA Inc. To learn more about our colocation supplier engagement, renewable energy accounting, and global grid strategy, please visit our microsite: https://akamaisustainability.com/.

Row 18

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

99

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Primary Tier 1 metered electricity consumption data is verified monthly via utility invoices and supplier Fuel Mix Disclosure Labels from Go Power (Ireland), confirming a 100% renewable electricity mix with a zero-carbon market-based emission factor (0 g CO2/kWh). The activity data, contractual instruments, and emissions calculations are independently verified under Reasonable Assurance by KERAMIDA Inc annually.

Row 19

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :EnergyAustralia PureEnergy 100% / GreenPower Accredited Mix

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

52

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ LGC [Australia]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Primary Tier 1 metered electricity data is sourced directly from EnergyAustralia utility tax invoices for Akamai's Sydney leased office space under the Australian Government-accredited National GreenPower Accreditation Program (PureEnergy 100% GreenPower tariff). This contractual instrument guarantees that 100% of the facility's electricity consumption is matched with accredited Australian Large-scale Generation Certificates (LGCs/EACs) retired on the official registry on the office building's behalf. All volumetric electricity metrics, utility invoices, and GreenPower retirement statements have undergone independent third-party reasonable assurance verification conducted by KERAMIDA Inc. To learn more about our global clean energy procurement strategy and office portfolio decarbonization, please visit: https://akamaisustainability.com/.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000041

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

173070

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

4208000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

36.67

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2025, Akamai's Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions intensity per unit of revenue increased by 35% compared to 2024. This increase was primarily driven by significant business expansion, scaling of Akamai Cloud Computing infrastructure, and surging demand for edge processing and artificial intelligence (AI) workloads across our global platform. As computational demand grew, platform electricity consumption increased, leading to higher gross Scope 2 market-based emissions. While expanding infrastructure to support cloud and AI inferencing capabilities temporarily impacted intensity, Akamai manages this growth through an emissions-first strategy anchored in the IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP 1.9 / 2.6) framework. To decouple revenue growth from atmospheric impact, Akamai is executing a multi-pronged decarbonization strategy: • Hardware & Software Efficiency • Emissionality & High-Impact Clean Energy Procurement • Decentralized AI Compute Through these measures, Akamai remains committed to powering global operations with 100% clean energy and achieving Net-Zero GHG emissions across Scope 1, Scope 2, and select Scope 3 (Cat 3 & 8) by 2030, and full value chain net-zero by 2040. Learn more at: https://www.akamaisustainability.com
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.19

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total platform electricity consumed in kWh.

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Platform Workload Index (PWI)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

8.62

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

This is Akamai's first year reporting our updated Global Platform Energy Intensity metric normalized by the Platform Workload Index (PWI). For FY25, Akamai recorded a global platform energy intensity of 0.000189 MWh per unit of PWI. Historically, Akamai measured platform efficiency primarily by the volume of web traffic delivered. However, as our business evolved to integrate distributed cloud computing and advanced security services alongside content delivery, traffic volume alone no longer accurately reflected the diverse computational processing power required across our platform. To address this, Akamai developed the Platform Workload Index (PWI) as a single, blended, normalized metric that unifies total platform output across business units. The PWI provides dynamic operational insight into energy intensity per unit of productive work performed across our global distributed network, measuring gross platform electricity consumption relative to actual workload

execution. In FY25, our global platform energy intensity per unit of PWI increased by 8.62% compared to FY24. This increase occurred because rapid business growth and surging demand for compute and platform services temporarily outpaced the rate of baseline efficiency gains and global grid decarbonization during the reporting year. Integrating PWI tracking into our ISO 14001-compliant Environmental Management System (EMS) enables our engineering teams to correlate energy draw directly with platform workloads, establishing a baseline to drive long-term energy and emissions intensity optimizations.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Percentage of company activities covered by an external EMS certification (ISO 14001)

(7.52.2) Metric value

100

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

% of activity coverage

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.52.7) Please explain

Our global environmental management system (EMS) reflects our unwavering focus on excellence and continuous improvement in our sustainability program. Serving as the backbone of our environmental strategy, the EMS integrates our sustainability goals with a comprehensive approach to managing environmental impacts and risks, addressing stakeholder needs, enabling transparent measurement and reporting, guiding leadership and governance, promoting operational best practices, identifying opportunities for improvement, and driving sustainability projects and programs. Our EMS has been independently verified as compliant with the ISO 14001:2015 standard. The independent audit process for attestation involved thorough evaluations of our EMS processes and site audits to verify EMS effectiveness from our headquarters to the edge. We engage in an annual independent audit process to maintain our ISO 14001 compliance and attestation. We maintain this metric to ensure we uphold this commitment.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

95300

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

65200

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

65200.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

160500.000

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

98.05

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

96.17

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

23.39

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

42.7

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

172700

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

46400

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

46400.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

219100.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-36.51

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our absolute emissions reduction target covers Scope 2 and Scope 3 upstream leased assets emissions associated with electricity consumption. This represents the emissions caused by electricity consumption across our global platform and corporate offices. Like many companies in the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) space, our data center colocation footprint makes up a considerable portion of our global operations. This means we do not directly purchase the electricity to power our network operations or have direct operational control over the power meters of the facilities. Although we do not purchase the electricity directly, we acknowledge that our network deployments are causing a large power demand in these facilities. We also understand that our network power consumption is one of our largest environmental aspects. Because of this, we have targeted our office and data center operations for our absolute target, including sites categorized in upstream leased assets. Also covered in this target is the associated impact from critical data center services, including cooling, lighting, and uninterruptible power supplies (UPS), reflected in metrics such as Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE), which is included in our network Scope 2 and Scope 3 upstream leased assets inventories. We believe we must push harder toward a zero-emissions transition with the data center sector if they do not make renewable resources available for our consumption. Therefore, we are proud to make the absolute emissions mitigation efforts our responsibility to ensure the transition continues while demonstrating the benefits of bringing more renewable energy online into the various markets we have operations globally. Investments in new renewables are critical to continue to make a broader impact.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This absolute target represents our interim GHG reduction target and a critical portion of our net-zero target. Akamai aims to reduce its total emissions across our primary operational footprint by a defined percentage of 100% Scope 2 electricity-related emissions and Scope 3.8 electricity-related emissions by 2030, serving as a milestone toward net-zero across our value chain, Scope 1, 2, and 3 by 2040.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2025, Akamai continued to pursue efficiency projects and renewable energy procurement to make progress toward our 2030 absolute target. Akamai's business experienced significant growth in 2025, yet we were able to increase our total renewable energy consumption and continue to invest in new VPPAs. Progress and execution plans focus on two core strategic pillars: • Operational & Software Efficiency: Akamai prioritizes performance-per-watt to decouple business growth from carbon intensity. We continuously optimize our core operating system and software architecture to streamline CPU processing, avoid unnecessary server deployments, and reduce overall infrastructure demand. We continue transitioning our fleet to next-generation server architectures that offer superior compute density and energy efficiency per workload. We prioritize avoiding emissions with these initiatives. • High-Impact Clean Energy & Emissionality: We direct clean energy investments toward carbon-intensive grids where additionality and real-world emissions displacement are maximized. In 2025, Akamai expanded its virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) portfolio in North America (MISO grid) and executed its first VPPAs in Europe. Supported by a combination of VPPAs and supplier-provided clean power, Akamai reached 52% clean electricity across global platform and operational footprint. Future plans include expanding VPPAs across key global markets to match anticipated load growth with new renewable generation.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production
☑ Net-zero targets
☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy source(s)

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

666909

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

55

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

52

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

-6.67

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

We have set an absolute target to reduce Scope 1, 2, 3.3, and 3.8 emissions to net-zero by 2030. This goal is closely tied to our goal to reaching our goal of 50% renewable energy by 2020 and 100% renewable energy by 2030.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Yes, it is apart of our public renewable energy strategy to power our network operations from 50% renewable sources by 2020 and 100% by 2030.

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target applies organization-wide across all global operations, including leased colocation data centers, network infrastructure, and office facilities. There are no operational exclusions. The target covers both self-generated/purchased renewable energy (e.g., Virtual Power Purchase Agreements) and clean energy provided directly by colocation data center and office suppliers.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

To transition Akamai's global digital platform and operations to 100% clean power, driving atmospheric decarbonization through high-impact renewable energy procurement (emissionality) and supplier engagement.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve our target of powering 100% of global operations with carbon free energy by 2030, Akamai executes a high-impact, tiered procurement strategy grounded in emissionality and grid additionality. Rather than relying on unbundled certificate purchases, we prioritize purchaser-caused, net-new renewable energy projects—typically Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs)—located near our major operational hubs and within carbon-intensive grids. This approach ensures our capital investments deliver maximum real-world decarbonization by directly displacing fossil-fuel generation on the grids where clean power is needed most. In the reporting

year, key actions contributing to our progress included: • High-Impact VPPA Procurement: We expanded our VPPA footprint in North America by increasing our contracted capacity in the Prairie Solar project in Illinois within the carbon-intensive MISO region. Additionally, we executed our first two European VPPAs in Germany, bringing net-new solar generation to regional grids close to our European operational footprint. We also initiated developer engagements across key expansion markets in the Asia-Pacific region (including Japan, Singapore, Australia, and India) and Latin America. • Data Center & Office Supplier Attestations: Because the vast majority of our network platform operates within third-party colocation facilities, engaging our colocation and office partners is essential. In the reporting year, we secured verified clean energy attestations from data center and office suppliers. These attestations confirm facility clean energy operations through independent third-party audits and direct provider representations, providing a diverse mix of carbon-free sources—including supplier-procured renewables, green utility tariffs, and direct contracts—across our global leased footprint. • Demand-Side Efficiency Initiatives: To manage baseline load growth, our engineering teams implemented core software optimizations and kernel efficiency enhancements while transitioning to next-generation, high-density hardware platforms. These internal efficiency measures worked toward to delivering higher platform output per watt consumed, to curb overall energy demand growth. We continuously monitor target milestones through our ISO 14001 Environmental Management System (EMS) and quarterly reviews, maintaining a clear path toward our 2030 goal through targeted VPPA execution and supply chain engagement.
[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management

☑ Percentage of total waste generated that is recycled

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

1

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

0

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, as we continue to recycle 100% of our electronic waste, we are ensuring net-zero emissions resulting from the decommissioning of our network hardware. This is part of our 2040 net-zero emissions target.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :The Climate Pledge

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all electronic waste generated from operating Akamai's global platform and corporate offices.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The target objective is to continue to recycle 100% of our electronic waste and ensure zero emissions resulting from the decommissioning of our network hardware. The base year figure is 0. We indicated the base year as 1, due to CDP portal requirements. However, we have set this objective in order to actively maintain and disclosure our commitment to recycle 100% of our e-waste.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

The following actions have contributed to Akamai achieving its target of recycling 100% of its total e-waste: • Adherence to the e-Stewards Standard: Akamai's e-waste program is built on the e-Stewards Standard, a globally recognized certification for the responsible and ethical recycling of electronic waste. This ensures that all recycling processes meet the highest environmental and social criteria, including a prohibition on exporting hazardous e-waste to developing countries and a commitment to worker health and safety. • Exclusive Partnership with Certified Vendors: Akamai partners with recyclers who are certified to the e-Stewards Standard. Our vendor selection process guarantees that all partners, such as premier partner NCS Global, adhere to rigorous requirements for responsible materials handling and downstream tracking. • Implementation of a Formal Lifecycle Management System (LMS): Akamai utilizes a comprehensive LMS to manage hardware assets from acquisition through to disposal. This system provides a structured process for identifying hardware at its end-of-service and ensuring it is funneled into the responsible recycling program. • Prioritization of Reuse and Component Harvesting: The LMS process prioritizes the reuse and redeployment of hardware and components before they are sent for recycling. Functional parts from decommissioned servers are often harvested and redeployed into the production environment, extending the life of existing assets, reducing waste, and minimizing the demand for new materials. • Program Governance and Tracking: The e-waste and circularity program is formally tracked and monitored through Akamai's ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS). This provides a framework for tracking disposed weights, ensuring accountability, and driving continuous improvement in the recycling process.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Low1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2030

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Akamai has set an ambitious goal to reach net-zero across Scope 1, Scope 2, and parts of Scope 3 by 2030. Our net-zero goal includes emissions from our data centers, network infrastructure, and other operational activities. By committing to this target, we are taking a significant step towards reducing our environmental impact and contributing to a more sustainable future. This approach includes: • All network operations emissions in Scope 1 • All network, office, and related operations emissions in Scope 2 (market-based) • All emissions in Scope 3 Category 3 and Category 8 (our non-paid Akamai Accelerated Network Partners (AANP), carrier partners, and free space and traffic deployments globally). We will approach this in three ways focused on decarbonizing our energy usage in the areas where we have global operations: • Data Center partners providing 100% renewable energy and attesting on Akamai's behalf through the CEBA Future of Internet Power White Paper: https://ceba.org/resources/ghg-emission-accounting-renewable-energy-purchases-and-zero-carbon-reporting/ • Renewable energy comes from our Power Purchase Agreements (vPPAs) and other suppliers, providers, and broker-based offerings that help support and create net-new renewable energy options with associated Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) that cause and signal market demand. • Creditable carbon removals through creditable standards and emerging technology in those areas where it is impossible to partner with our data centers, generate renewables, or engage with suppliers. This approach will be mainly for our smaller data center facilities. By implementing a diversified approach, we are taking a significant step towards achieving our long-term goal of becoming a net-zero platform. This approach involves a combination of techniques that will not only aid us in achieving our net-zero target but also ensure that our stakeholders are supported. By adopting this approach, we are confident that we will fulfill our net-zero goal and continue to make significant strides toward a more sustainable future. Akamai has also joined The Climate Pledge to reaffirm our philosophy on a 1.5°C future.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The target objective is to reduce GHG emissions to net-zero across our primary operational footprint by 2030. This includes our Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3.3, and Scope 3.8 footprints.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Akamai's 2030 near-term target (NZ1 / Abs1) covers Scope 1, Scope 2 (market-based), and Scope 3 Cat 3 (fuel/energy-related) and Cat 8 (upstream leased assets) emissions. Direct operational abatement and high-impact renewable procurement are our primary levers, backed by verified neutralization mechanisms for residual emissions. Procurement & Grid Additionality Milestones Akamai invests directly in net-new clean energy capacity through Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs) guided by an "Emissions First" consequential accounting methodology. Projects are selected based on maximum carbon abatement in carbon-intensive grids: • US Portfolio: Expanded Prairie Solar VPPA (online Q1 2026), joining active US assets (Green River, Seymour Hills, Highlander, Azure Sky). • European VPPAs: Executed two German solar VPPAs (online Q1 & Q3 2026). • Global Pipeline: Actively negotiating clean power deals across key demand regions, including Japan, Singapore, Australia, India, LATAM, the UK, and European AIB countries. • Supplier Alignment: Engaging colocation partners to collect clean energy attestations and direct renewable procurement. Operational Efficiency Milestones To minimize baseline energy growth, Akamai optimizes code and hardware density. Milestones include deploying Gen 5 high-density servers, CPU optimizations, and tracking performance via the Platform Workload Index (PWI). Neutralization of Residual Emissions To neutralize residual non-electricity emissions in Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 categories 3 and 8 by 2030, Akamai utilizes high-integrity, verified carbon mechanisms. This includes serialized GHG emission allowances on compliance markets (e.g., Climate Vault), and verified permanent carbon removals.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Akamai partners with Climate Vault to purchase and permanently vault/retire government-regulated compliance market allowances (e.g., RGGI / EU ETS / California Cap-and-Trade). By retiring these compliance allowances in official government registries, Climate Vault prevents industrial polluters from emitting equivalent GHGs, creating a legally binding, cap-enforced reduction in atmospheric carbon.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Akamai maintains a structured, multi-tiered review process to monitor, govern, and recalibrate its 2030 near-term target (NZ1 / Abs1) under its ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System (EMS) and IFRS S2 disclosure framework. Target review procedures operate across four key mechanisms: Board & Executive Oversight: The Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Committee of the Board of Directors meets at least quarterly to review progress against climate targets, evaluate strategic trade-offs, and monitor key performance indicators (KPIs). The Head of Corporate Sustainability and ESG Officer provides regular briefings to senior leadership and the ESG Committee to ensure target ambition remains aligned with corporate strategy and climate science. Management & EMS Governance: Akamai's EMS Committee, comprising cross-functional senior leadership across operations, finance, legal, engineering, and IT, meets quarterly to review target implementation progress and operational performance metrics. The Corporate Sustainability Team conducts an annual comprehensive target review and oversees continuous data tracking, including real-time server energy telemetry, Platform Workload Index (PWI) metrics, and market-based/consequential emissions performance. Scenario Reassessment & Scientific Alignment: Targets are evaluated periodically against the IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways (specifically RCP 1.9 and RCP 2.6 for 1.5°C alignment) to assess physical, regulatory, and transition risks across 4,350+ edge locations. Reviews evaluate evolving grid decarbonization rates, AI workload expansion (Inference Cloud), and hardware/software efficiency gains. Auditing, Verification & Recalculation Triggers: Performance data undergoes annual third-party verification by an accredited verifier (KERAMIDA Inc.) under ISO 14064-3, achieving reasonable assurance for Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 Categories 3 and 8. Targets are formally reviewed annually, with a significance threshold policy in place to trigger base year and target recalculations in the event of structural changes, acquisitions, divestments, or GHG Protocol methodology updates. The most recent comprehensive target review was conducted in Q4 2025.

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Low1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Akamai has set an ambitious goal to reach net- zero across Scope 1, Scope 2, and all of Scope 3 by 2040. Our net-zero goal includes emissions from our data centers, network infrastructure, and other operational activities. By committing to this target, we are taking a significant step towards reducing our environmental

impact and contributing to a more sustainable future. This approach includes: • All network operations emissions in Scope 1 • All network, office, and related operations emissions in Scope 2 (market-based) • All of our emissions in Scope 3 from all categories We will approach this in three ways focused on decarbonizing our energy usage in the areas where we have global operations: • Data Center partners providing 100% renewable energy and attesting on Akamai's behalf through the CEBA Future of Internet Power White Paper: https://ceba.org/resources/ghg-emission-accounting-renewable-energy-purchases-and-zero-carbon-reporting/ • Renewable energy comes from our Power Purchase Agreements (vPPAs) and other suppliers, providers, and broker-based offerings that help support and create net-new renewable energy options with associated Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) that cause and signal market demand. • Creditable carbon removals through creditable standards and emerging technology in those areas where it is impossible to partner with our data centers, generate renewables, or engage with suppliers. This approach will be mainly for our smaller data center facilities. By implementing a diversified approach, we are taking a significant step towards achieving our long-term goal of becoming a net-zero platform. This approach involves a combination of techniques that will not only aid us in achieving our net-zero target but also ensure that our stakeholders are supported. By adopting this approach, we are confident that we will fulfill our net-zero goal and continue to make significant strides toward a more sustainable future. Akamai has also joined The Climate Pledge to reaffirm our philosophy on a 1.5°C future.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The target objective is to build upon our 2030 net-zero target and reduce GHG emissions to net-zero across our entire operational footprint by 2040. There are no exclusions.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Akamai's long-term target (NZ2) commits to reducing 100% of Scope 1, Scope 2 (market-based), and material Scope 3 emissions to net zero by 2040 under The Climate Pledge, anchored in IPCC RCP 1.9/2.6 (1.5°C) pathways. Target NZ1 (2030) serves as our near-term milestone, linked to Absolute Target #1 for Scope 2 and Scope 3.8 electricity emissions. Value chain decarbonization via internal cross-business unit (BU) collaboration and supplier partnerships is our primary

imperative, reserving neutralization strictly for residual emissions. Internal BU Collaboration & Supplier Mitigation To maximize absolute reductions prior to neutralization, Akamai partners across internal BUs and suppliers: • Internal BU Collaboration: Engineering, Product, and Infrastructure teams optimize energy baselines via software/hardware efficiency and tracking intensity via the Platform Workload Index (PWI). • Supplier Partnerships: Through our Responsible Supply Chain Program (RSCP), we engage strategic colocation partners, hardware vendors, and other suppliers to decarbonize their operations. • High-Impact Clean Power: We invest in net-new clean energy capacity via VPPAs guided by an "Emissions First" consequential methodology: - US Portfolio: Expanded Prairie Solar VPPA (IL/MISO online Q1 2026), joining active US assets (Green River, Seymour Hills, Highlander, Azure Sky). - European VPPAs: Executed two German solar VPPAs generating (online 2026). - Global Pipeline: Active VPPA negotiations across APJ (Japan, Singapore, Australia, India), LATAM, UK, and AIB Europe. Neutralization Plan for Residual Emissions By 2040, Akamai aims to abate gross emissions as much as possible. Unmitigated residual emissions across Scopes 1, 2, and 3 will be neutralized using verified carbon mechanisms: serialized GHG compliance allowances (Climate Vault), e-waste circularity/reuse programs, and permanent carbon removals from accredited registries.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Akamai partners with Climate Vault to purchase and permanently vault/retire government-regulated compliance market allowances (e.g., RGGI / EU ETS / California Cap-and-Trade). By retiring these compliance allowances in official government registries, Climate Vault prevents industrial polluters from emitting equivalent GHGs, creating a legally binding, cap-enforced reduction in atmospheric carbon.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Akamai maintains a structured, multi-tiered review process to monitor, govern, and recalibrate its 2040 long-term net-zero target (NZ2) under its ISO 14001:2015 group-certified Environmental Management System (EMS) and IFRS S2 disclosure framework. Target review procedures operate across four key mechanisms: Board & Executive Oversight: The Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Committee of the Board of Directors meets at least quarterly to review progress toward the 2040 net-zero commitment under The Climate Pledge, evaluate strategic trade-offs, and monitor key performance indicators (KPIs). The Head of Corporate Sustainability and ESG Officer provides regular briefings to executive leadership and the ESG Committee to ensure long-term ambition remains aligned with corporate strategy and climate science. Management & EMS Governance: Akamai's EMS Committee—comprising cross-functional senior leadership across operations, legal, finance, product, engineering, and IT—meets quarterly to review target implementation progress and operational performance metrics. The Corporate Sustainability Team conducts an annual review of progress against all climate-related targets and oversees continuous telemetry tracking, including server energy efficiency, Platform Workload Index (PWI) metrics, and emissions performance. Scenario Reassessment & Scientific Alignment: Targets are evaluated periodically against the IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways (specifically RCP 1.9 and RCP 2.6 for 1.5°C alignment) to assess physical, regulatory, and transition risks across 4,350+ edge locations. Reviews evaluate long-term grid decarbonization trajectories, expanding AI workload demands (Akamai Inference Cloud), and hardware/software efficiency gains. Auditing, Verification & Recalculation Triggers: Performance data undergoes annual third-party verification by an accredited verifier (KERAMIDA Inc.) under ISO 14064-3. Targets are formally evaluated annually, with a significance threshold policy in place to trigger target

recalculations in the event of structural changes, acquisitions, divestments, or GHG Protocol methodology updates. The most recent comprehensive target review was conducted in Q4 2025.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*3*	
To be implemented	*1*	*23900*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*5*	*186265*
Not to be implemented	*0*	

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other low-carbon energy consumption initiative, please specify :Akamai-caused renewables (VPPAs, direct-supplier electricity contracts)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

55300

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

☑ Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1309683

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

85550

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other low-carbon energy consumption initiative, please specify :Clean energy from data center and office suppliers

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

126300

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

☑ Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

25000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ <1 year

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☑ Other waste reduction and material circularity initiative, please specify :E-waste reuse and recycling

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

540

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

☑ Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

75032

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

4896633

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change
☑ Resource efficiency

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

200

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)
☑ Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

6864

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2600

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change
☑ Resource efficiency

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3925

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

☑ Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

137511

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

52250

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

At Akamai, a well-established method is utilized for evaluating energy efficiency projects. This method involves a comprehensive review of the potential benefits of each project, including reduced emissions and improved overall costs. By employing this approach, a more accurate understanding of the available opportunities can be achieved, leading to more effective budgeting and planning or future activities. This process is integral to ensuring the proper allocation of resources and achieving sustainable energy goals. Akamai recognizes the immense potential of energy efficiency initiatives in curbing our emissions output. With innovative efficiency measures, we can effectively avoid significant amounts of emissions and make a positive impact on our planet.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

At Akamai, we understand the critical importance of reducing carbon emissions to create a sustainable future for our planet. As a responsible corporate citizens, we fully commit to adopting efficient practices across our R&D endeavors. Our team of skilled engineers works tirelessly to find innovative ways to minimize the need for additional power and hardware on our network. This approach directly reduces energy intensity and a lower carbon footprint. Our unwavering focus on sustainability is deeply ingrained in our projects and is a cornerstone of our engineering team's R&D efforts at Akamai. Our main objective is to create a future that is defined by cutting-edge technology and environmental consciousness by placing a significant emphasis on effectiveness and sustainability.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Investing in emissions reduction activities has been successful at Akamai, for there is a dedicated budget for these types of investments. We have executed vPPA contracts with clean energy suppliers and obtain EACs, which are financed through the budget housed in our CTG business unit (one of Akamai's primary businesses). This budget is also dedicated to further investments, such as credible carbon reduction and removal credits.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Government-Regulated Compliance Market Allowances (Cap-and-Trade Vaulting)

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Akamai partners with Climate Vault to purchase and permanently vault/retire government-regulated compliance market allowances (e.g., RGGI / EU ETS / California Cap-and-Trade). By retiring these compliance allowances in official government registries, Climate Vault prevents industrial polluters from emitting equivalent GHGs, creating a legally binding, cap-enforced reduction in atmospheric carbon.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

600

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2025

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Other regulatory carbon crediting program, please specify :Government Compliance Cap-and-Trade Markets via Climate Vault

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Compliance allowances are legally capped and enforced by government regulatory authorities, ensuring strict additionality through statutory cap contraction.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Akamai quantifies emissions mitigation from Climate Vault allowances based on government-backed compliance allowances purchased and permanently vaulted (1 allowance = 1 MT CO2e). Allowances are sourced via Climate Vault Certificate and applied to Akamai's emissions inventory as a mitigation activity contributing to net emissions figures. All documentation and application is reviewed and independently verified with Reasonable Assurance by KERAMIDA Inc. annually.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Combination of direct metering and secondary estimation. We collect monthly to quarterly metered withdrawal data from select corporate offices. For unmetered offices, estimations are modeled annually on headcount and square footage. For colocation data centers where we are sub-metered tenants in shared spaces, direct attribution is complex and vendors have not been able to provide any water withdrawal data. We request data from vendors annually and model missing withdrawal volumes for offices.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers 100% of corporate office facilities. Direct metered withdrawal data from primary office locations is combined with modeled estimates (based on square footage and headcount) for unmetered office sites. Third-party colocation data centers do not provide tenant-level withdrawal metering. For Akamai, 'facilities' includes corporate offices and leased colocation space. Lacking direct operational control across most of our footprint, Akamai works with suppliers via our Responsible Supply Chain Program and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System to evaluate water risks, prioritize stewardship, and drive efficiency. While

reliable tenant-level vendor data remains limited, we continuously request information from data center and office partners to expand monitoring and improve data accuracy over time.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Combination of direct metering and secondary estimation. We collect metered withdrawal data by source (third-party municipal and rainwater) from select corporate offices on a monthly to annual basis. Unmetered office sources are estimated using headcount and square footage. In colocation data centers, where we are sub-metered tenants in shared spaces, direct attribution by source is complex and vendors have not been able to provide any water withdrawal by source data.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This response covers 100% of corporate office facilities, as third-party colocation data center providers do not currently provide any withdrawal data (totals or disaggregated by source). For corporate offices, withdrawals are primarily sourced from third-party municipal water networks, supplemented by rainwater harvesting at our Cambridge headquarters. Lacking direct operational control across most of our footprint, Akamai is committed to encouraging suppliers to evaluate water-related risks, prioritize a well-defined approach to water stewardship, and implement efficiency efforts. While consistent and reliable vendor data by source is currently unavailable, we continue requesting this information from data center and office partners via our Responsible Supply Chain Program and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System to improve monitoring and data accuracy over time

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Akamai does not directly monitor this water aspect because over 98% of our operations resides in third-party colocation data centers and offices where we license space and services without direct operational control over facility water systems. In these colocation spaces and managed offices, water supply, treatment, quality testing, and discharge are managed exclusively by facility operators. Consequently, granular data for this aspect is not currently available to Akamai. Lacking direct operational control, Akamai remains committed to encouraging suppliers to evaluate water risks, prioritize stewardship, and implement conservation practices. Through our Responsible Supply Chain Program and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, we conduct annual supplier surveys, evaluate water stress using the WRI Aqueduct tool, and engage data center partners to advocate for water-efficient cooling technologies and improved data transparency over time.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Combination of direct metering and secondary estimation. We collect monthly to quarterly metered discharge data from select corporate offices. For unmetered offices, estimations are modeled annually on headcount and square footage. For colocation data centers where we are sub-metered tenants in shared spaces, direct attribution is complex and vendors have not been able to provide any water discharge data. We request data from vendors annually and model missing discharge volumes for offices.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response covers 100% of corporate office facilities, as third-party colocation data centers do not meter or report tenant-level wastewater discharges. Direct metered discharge data from primary office locations is aggregated with modeled estimates (based on square footage and headcount) for unmetered office sites. For Akamai, 'facilities' refers to corporate offices and leased colocation spaces. Lacking direct operational control across most of our footprint, Akamai works with suppliers via our Responsible Supply Chain Program and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System to evaluate water risks, prioritize water stewardship, and implement conservation efforts. While consistent and reliable vendor discharge data remains a challenge, we continuously request information from data center and office partners to expand monitoring and improve data accuracy over time.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Akamai does not directly monitor this water aspect because over 98% of our operations resides in third-party colocation data centers and offices where we license space and services without direct operational control over facility water systems. In these colocation spaces and managed offices, water supply, treatment, quality testing, and discharge are managed exclusively by facility operators. Consequently, granular data for this aspect is not currently available to Akamai. Lacking direct operational control, Akamai remains committed to encouraging suppliers to evaluate water risks, prioritize stewardship, and implement conservation practices. Through our Responsible Supply Chain Program and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, we conduct annual supplier surveys, evaluate water stress using the WRI Aqueduct tool, and engage data center partners to advocate for water-efficient cooling technologies and improved data transparency over time.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Akamai does not directly monitor this water aspect because over 98% of our operations resides in third-party colocation data centers and offices where we license space and services without direct operational control over facility water systems. In these colocation spaces and managed offices, water supply, treatment, quality testing, and discharge are managed exclusively by facility operators. Consequently, granular data for this aspect is not currently available to Akamai. Lacking direct operational control, Akamai remains committed to encouraging suppliers to evaluate water risks, prioritize stewardship, and implement conservation practices. Through our Responsible Supply Chain Program and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, we conduct annual supplier surveys, evaluate water stress using the WRI Aqueduct tool, and engage data center partners to advocate for water-efficient cooling technologies and improved data transparency over time.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Akamai does not directly monitor this water aspect because over 98% of our operations resides in third-party colocation data centers and offices where we license space and services without direct operational control over facility water systems. In these colocation spaces and managed offices, water supply, treatment, quality testing, and discharge are managed exclusively by facility operators. Consequently, granular data for this aspect is not currently available to Akamai. Lacking direct operational control, Akamai remains committed to encouraging suppliers to evaluate water risks, prioritize stewardship, and implement conservation practices. Through our Responsible Supply Chain Program and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, we conduct annual supplier surveys, evaluate water stress using the WRI Aqueduct tool, and engage data center partners to advocate for water-efficient cooling technologies and improved data transparency over time.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Akamai does not directly monitor this water aspect because over 98% of our operations resides in third-party colocation data centers and offices where we license space and services without direct operational control over facility water systems. In these colocation spaces and managed offices, water supply, treatment, quality testing, and discharge are managed exclusively by facility operators. Consequently, granular data for this aspect is not currently available to Akamai. Lacking direct operational control, Akamai remains committed to encouraging suppliers to evaluate water risks, prioritize stewardship, and implement conservation practices. Through our Responsible Supply Chain Program and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, we conduct annual supplier surveys, evaluate water stress using the WRI Aqueduct tool, and engage data center partners to advocate for water-efficient cooling technologies and improved data transparency over time.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Akamai does not directly monitor this water aspect because over 98% of our operations resides in third-party colocation data centers and offices where we license space and services without direct operational control over facility water systems. In these colocation spaces and managed offices, water supply, treatment, quality testing, and discharge are managed exclusively by facility operators. Consequently, granular data for this aspect is not currently available to Akamai. Lacking direct operational control, Akamai remains committed to encouraging suppliers to evaluate water risks, prioritize stewardship, and implement conservation practices. Through our Responsible Supply Chain Program and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, we conduct annual supplier surveys, evaluate water stress using the WRI Aqueduct tool, and engage data center partners to advocate for water-efficient cooling technologies and improved data transparency over time.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Combination of direct metering, secondary estimation, and calculation. We collect metered water consumption data from select corporate offices on a monthly to annual basis. For data center operations, we use vendor-shared water consumption data and WUE metrics to estimate consumption across our footprint. For vendors unable to share data, consumption is estimated using secondary modeling based on cooling system assessments and facility parameters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response accounts for 100% of corporate offices and third-party colocation data centers. Office consumption is estimated via water balance (W - D) or direct reports from landlords. Colocation consumption is modeled using supplier-reported Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE) metrics, facility allocations, and cooling system assessments (air, liquid, hybrid, etc.) from annual supplier surveys. Because colocation vendors do not report building or tenant-level withdrawals or discharges, W and D reflect offices only; thus, company-wide W - D does not equal C. Lacking direct operational control across most of our footprint (>98%), Akamai leverages its Responsible Supply Chain Program, WRI Aqueduct risk mapping, and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System to evaluate water risks, prioritize stewardship, and drive vendor efficiency. Total consumption is forecasted to decrease as ongoing supplier engagement encourages partners to optimize cooling and improve WUE values.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

49

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total withdrawals cover 100% of corporate offices using metered data from primary sites combined with modeled estimates for unmetered offices. Third-party colocation data center providers do not supply tenant-level withdrawal metering. Total withdrawals increased compared to 2024 due to expanded primary data collection coverage across additional metered office sites in 2025. Over the five-year forecast period, total withdrawals are expected to remain about the same as office water efficiency measures balance growth, though reported volumes could increase if colocation suppliers begin providing withdrawal data in the future.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

19

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total discharges cover 100% of corporate offices using metered data from primary sites combined with modeled estimates for unmetered offices. Third-party colocation data center providers do not supply tenant-level discharges metering. Total discharges slightly increased compared to 2024 due to expanded primary data collection coverage across additional metered office sites in 2025. Over the five-year forecast period, total withdrawals are expected to remain about the same as office water efficiency measures balance growth, though reported volumes could increase if colocation suppliers begin providing discharge data in the future.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

669

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our response accounts for 100% of corporate offices and third-party colocation data centers. Office consumption is estimated via water balance (W - D) or direct consumption reporting from landlords. In 2025, Akamai refined its estimation methodology for colocation consumption by incorporating specific vendor cooling system data points (air, liquid, hybrid cooling, etc.) alongside supplier-reported Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE) metrics and facility allocations gathered via annual supplier surveys. Because colocation vendors do not report building or tenant-level withdrawals or discharges, W and D reflect offices only; thus, company-wide W - D does not equal C. Lacking direct operational control across most of our footprint (>98%), Akamai leverages its Responsible Supply Chain Program, WRI Aqueduct risk mapping, and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System to evaluate water risks, prioritize stewardship, and drive vendor efficiency. Total consumption is forecasted to decrease as ongoing supplier engagement encourages partners to optimize cooling systems and improve WUE values. The two Akamai-Owned Data Centers (AODCs) under our direct operational control consume no water for their cooling systems, utilizing free-air cooling for most of the year complemented by closed-loop refrigerant systems.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

"Unknown" is selected for company-wide withdrawals from water-stressed areas because over 98% of our network footprint resides in third-party colocation data centers where vendors do not provide building or tenant-allocated withdrawal data. While Akamai evaluates all locations using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, the absence of withdrawal metering across our primary colocation footprint prevents a complete, site-specific determination of total volumetric withdrawals from water-stressed catchments. Furthermore, the two Akamai-Owned Data Centers (AODCs) under our direct control consume zero water for cooling, utilizing free-air cooling and closed-loop refrigerant systems. Akamai continues to engage colocation suppliers through its Responsible Supply Chain Program and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System to encourage expanded water data transparency over time.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

2.36

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

As apart of our HQ in Cambridge MA, Akamai worked with our developer to harvest rain water to assist with offsetting municipal water supply usage for our cooling system. This rain collection tank is 37,000 gallons and replenishes and collects rain water from the building drainage system. The system collection capability has remained the same, and without having metered data available, we continue to estimate the total volume collected as 2.3 Mega liters of usable water for our cooling system, about the same as the previous reporting year.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

All water supplied to our offices, with the expectation of rain water collection at Akamai's headquarters in Cambridge Massachusetts, is from the local municipality third-party sources. We have not yet been successful receiving metered and reliable withdrawal volumes or source data from our colocation data center vendors.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

All water supplied to our offices, with the expectation of rain water collection at Akamai's headquarters in Cambridge Massachusetts, is from the local municipality third-party sources. We have not yet been successful receiving metered and reliable withdrawal volumes or source data from our colocation data center vendors.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

All water supplied to our offices, with the expectation of rain water collection at Akamai's headquarters in Cambridge Massachusetts, is from the local municipality third-party sources. We have not yet been successful receiving metered and reliable withdrawal volumes or source data from our colocation data center vendors.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

All water supplied to our offices, with the expectation of rain water collection at Akamai's headquarters in Cambridge Massachusetts, is from the local municipality third-party sources. We have not yet been successful receiving metered and reliable withdrawal volumes or source data from our colocation data center vendors.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

46.64

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Although data availability is unfortunately still very limited, we received additional data from our office vendors that helped to inform our accounting methodology and estimates. This was a result of increased engagement with office landlords. Total estimated withdrawals increased compared to 2024 due to expanded primary data collection coverage across metered office sites in 2025. All water supplied to our offices, with the expectation of rain water collection at Akamai's headquarters in Cambridge Massachusetts, is from the local municipality third-party sources. We have not yet been successful receiving metered and reliable withdrawal volumes or source data from our colocation data center vendors.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

2

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

Akamai evaluates 100% of its direct operations—comprising two Akamai-Owned Data Centers (AODCs)—using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, IPCC AR6 physical risk scenarios, and ISO 14001 EMS procedures. Both AODCs have been identified because they are situated in high water stress regions per the WRI Aqueduct tool. These sites represent 100% of total direct operational locations. However, because Akamai retains full engineering control over direct operations, both AODCs consume zero water for cooling. Cooling systems designs at the AODCs prioritizes complete elimination of water-based cooling in favor of energy-efficient, dry cooling infrastructure. The facilities utilize fresh-air (free-air) cooling methods supplemented by closed-loop refrigerant systems adequate fresh air temperatures are unavailable.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

164

(9.3.4) Please explain

Over 98% of Akamai's network footprint resides in third-party colocation data centers where we license space and power without direct operational control over facility water systems. We assess upstream facilities through our Responsible Supply Chain Program and annual supplier surveys, evaluating site-level water stress via WRI Aqueduct, tracking cooling system types (air, liquid, hybrid, etc.), and reviewing vendor Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE) metrics. Identified upstream facilities represent colocation sites located in high to extremely high-stress river basins regions per the WRI Aqueduct tool. We actively engage these colocation partners to encourage water stewardship, cooling optimization, and improved data transparency.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Our global platform

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Akamai primarily operates in colocation spaces today. In response to our outreach, there has been very little data available from our data center vendors on water consumption related to our infrastructure. From the data that was available, only water consumption was reported. We received no data for withdrawal or discharge from our data center vendors.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☑ Other, please specify :Global

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We do not disclose facility level data and in most cases we do not have facility level data available for our indirect water consumption. This data represent the 166 facilities identified in 9.3 as being in water stressed areas, as identified by the WRI Aqueduct Tool. Water consumption is estimated here, however we believe this is an over estimation. We currently do not have the data to support accurate measurements of the water withdrawal or discharge at these sites. Cooling methods vary across sites, and from speaking with some of our top data center vendors, they are not using water-based cooling methods in areas that are highly water stressed. We do not have currently reason to believe that we are causing additional water stress from our operations in those areas based on the current contracts we have in place and the suppliers that we work with.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Akamai does not currently obtain third-party verification or assurance for its water accounting data. Based on our Double Materiality Assessment and ESG strategy, water is not identified as a material impact topic for Akamai relative to energy use and Scope 1-3 greenhouse gas emissions. Over 98% of our network footprint resides in third-party colocation data centers where we license space and power without operational control over facility water systems, and vendors do not supply tenant-level metered water data. This lack of granular vendor data creates structural boundary constraints that limit the feasibility of formal third-party verification. Additionally, the two Akamai-Owned Data Centers under our direct control consume zero water for cooling, using free-air cooling and closed-loop refrigerant systems. While external assurance is not conducted, water data undergoes internal validation via our ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System and Responsible Supply Chain Program.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Akamai does not currently obtain third-party verification or assurance for its water accounting data. Based on our Double Materiality Assessment and ESG strategy, water is not identified as a material impact topic for Akamai relative to energy use and Scope 1-3 greenhouse gas emissions. Over 98% of our network footprint resides in third-party colocation data centers where we license space and power without operational control over facility water systems, and vendors do not supply tenant-level metered water data. This lack of granular vendor data creates structural boundary constraints that limit the feasibility of formal third-party verification. Additionally, the two Akamai-Owned Data Centers under our direct control consume zero water for cooling, using free-air cooling and closed-loop refrigerant systems. While external assurance is not conducted, water data undergoes internal validation via our ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System and Responsible Supply Chain Program.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Akamai does not currently obtain third-party verification or assurance for its water accounting data. Based on our Double Materiality Assessment and ESG strategy, water is not identified as a material impact topic for Akamai relative to energy use and Scope 1-3 greenhouse gas emissions. Over 98% of our network footprint resides in third-party colocation data centers where we license space and power without operational control over facility water systems, and vendors do not supply tenant-level metered water data. This lack of granular vendor data creates structural boundary constraints that limit the feasibility of formal third-party verification. Additionally, the two Akamai-Owned Data Centers under our direct control consume zero water for cooling, using free-air cooling and closed-loop refrigerant systems. While external assurance is not conducted, water data undergoes internal validation via our ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System and Responsible Supply Chain Program.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Akamai does not currently obtain third-party verification or assurance for its water accounting data. Based on our Double Materiality Assessment and ESG strategy, water is not identified as a material impact topic for Akamai relative to energy use and Scope 1-3 greenhouse gas emissions. Over 98% of our network footprint resides in third-party colocation data centers where we license space and power without operational control over facility water systems, and vendors do not supply tenant-level metered water data. This lack of granular vendor data creates structural boundary constraints that limit the feasibility of formal third-party verification. Additionally, the two Akamai-Owned Data Centers under our direct control consume zero water for cooling, using free-air cooling and closed-loop refrigerant systems. While external assurance is not conducted, water data undergoes internal validation via our ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System and Responsible Supply Chain Program.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Akamai does not currently obtain third-party verification or assurance for its water accounting data. Based on our Double Materiality Assessment and ESG strategy, water is not identified as a material impact topic for Akamai relative to energy use and Scope 1-3 greenhouse gas emissions. Over 98% of our network footprint resides in third-party colocation data centers where we license space and power without operational control over facility water systems, and vendors do not supply

tenant-level metered water data. This lack of granular vendor data creates structural boundary constraints that limit the feasibility of formal third-party verification. Additionally, the two Akamai-Owned Data Centers under our direct control consume zero water for cooling, using free-air cooling and closed-loop refrigerant systems. While external assurance is not conducted, water data undergoes internal validation via our ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System and Responsible Supply Chain Program.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Akamai does not currently obtain third-party verification or assurance for its water accounting data. Based on our Double Materiality Assessment and ESG strategy, water is not identified as a material impact topic for Akamai relative to energy use and Scope 1-3 greenhouse gas emissions. Over 98% of our network footprint resides in third-party colocation data centers where we license space and power without operational control over facility water systems, and vendors do not supply tenant-level metered water data. This lack of granular vendor data creates structural boundary constraints that limit the feasibility of formal third-party verification. Additionally, the two Akamai-Owned Data Centers under our direct control consume zero water for cooling, using free-air cooling and closed-loop refrigerant systems. While external assurance is not conducted, water data undergoes internal validation via our ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System and Responsible Supply Chain Program.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Akamai does not currently obtain third-party verification or assurance for its water accounting data. Based on our Double Materiality Assessment and ESG strategy, water is not identified as a material impact topic for Akamai relative to energy use and Scope 1-3 greenhouse gas emissions. Over 98% of our network footprint resides in third-party colocation data centers where we license space and power without operational control over facility water systems, and vendors do not supply tenant-level metered water data. This lack of granular vendor data creates structural boundary constraints that limit the feasibility of formal third-party verification. Additionally, the two Akamai-Owned Data Centers under our direct control consume zero water for cooling, using free-air cooling and closed-loop refrigerant systems.

While external assurance is not conducted, water data undergoes internal validation via our ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System and Responsible Supply Chain Program.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Akamai does not currently obtain third-party verification or assurance for its water accounting data. Based on our Double Materiality Assessment and ESG strategy, water is not identified as a material impact topic for Akamai relative to energy use and Scope 1-3 greenhouse gas emissions. Over 98% of our network footprint resides in third-party colocation data centers where we license space and power without operational control over facility water systems, and vendors do not supply tenant-level metered water data. This lack of granular vendor data creates structural boundary constraints that limit the feasibility of formal third-party verification. Additionally, the two Akamai-Owned Data Centers under our direct control consume zero water for cooling, using free-air cooling and closed-loop refrigerant systems. While external assurance is not conducted, water data undergoes internal validation via our ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System and Responsible Supply Chain Program.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ This is confidential

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

4208000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Water withdrawal efficiency (revenue/ML) is expected to increase. This is driven by revenue growth alongside facility conservation, such as zero-water AODC cooling, keeping office withdrawals flat. Because colocation vendors do not provide tenant withdrawal data, reported volumes cover offices. If supplier engagement yields colocation vendor withdrawal data in the future, reported volumes will increase, adjusting the ratio.
[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

N/A

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :N/A

(9.12.4) Denominator

0

(9.12.5) Comment

Akamai is made up a of a shared global network architecture which our software lives on to provide products and services to our customers. We do not classify individual products outside the worldwide architecture as products and services constantly evolving with new and emerging technologies. It would not be possible for Akamai to target a particular product that uses less water vs. a product that uses more. This is compounded by the very limited available data on our operations' indirect water consumption from our data center suppliers.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

Akamai does not sell or manufacture any physical products. Akamai is classified as an Infrastructure as a Cloud Services (IT Software and Services) company, with all services being digital.
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.6) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :It would not be possible for Akamai to target a particular product that uses less water vs. a product that uses more.

(9.14.7) Please explain

Akamai is made up a of a shared global network architecture which our software lives on to provide products and services to our customers. We do not classify individual products outside the worldwide architecture as products and services constantly evolving with new and emerging technologies.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

Akamai does not own or operate industrial manufacturing, agricultural, or chemical facilities that generate direct point-source process effluent or priority water pollutants. Over 98% of our network footprint resides in third-party colocation data centers, and our owned data centers utilize zero-water cooling (air cooling and closed-loop systems). Wastewater from corporate offices consists solely of domestic sewage discharged to municipal treatment systems in compliance with local regulations. Water pollution prevention is managed via our ISO 14001 EMS and 100% e-waste landfill diversion policy under the e-Stewards and R2 standards.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.2) Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

Through our ISO 14001-attested Environmental Management System (EMS), global EHS protocols, and Double Materiality Assessment, Akamai regularly evaluates water risks and operational priorities. Setting a quantitative target for WASH services was judged to be not relevant because 100% of Akamai workers already have continuous, universal access to fully functioning, safely managed drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services across all corporate offices as a baseline workplace standard. Furthermore, over 98% of our network footprint resides in third-party colocation data centers where building WASH facilities are managed directly by colocation providers. Because safely managed WASH access is fully realized as a universal baseline across our direct operations and is not an operational gap or material water security risk, establishing an incremental target was determined to be unnecessary for our corporate strategy.

Other

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water consumption

☑ Reduction in total water consumption

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2024

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2024

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

885

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

790

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

669

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

227

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This initiative applies organization-wide across 100% of corporate office facilities and third-party colocation data center deployments. No operational exclusions apply.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Akamai's estimated total water consumption decreased from 885 ML in FY24 to 669 ML in FY25. This was driven primarily by an improvement in accounting methodology. In 2025, Akamai refined its estimation methodology for colocation consumption by incorporating specific vendor cooling system data points (air, liquid, hybrid cooling, etc.) alongside supplier-reported Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE) metrics and facility allocations gathered via annual supplier surveys. We continue to engage suppliers under our Responsible Supply Chain Program and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, encouraging colocation vendors to optimize cooling systems and improve facility WUE values.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

This goal represents an ongoing operational initiative aimed at driving year-over-year (YoY) water consumption reductions, rather than a formal corporate target. Water is not identified as a material impact topic for Akamai relative to energy use and Scope 1–3 greenhouse gas emissions. Over 98% of our network footprint resides in third-party colocation data centers where Akamai licenses space and power without direct operational control over facility cooling infrastructure. Because building and tenant-level sub-metering from colocation vendors and office landlords remains limited, our metrics rely primarily on secondary estimation models and

supplier-reported Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE) values. These realities make it difficult to set a formal and impactful target. Through our Responsible Supply Chain Program and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, we maintain this ongoing initiative to engage suppliers, evaluate cooling technologies, and encourage partners to optimize water efficiency over time.

Row 2

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2024

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2024

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

35

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

30

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

49

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Revised

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-280

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This initiative applies organization-wide across 100% of corporate office facilities. Third-party colocation data center operations are excluded because we have not yet been successful receiving metered and reliable withdrawal volumes from these vendors.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve reductions in total water withdrawals, Akamai engages corporate office and data center colocation landlords to expand primary metered data collection and optimize cooling systems. In FY25, estimated withdrawals were 49 ML compared to 35 ML in FY24. This volume increase reflects an improved accounting methodology enabled by heightened supplier engagement, which yielded primary metered water data from additional office locations previously reliant on estimates. Akamai maintains an ongoing initiative to improve water data accuracy across its global footprint. Through our Responsible Supply Chain Program and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, we engage suppliers to encourage the adoption of optimized cooling systems and reduce overall withdrawal volumes.

(9.15.1.16) Is this a science-based target according to SBTN?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

This goal represents an ongoing operational initiative aimed at driving year-over-year (YoY) water withdrawal reductions, rather than a formal corporate target. Water is not identified as a material impact topic for Akamai relative to energy use and Scope 1–3 greenhouse gas emissions. We have not yet been successful receiving metered and reliable withdrawal volumes from third-party colocation data center operations. For corporate offices, Akamai leases space without direct operational control over facility cooling infrastructure. Because withdrawal data from colocation vendors is unavailable and data from office landlords remains limited, our metrics rely primarily on secondary estimation models and some office supplier-reported values. These realities make it difficult to set a formal, science-based, impactful target. Through our Responsible Supply Chain Program and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, we maintain this ongoing initiative to engage suppliers, evaluate cooling technologies, and encourage partners to optimize water efficiency over time.

Row 3

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 3

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water use efficiency

☑ Reduction in total water discharge

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2024

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2024

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

14

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

10

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

19

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Revised

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-125

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This initiative applies organization-wide across 100% of corporate office facilities. Third-party colocation data center operations are excluded because we have not yet been successful receiving metered and reliable discharge volumes from these vendors.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve reductions in total water discharges, Akamai engages corporate office and data center colocation landlords to expand primary metered data collection and optimize cooling systems. In FY25, estimated discharges were 19 ML compared to 14 ML in FY24. This volume increase reflects an improved accounting methodology enabled by heightened supplier engagement, which yielded primary metered water data from additional office locations previously reliant on estimates. Akamai maintains an ongoing initiative to improve water data accuracy across its global footprint. Through our Responsible Supply Chain Program and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, we engage suppliers to encourage the adoption of optimized cooling systems and reduce overall discharge volumes.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

This goal represents an ongoing operational initiative aimed at driving year-over-year (YoY) water discharges reductions, rather than a formal corporate target. Water is not identified as a material impact topic for Akamai relative to energy use and Scope 1–3 greenhouse gas emissions. We have not yet been successful receiving metered and reliable discharge volumes from third-party colocation data center operations. For corporate offices, Akamai leases space without direct operational control over facility cooling infrastructure. Because discharge data from colocation vendors is unavailable and data from office landlords remains limited, our metrics rely primarily on secondary estimation models and some office supplier-reported values. These realities make it difficult to set a formal and impactful target. Through our Responsible Supply Chain Program and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, we maintain this ongoing initiative to engage suppliers, evaluate cooling technologies, and encourage partners to optimize water efficiency over time.
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Law & policy

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply*

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☑ Other, please specify :We assess biodiversity impacts via Quantum Energy, using the Potentially Disappeared Fraction of Species metric to measure ecosystem benefits of renewables, and track related supply chain data on water, emissions, and incidents.

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Akamai does not operate in areas important for biodiversity including legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, Key Biodiversity Areas. Our operations are primarily in colocation facilities that we do not have operational control over, however we verify that these facilities are not located in areas important for biodiversity through our contract terms.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Akamai does not operate in areas important for biodiversity including legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, Key Biodiversity Areas. Our operations are primarily in colocation facilities that we do not have operational control over, however we verify that these facilities are not located in areas important for biodiversity through our contract terms.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Akamai does not operate in areas important for biodiversity including legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, Key Biodiversity Areas. Our operations are primarily in colocation facilities that we do not have operational control over, however we verify that these facilities are not located in areas important for biodiversity through our contract terms.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Akamai does not operate in areas important for biodiversity including legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, Key Biodiversity Areas. Our operations are primarily in colocation facilities that we do not have operational control over, however we verify that these facilities are not located in areas important for biodiversity through our contract terms.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Akamai does not operate in areas important for biodiversity including legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, Key Biodiversity Areas. Our operations are primarily in colocation facilities that we do not have operational control over, however we verify that these facilities are not located in areas important for biodiversity through our contract terms.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Akamai does not operate in areas important for biodiversity including legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, Key Biodiversity Areas. Our operations are primarily in colocation facilities that we do not have operational control over, however we verify that these facilities are not located in areas important for biodiversity through our contract terms.
[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Project-based carbon credits

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Emissions reduction initiatives/activities

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)
☑ Emissions breakdown by business division
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards
☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

KERAMIDA Inc. was engaged to provide reasonable assurance verification of our 2025 energy and greenhouse gas emissions inventory. This included energy consumption, EACs, renewable energy consumption and generation, waste data, project-based carbon credits, emissions reduction activities, and emissions breakdown by business division.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Akamai-2025-GHG-Verification-Statement.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) 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.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Akamai Technologies is submitting this disclosure to highlight our deliberate commitment to holding our organization accountable to a higher, more impactful standard of greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting. While traditional corporate carbon reporting relies exclusively on "attributional" frameworks, Akamai has developed and operationalized the Consequential Logic for Impact Measurement, Action & Transparent Emissions (CLIMATE-2026) guideline. Designed as a high-performance extension built directly on top of ISO 14064-1:2018, the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, and IFRS 16 / ASC 842 leasing standards, CLIMATE-2026 elevates our inventory from a reactive compliance exercise into a dynamic, decision-useful instrument for real-world systemic decarbonization. To ensure our framework meets the highest standards of quantification rigor, data governance, and reporting transparency, Akamai engaged KERAMIDA Inc. to conduct an independent third-party limited assurance engagement. Finalized on March 19, 2026, in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), KERAMIDA formally verified that the CLIMATE-2026 guideline fully conforms to the principles and requirements of ISO 14064-1:2018. This independent validation confirms that Akamai’s consequential methodology provides a robust, transparent, and auditable foundation for measuring the system-wide carbon outcomes of our strategic decisions. The Strategic Value: Beyond "Paper Reductions" to Real-World Decarbonization Standard attributional accounting addresses a single question:

"What is my organization's allocated share of global emissions?" While attributional metrics are necessary for establishing an annual baseline, they suffer from significant structural limitations when evaluating decarbonization strategies. Under traditional accounting, an enterprise can report substantial emissions reductions on paper without causing any real-world change in global atmospheric carbon. For instance, an organization might claim lower Scope 2 emissions simply because the local electrical grid became cleaner through external factors, or by purchasing low-cost, "unbundled" Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) from mature generation assets that would have operated regardless. Such financial transactions fail to displace fossil fuel generation or catalyze new clean energy capacity. Akamai's consequential methodology fundamentally redefines accounting relevance by asking the critical question: "What is the actual, system-wide emissions change resulting from our business choices?" By quantifying changes on the marginal grid and across our value chain, CLIMATE-2026 ensures that every dollar of corporate capital spent on operations, site selection, and energy procurement verifiably drives real-world carbon displacement. Methodological Core of CLIMATE-2026 1. Multi-Cycle Transparent Reporting To prevent greenwashing and provide total stakeholder clarity, CLIMATE-2026 mandates the side-by-side reporting of five distinct accounting "Cycles" for indirect energy (Category 2) and upstream leased infrastructure (Category 5): • Cycle 1 (Location-Based): Quantifies grid-average operational emissions based on physical location. • Cycle 2 (Base Market-Based): Measures contractual energy purchases prior to applying voluntary instruments. • Cycle 3 (Base Consequential-Based): Evaluates gross grid impact using Locational Marginal Emission Factors (LMEs/MEFs) prior to contractual adjustments. • Cycle 4 (Net Market-Based): Calculates final market emissions after applying contractual instruments (PPAs, RECs). • Cycle 5 (Net Consequential-Based): Determines net real-world carbon displacement by applying marginal grid factors to contractual clean energy procurement and operational efficiency initiatives. This multi-cycle framework makes it impossible to mask operational inefficiencies through paper instruments alone, creating complete transparency between contractual claims and physical grid impact. 2. Marginal Emission Factors (MEFs) & High-Resolution Telemetry Rather than relying on broad, static, annual-average grid factors, CLIMATE-2026 mandates the integration of time-and-location-specific Locational Marginal Emission Factors (Tier 2 EFs). By capturing 5-minute marginal grid fluctuations, Akamai accurately measures the emissions of the specific power plants (e.g., natural gas peakers vs. baseload generation) that ramp up or down in response to real-time changes in server load or time-of-day compute scheduling. 3. Virtual Direct Emissions (VDEs) & Eliminating Leased Asset Loopholes As a distributed cloud platform, a substantial portion of Akamai's operational infrastructure resides in third-party colocation data centers. Financial accounting rules (IFRS 16 / ASC 842) classify these colocation facilities as leased assets, which traditional GHG accounting often relegates to Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) using generic spend-based or proxy estimates. CLIMATE-2026 eliminates this reporting loophole. While maintaining compliance reporting alignment under Category 5 (Scope 3, Category 8), Akamai designates these core facilities as Virtual Direct Emissions (VDEs) for operational management. We mandate the exact same Tier 1 metered power data and Tier 2 marginal emission factor rigor for leased colocation capacity as we apply to direct operational assets. This ensures that facilities vital to business continuity are held to uncompromising accuracy standards regardless of their contractual classification. 4. Strict Additionality Criteria & Preventing Burden-Shifting To ensure clean energy procurement generates genuine decarbonization, CLIMATE-2026 enforces strict additionality criteria for all contractual claims. Avoided emissions under Cycle 4 and Cycle 5 are recognized only when an initiative satisfies verifiable additionality benchmarks: • Financial Additionality: Demonstrating that a new-build PPA or long-term revenue commitment was essential to overcoming financial barriers and enabling project construction. • Repowering Additionality: Capital investments that replace aging or non-operational renewable equipment with higher-efficiency generation that would not otherwise exist. • Regulatory & Barrier Additionality: Initiatives that exceed local statutory mandates or overcome documented non-financial technology risks. Furthermore, CLIMATE-2026 explicitly guards against "burden-shifting"—the practice of appearing to reduce direct Scope 1 or 2 emissions by outsourcing high-carbon activities or modifying lease structures without achieving real-world atmospheric reductions. Where Akamai is Working to Lead the Technology Sector Akamai is leveraging the CLIMATE-2026 framework to establish new leadership benchmarks across three key domains: 1. Decision-Useful Corporate Intelligence CLIMATE-2026 transforms carbon accounting from a historical reporting exercise into an active business decision engine. By integrating consequential data into capital allocation, site selection, and software engineering, Akamai evaluates deployment choices based on real-time grid impacts. For example, when expanding platform capacity, consequential data reveals whether placing workload demand in Region A will trigger fossil-fuel peaker plants or absorb excess off-peak renewable power, allowing us to route computational traffic to the cleanest real-time marginal grids. 2. Granular, Product-Level Scope 3 Transparency for Customers Because Akamai's platform functions as shared digital infrastructure, our operational footprint directly feeds into our customers' Scope 3, Category 1 and 8 inventories. Through our region-level telemetry and custom Carbon Calculator within the Akamai Control Center, we translate server-level power measurements into product-specific carbon

metrics across Content Delivery Network (CDN), Cloud Compute, and Cybersecurity workloads. By anchoring our allocation methodology in third-party assured consequential principles, we provide our global customer base with audit-ready, highly granular Scope 3 data that accurately reflects their true digital footprint. 3. Establishing an Open Standard for Digital Infrastructure By publishing and securing independent assurance for the CLIMATE-2026 guideline, Akamai is providing a open-source blueprint for the broader tech sector. As digital transformation and AI workloads rapidly increase demand on global power grids, the technology industry cannot rely on legacy attributional estimates. Akamai is actively partnering with internal field teams, external auditors, and enterprise customers to advance the adoption of marginal emissions data, rigorous additionality standards, and transparent multi-cycle reporting. Through CLIMATE-2026, Akamai demonstrates to the CDP and global stakeholders that corporate climate leadership requires moving beyond paper compliance to deliver verifiable, system-wide carbon reduction.

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

CLIMATE-Guideline-2026-with-Assurance-Statement.pdf
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Head of Corporate Sustainability and ESG Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Environment/Sustainability manager
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:
☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute