

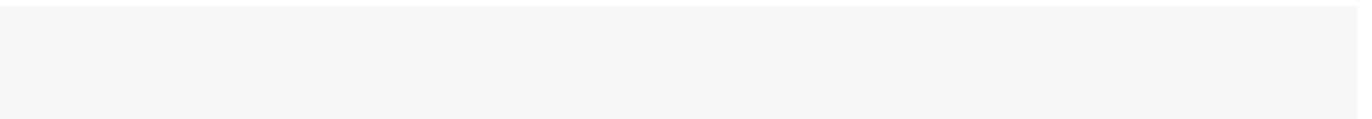
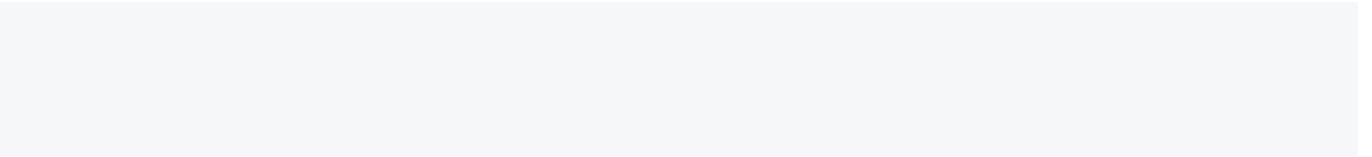
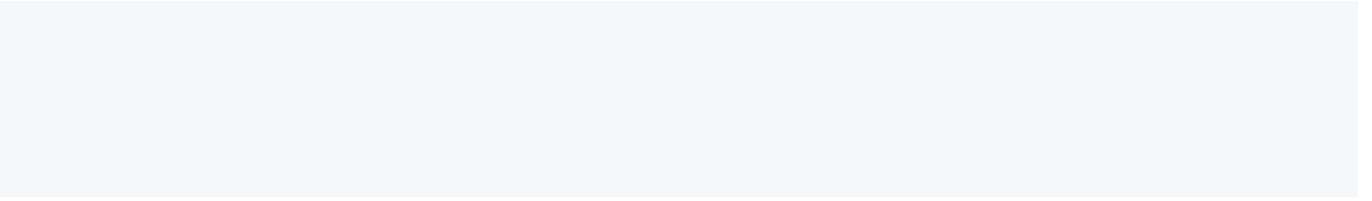
C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>			

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

Value chain stage(s) covered



Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns
------------------	---

Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

L3Harris has significant operations located in regions (including Florida and California) that may be affected by extreme variations in weather patterns. Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns can lead to greater chronic stress and wear and tear on our facilities, equipment components and connections in the long-term resulting in increased and more frequent capital expenditures to repair our facilities and equipment. To ensure continuity in operations our assets have to function reliably and more efficiently through this extreme variability. For example, changes in humidity may lead to changes in patterns and rates of equipment corrosion. Higher humidity levels may also lead to new requirements to maintain internal environments within system tolerance ranges, as excess condensation can cause short-circuiting or water ingress. In addition, during periods of extreme weather, the use of our services can dramatically increase, which can be difficult to predict and resource. For data centers, increases in average temperatures and associated humidity will affect baseline design parameters and cause a reduction in operational efficiency and increased component failure rates. For example, the loss of ambient cooling potential. It is important to look at the entire building envelope when addressing risks associated with the increased variability in weather patterns. This includes but not limited to roofs, windows, doors, sprinkler & fire alarm systems, and redundancies. For example, in Florida, this would include more frequent capital projects related to improvement of roofs, windows and doors.

Time of impact: 2023-2030

--	--

--	--	--	--

(C3.2b) Why does your organization not use cli

Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1 Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures Acquisitions and divestments Assets Liabilities	Revenues: Costs of projects, both capital and expense will impact revenues depending upon final investment amount. Capital and expense expenditures are mapped out on an annual basis; the process of submitting and evaluating capital/expense funding begins around period seven. Direct Costs: Costs of projects, both capital and expense will impact revenues depending upon final investment amount. Additionally, operating costs could be reduced based on the opportunity. For example, re-lamping projects typically have a return on investment around 5 year, meaning each facility will have a reduced operating cost within 5 years. Capital Expenditures: Select projects that meet the threshold for capital expenditure will be evaluated for return on investment (ROI) and factored into our Financial Planning and Analysis (FP&A). An example of how project selection for Capital Expenditures is factored into financial planning is through use of our Environmental Sustainability Calculators and project review checklists, which were developed and rolled out to the business to integrate environmental sustainability into capital projects and evaluate impacts & cost to gauge financial investment required and to understand the positive/negative impact projects have on accomplishing our sustainability goals. The results of the project analysis using the Environmental Sustainability Calculators are used to develop our e3 project list and prioritize Capital Expenditure projects annually. Acquisitions and divestments: Acquisitions and divestitures would impact the Climate Risk Management Plan (CRMP) based on portfolio shaping. Assets: Risks identified could lead to loss and/or damage to company assets such as manufacturing equipment, process technology, and software data systems. Liabilities: Climate-based identified risks are reviewed as part of our risk management and risk carrier policies.

C3.4a

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

Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our overall business strategy and financial planning. As part of our business strategy, we consider climate-related risk in our operations as it relates to both 1) climate-related impacts on our business and 2) our impact on climate change. With respect to climate-related impacts on our business, L3Harris maintains a CRMP that is updated every two-years. The CRMP addresses the projected potential impacts of climate change on operationally critical water, energy, communication, and transportation resources for major L3Harris facilities and operations across the United States (U.S) looking at past climate-related disruptive events and the potential for future disruption from climate-related events. Financial analysis regarding impact to operations is discussed and reviewed as part of the executive committee on business continuity planning, which includes climate-related risks as well as other possible disruptions. With respect to our impact on climate change, in 2020 L3Harris' long-term greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction goals were announced; goals that include the following:

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	4	189
To be implemented*	19	4476
Implementation commenced*	22	5935
Implemented*	7	450
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

149

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

16788

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

22915

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

2020 lighting projects; LED/lighting timer system

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement
---	-------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3.1

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

504

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

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

2020 Energy projects – sleep or turn off equipment found running during downtime

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (Efficiency building improvements)
--------------------------------	--

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

Source

Scope 1 fugitive emissions from fire extinguishers or fire suppressant systems; and Scope 1 fugitive emission from refrigerant units that are less than 50 lbs.

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

No emissions from this source

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

No emissions from this source

Explain why this source is excluded

In line with recognized carbon account guidance, the assessment of GHG emissions includes all identified sources anticipated to make a material contribution (more than 5%) to our total GHG inventory. However, due to the small size of emissions and difficulties in data collection fugitive emissions from fire extinguishers or fire suppressant systems and refrigerant units that are less than 50 lbs. have been deemed to be de minimis are therefore excluded from the emissions inventory.

Source

Minor Scope 1 and 2 emissions due to thermal and electrical energy used at some small locations within L3Harris' operational control with less than 25 employees

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

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

Emissions are not relevant

Explain why this source is excluded

In line with recognized carbon accounting guidance, the assessment of GHG emissions includes all identified sources anticipated to make a material contribution (more than 5%) to our total GHG inventory. However, minor Scope 1 and 2 emissions due to thermal and electrical energy used at some small locations within L3Harris' operational control with greater than 25 employees are included in the GHG emissions inventory each year. Locations with less than 25 employees are subject to further review and are screened in accordance with the criteria provided in the IAEG's GHG reporting guidance, which recommends reporting locations which meet at least one of the following criteria: • Number of employees: greater or equal to 50 (industrial activities) or 100 (warehouses/offices etc.) • Square feet/meters: 50,000ft² (4,600 m²) or more • Annual spend (USD\$) on energy: \$100,000 USD or more because in accordance with the IAEG's GHG reporting guidance emissions from these sources are considered de minimis and not relevant.

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not yet calculated. We do not currently calculate Scope 3 GHG emissions for Purchased goods and services, but plan to do so following the International Aerospace Environmental Group GHG Reporting Guidance supplemental Value Chain (Scope 3) guidance.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not yet calculated

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not yet calculated

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not Relevant – L3Harris is not a franchisor and does not operate any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not yet calculated

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

--	--	--

C-CG7.10a

(C-CG7.10a) For each Scope 3 category calculated in C6.5, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change.

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

Direction of change

Decreased

Primary reason for change

Other emissions reduction activities

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

689

% change in emissions in this category

0.48

Please explain

Due to emission reduction activities implemented during the year, we reduced our Scope 3 emissions from fuel and energy-related activities by 689 tons of CO2e. Our Scope 3 emissions from fuel and energy-related activities in the previous year was 142,580 tCO2e, therefore we arrived at -0.48% through $(-689/142,580) * 100 = -0.48\%$ (i.e. a 0.48% decrease in emissions).

Business travel

Direction of change

Decreased

Primary reason for change

Other, please specify (Reduced air travel)

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

1,646

% change in emissions in this category

-9.59

Please explain

Due to the reduction of business travel because of COVID-19, we reduced our Scope 3 emissions from business travel by 1,646 tons of CO2e. Our Scope 3 emissions from business travel in the previous year was 17,174 tCO2e, therefore we arrived at -9.59% through $(-1,646/17,174) * 100 = -9.59\%$ (i.e. a 9.59% decrease in emissions).

Employee commuting

Direction of change

Decreased (i.e. a decrease in emissions).

Primary reason for change

Other, please specify (More remote work)

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Propane Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

128056

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

5.72

Unit

kg CO2e per gallon

wmiss | E

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

9.75

Unit

kg CO2 per gallon

Emissions factor source

U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories; Last Modified 1 April 2021

Comment

Jet fuel used in operations

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

244722

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

53.06

Unit

metric tons CO2 per million Btu

Emissions factor source

U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories; Last Modified 1 April 2021

Comment

Natural Gas used in operations and for comfort heat

C8.2e

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

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

2244

Comment

RECs for solar nergy

C-CG8.5

(C-CG8.5) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?

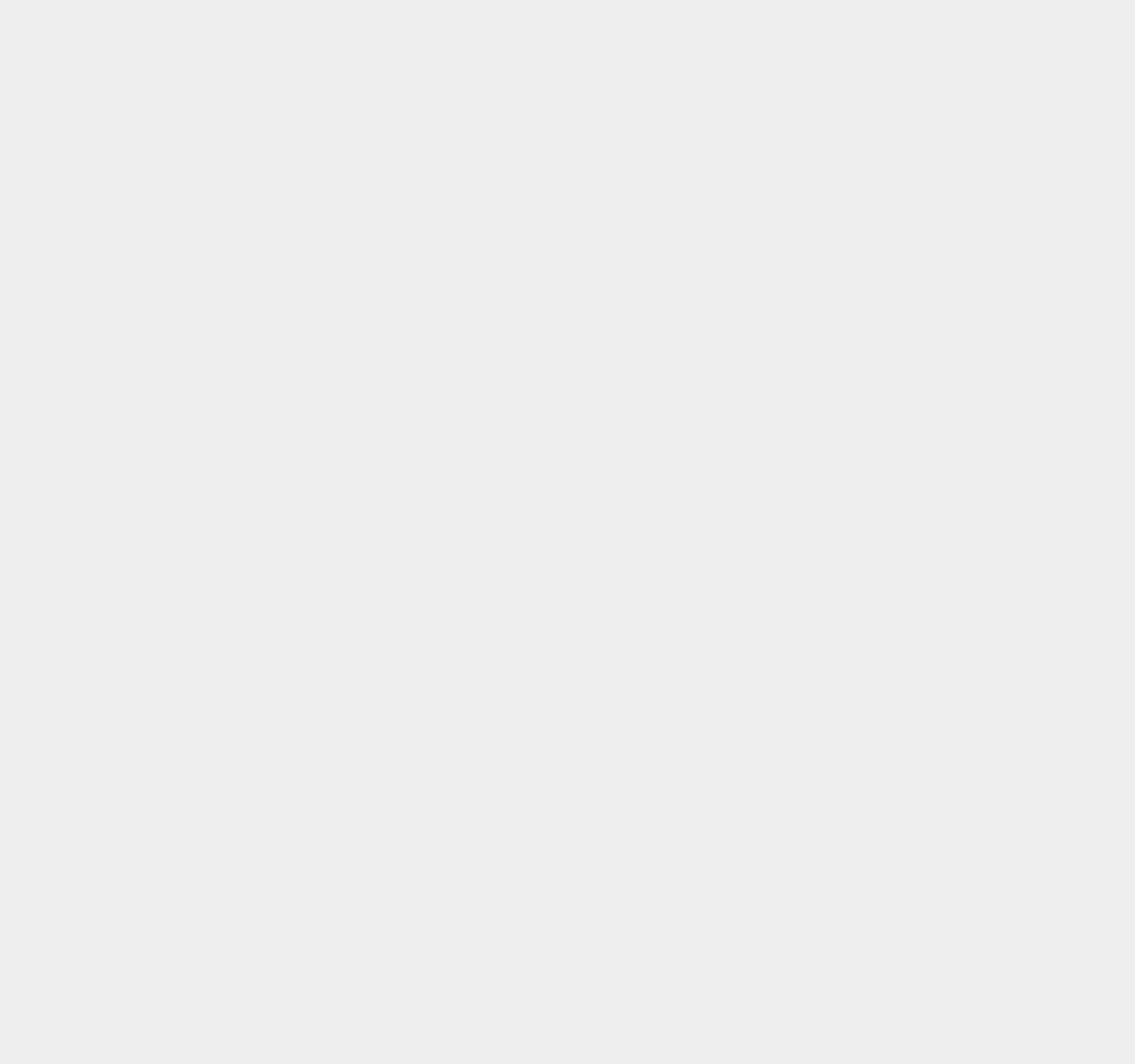
	Measurement of product/service efficiency	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to start doing so within the next two years	



--	--

--	--

--	--



Are you providing Product Level data for your organization's goods or services?
No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response is being used

--	--	--	--