RTX Corporation

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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

09/16/2025, 04:39 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

With more than 185,000 global employees, RTX pushes the limits of technology and science to redefine how we connect and protect our world. Through industry-leading businesses – Collins Aerospace, Pratt & Whitney, and Raytheon – we are advancing aviation, engineering integrated defense systems, and developing next-generation technology solutions and manufacturing to help global customers address their most critical challenges. The company, with 2024 sales of more than $80 billion, is headquartered in Arlington, Virginia. Collins Aerospace is a leader in integrated and intelligent solutions for the global aerospace and defense industries and is dedicated to delivering future-focused technologies to advance sustainable and connected aviation, passenger safety and comfort, mission success, space exploration, and more. Pratt & Whitney is a world leader in the design, manufacture and service of aircraft engines and auxiliary power units. Raytheon is a leading provider of defense solutions to help the U.S. government, our allies and its partners defend their national sovereignty and ensure their security. For more than 100 years, Raytheon has developed new technologies and enhanced existing capabilities in integrated air and missile defense, smart weapons, missiles, advanced sensors and radars, interceptors, space-based systems, hypersonics and missile defense across land, air, sea and space. To learn more, visit www.rtx.com
[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
	11/30/2024	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

80700000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

Select from:
☑ No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

RTX uses the operational control approach for its organizational reporting boundaries for GHG emissions and water. In its Consolidated Financial Statements, RTX includes the accounts of RTX Corporation, and all wholly owned, majority-owned, and otherwise controlled domestic and foreign subsidiaries. The two boundaries have slight differences but both account for the vast majority of our sites that are within our direct control. The operational control approach is consistent with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Under the operational control approach, RTX accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions and water consumption from operations over which it or its majority-owned subsidiaries have control. Control is defined in operational terms. Operational control means that the company has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation.
[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:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US 75513E1010

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

RTX

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

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

00-134-4142

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

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Brazil
☑ Turkey
☑ Germany
☑ Morocco
☑ Malaysia
☑ Australia
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not have this data and have no plans to collect it	*no comment*

[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

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

For select commodities we use Supplier Dynamics to map from the supplier down to part level so we can understand the flow of the parts 2 tiers down to enable us to look at various risks including critical minerals and geopolitical risk. These commodities include but are not limited to Castings, Forgings, Raw Material, Machining and electronics.
[Fixed row]

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

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	*Judged to be unimportant or not relevant*

[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)

1

(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 similarly designated time horizons of the company's business practices.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(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 similarly designated time horizons of the company's business practices.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

26

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

This time horizon is aligned with similarly designated time horizons of the company's business practices.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

Select from:

☑ Impacts only

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

Select from:
☑ No standardized procedure

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

We have not yet evaluated environmental dependencies and plan to monitor developments in the new area.
[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

☑ 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

(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

☑ National

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :Ecovadis

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Other, please specify :Company long-range strategic planning process

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Tornado

☑ Wildfires

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

☑ Other technology, please specify :Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF)

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The company uses its Enterprise Risk The company uses its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process to identify, understand, prioritize, and appropriately manage the full range of significant risks to the company. ERM is led by Internal Audit with an annual cycle for structured reviews, discussions, and mitigation planning. Each Business Unit and Corporate Function identifies their top business and compliance risks using various methods and tools. The risks can be strategic, operational, financial, reputational, or other types of business risks. The top risks are compiled annually and shared with the Audit Committee of the Board, as well as the full Board. In connection with this process, the Board allocates oversight responsibilities for these top risks among itself and its committees. The Business Resilience and Crisis Management (BRCM) program is a key element of ERM and the identification and management of physical climate-related risks. The BRCM policy documents requirements and processes to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a wide range of risks and threats, including natural events that may be caused by climate change. The BRCM processes include risk assessments; mitigation strategies; continuity, response and recovery plans; crisis management; and training, exercising and testing. Risk assessments include Threat and Vulnerability Assessments (TVAs) and Business Impact Analyses (BIAs); Continuity, Response and Recovery plans include Incident Response Plans, Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) and Disaster Recovery Plans. TVAs are required every two years to identity, assess, and manage different types of site-specific risks, including physical risks. BIAs (annual review/update every 3 years) assess the potential impacts of disruption to critical processes. BCPs (updated annually) document the resources and processes that are needed to restore critical business processes identified in the BIA. The program enables us to work across the company to take preemptive action and respond to potential threats. Another key process supporting ERM that is used to identity, assess, and manage climate-related risks and opportunities -- particularly transitional or market risks due to climate change -- is the company's well-defined long-range strategic planning process. Each of our business units (BUs) develops strategic plans, which are the central mechanism for setting business-level operational, technology, R&D investment and funding priorities. The plans are based on extensive research and analysis on the targeted markets, changes in customer needs and priorities, customer procurement, changes in public policies, technology advances and competitor assessments. The Board of Directors is briefed on the strategic plans which are updated annually. The company's Technology Roadmaps for new and innovative technologies augments and supports the Business's long-range plans and ERM process. The roadmaps are created for selected technologies that are deemed high priority for the company and our customers or have been identified as important to multiple BUs. The roadmaps are also used to prioritize R&D investment. The company's R&D funding utilizes a defined, gated review process to determine the appropriate level of investment for specific technologies. We also survey our suppliers on various matters using the EcoVadis platform including their greenhouse gas, energy and water programs to help asses impacts and risks.

Row 2

(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

☑ 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

(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
☑ National
☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

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

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Enterprise Risk Management

Other
☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Other, please specify :Long-range strategic planning process

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water stress

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

Technology

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The company uses its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process to identify, understand, prioritize, and appropriately manage the full range of significant risks to the company. ERM is led by Internal Audit, with an annual cycle for structured reviews, discussions, and mitigation planning. Each Business Unit and Corporate Function identifies their top business and compliance risks using various methods and tools. The risks can be strategic, operational, financial, reputational, or other types of business risks. The top risks are compiled annually and shared with the Audit Committee of the Board, as well as the full Board. In connection with this process, the Board allocates oversight responsibilities for these top risks among itself and its committees. The Business Resilience and Crisis Management (BRCM) program is a key element of the ERM and the identification and management of environmental risks, including water. The BRCM policy documents requirements and processes to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a wide range of risks and threats, including natural events that may be caused by climate change and impact water risks (e.g., flooding and water scarcity). The BRCM processes include risk assessments; mitigation strategies; continuity, response and recovery plans; crisis management; and training, exercising and testing. Risk assessments include Threat and Vulnerability Assessments (TVAs) and Business Impact Analyses (BIAs); Continuity, Response and Recovery plans include Incident Response Plans, Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) and Disaster Recovery Plans. TVAs are required every two years to identity, assess, and manage different types of site-specific risks, including physical risks. BIAs assess the potential impacts of disruption to critical processes. BCPs document the resources and processes that are needed to restore critical business processes identified in the BIA. The program enables us to work across the company to take preemptive action and respond to potential threats. We also survey our suppliers on various matters using the EcoVadis platform including their greenhouse gas, energy and water programs to help assess impacts and risks
[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:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

RTX is in discovery phase of assessing the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/ or opportunities from nature-related resources from our business operations. We are reviewing the information from the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD).
[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

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

To identify priority locations, we follow WRI Aqueduct's methodology and process for water stress. We regard a site as a priority location if facility water withdrawal is 5 million gallons or greater and is located in a high or extremely high water stressed area according to WRI.

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

Select from:
☑ No, we do not have a list/geospatial map of priority locations
[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

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

RTX uses the "substantive effect" definition included in CDP guidance: an effect that has a considerable or relatively significant effect on an organization at the corporate level in terms of risks and opportunities. This could include operational, financial, or strategic effects that undermine, or provide opportunities for, the entire organization or part of the organization.

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

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

RTX uses the "substantive effect" definition included in CDP guidance: an effect that has a considerable or relatively significant effect on an organization at the corporate level in terms of risks and opportunities. This could include operational, financial, or strategic effects that undermine, or provide opportunities for, the entire organization or part of the organization.
[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:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

RTX has a corporate policy that addresses water management and control. For each industrial wastewater discharge, sites document: 1. The processes generating the wastewater, 2. Major contaminants of concern, 3. Destination of discharges (for example, municipal sewer, offsite treatment), 4. Location of discharge, 5. Monitoring and compliance point locations, 6. Description of on-site wastewater treatment. Sites that are subject to a wastewater permit are required to maintain

compliance with the permit and meet all of its requirements, including identifying potential constituents of concern and performing the required discharge sampling. All on-site wastewater treatment and control systems must be appropriate to control the constituents present in untreated wastewater in order to meet the regulatory and permit requirements.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:
☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

RTX uses chemicals in many of its manufacturing processes, including inorganic compounds. Inorganic pollutants are persistent non-biodegradable substances that can impose long-term negative effects on aquatic ecosystems and human health. The company has numerous controls and processes in place to prevent the accidental release of such chemicals into water sources.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply
☑ Water recycling
☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

RTX manages the risk of inorganic pollutants by maintaining and meeting all site industrial wastewater permits & conducting annual corporate program requirements reviews. In addition, on-site treatment plants have operational and process controls as required by permit/regulation and documented preventive maintenance schedule. Sites conduct wastewater discharge sampling in accordance with permits/regulations. On-site treatment and control systems are appropriate to control the constituents present in untreated wastewater to meet the regulatory/permit requirements. Sites inspect the wastewater treatment systems regularly. RTX has controls and requirements governing stormwater, including compiling an inventory of potential pollution sources for stormwater discharges and regularly inspecting them. Hazardous materials & chemical containers are stored so as to prevent contact with stormwater runoff and moisture on the ground. Spill response procedures & spill response supplies are maintained. RTX prohibits several types of discharges, minimizing any adverse impacts to water resources. These include no discharges of untreated industrial wastewater to ground or surface waters, or to surface impoundments. Underground injection systems are prohibited except relating to remediation systems. Success is measured by the number of water quality incidents at each site and if water quality associated fines, related to inorganic pollutants, were received in the reporting year.
[Add 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?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

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

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

We have not identified any substantive climate risks relating to our upstream/downstream value chain. We are in the process of evaluating.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

Risks exist but are not deemed to have a substantive effect on the company. We use relatively limited amounts of water at the majority of our sites (mostly employee comfort and production related cooling requirements), and we continue to implement water recycling and closed loop systems where feasible. We have a company goal to reduce water consumption supported by the goal to implement 9 water reduction best practices at our facilities by the end of 2025. In 2024, RTX achieved 93% implementation of the water BMPs. These include requirements such as: 1) Developing a water balance at sites by identifying sources, uses and discharges of water, 2) Maintaining a leak management program, 3) Implementing a cooling tower management plan, 4) Installing internal flow meters, and 5) Installing low-flow fixtures. Both goals are tracked at the site, business and enterprise levels, and we continue to make good progress. In 2024 RTX continued to focus on reducing its water use by identifying and implementing water conservation projects. Projects included: 1) Middletown, NY – Upgraded a rooftop rainwater harvesting system, which directs captured rainwater to the site's cooling towers reducing potable water use 2) Pueblo, Colorado - Optimized water use within the site's cooling tower, yielding millions of gallons of water savings a year. 3) Rzeszow, Poland - Created a cleaning process with zero wastewater discharge from the site's chemical clean line process 4) Lethbridge, Alberta - Began a multi-year process to replace grass, trees and shrubs with native drought-resistant plants on and near the site, which will reduce irrigation water consumption.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Not an immediate strategic priority
[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

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Germany
☑ Singapore
☑ Philippines

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Policies and regulations that put a price on carbon is one of the mechanisms that governments can use to drive reductions in GHGs. It can take the form of a direct carbon tax or be part of an Emissions Trading System. The United Kingdom and many countries in the European Union already have some form of carbon pricing, but the scope of emissions that are covered varies. We have facilities in the UK and EU; however, they comprise less than 10% of the company's emissions. It is anticipated that more countries will implement carbon pricing mechanisms in the future to achieve their Paris Climate Agreement commitments (Nationally Determined Contributions). The financial impact of carbon pricing on the company depends on the set price; point of regulation (e.g., Scope 1 only vs. Scope 1 and 2; power plant emissions only vs manufacturing industry); which countries mandate them and the company's profile in these countries; and the phase-in schedule. As RTX continues to implement its decarbonization roadmap, company emissions will decline leading to fewer emissions that a carbon tax would apply to.

(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:

☑ Likely

(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

The potential impact could range from $30 M to $49 M per year in the medium and long-term depending on four factors: 1) the potential regulatory carbon price, 2) which countries implement a carbon tax scheme, 3) the emissions scope that the carbon pricing applies to, and 4) the company's emissions. See more details in the "Explanation of Financial Effects" response below.

(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)

30000000

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

49000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

To estimate the potential annual financial impact of carbon pricing, we assumed a carbon price range of between 55 - 90. According to IHS Markit's Global Carbon Index, the average weighted carbon price was 54.86 as of June 3, 2024. The Index tracks carbon credit markets globally and consolidates data from the European Union Allowances (EUA), California Carbon Allowance (CCA), and Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). We assumed that the carbon price increases over time to 90 by 2030. 90 is based on the projected EU carbon price in 2030 as presented in IEA's Stated Policy Scenario in the World Energy Outlook 2022. We multiplied these carbon prices times our scope 1 emissions (2024 values) since that is the likely emissions scope that carbon pricing schemes will apply to. Low range: 55/mt CO2e x 542,229 (scope 1) mtCO2e 30 M per year. High range: 90 x 542,229 mtCO2e 49 M per year.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Other policies or plans, please specify :Implementation of the company's internal decarbonization roadmap to reduce GHGs subject to carbon taxes.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

20800000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The estimated cost of responding to the risk in 2024 is estimated to be $20.8 million / year. This number represents the investments made in 2024 to reduce energy / greenhouse gas emissions from facility energy projects. This amount may increase in the future as our decarbonization efforts accelerate.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The primary methods for managing this risk are to continue to implement initiatives and programs to reduce the company's energy consumption, increase energy efficiency of its buildings and manufacturing equipment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and increase the use of renewable energy to stay under regulatory applicability threshold levels. This is driven by the company's GHG reduction goal, and a companion goal to implement 11 energy/GHG best management practices throughout the company. These projects include investing in building and equipment upgrades and pursuing changes in operations and manufacturing processes. Case Studies: 1) RTX is implementing energy projects as part of its robust energy management program, which in 2024 resulted in the completion of over 115 energy efficiency projects including numerous LED lighting upgrades, replacement of several chillers, compressed air optimization, and implementation of numerous building HVAC control enhancements to reduce energy consumption. 2) Another method for managing this risk is investigating the feasibility of renewable energy projects, both on-site and off-site, such as off-site wind and on-site solar. Energy generated with renewable resources would not be covered by most carbon pricing systems or climate regulations. RTX is executing a multi-year renewable energy roadmap.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify :Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as severe storms, tornados, hurricanes, and wildfires

(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

☑ China

☑ India

☑ Italy

☑ Mexico

☑ Poland

☑ Germany

☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Singapore
☑ Philippines

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

RTX has approximately 500 properties in 25 countries comprising 75 million square feet of productive space. Approximately 30% of that square footage is leased, and 70% is owned. Approximately 70% is located in the U.S. Some of the properties are located in areas historically impacted by extreme weather events, e.g. hurricanes, tornadoes, severe lightning storms, floods, heat waves, and drought conditions that cause forest fires. For example, RTX has facilities in hurricane alley in the U.S., including FL, MS and TX and several facilities in the mid-west & central U.S. that are prone to tornadoes. The company has several facilities in Puerto Rico, which is prone to hurricanes and other severe weather. Severe weather events have the potential to cause several impacts to the company e.g. business interruption, property damage, damage to products & other assets, the welfare of our employees & their property, & damage to suppliers', subcontractors' and service providers' property/assets. Potential financial impacts will be greater at sites with higher asset values & those with more interdependencies with other company sites. An example of the impacts of physical risks to the company was a significant flooding event at one of our fabrication operations in New Jersey in Sept 2021, connected with the remnants of Hurricane Ida. The location sustained almost 9 inches of rain in less than a 24-hr period, causing significant damage to the facility & assets in the building.

(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:
☑ Very likely

(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

RTX's financial mechanisms to protect against catastrophic financial risk from natural hazards (i.e. property insurance) are designed to retain a reasonable level of financial risk at the local business level and at the corporate level to control potential negative financial impact of a physical loss to the company. This strategy includes input from our Insurers and Brokers to evaluate and identify opportunities to improve our risk profile through asset protection recommendations at all locations. We utilize actuaries to forecast expected loss and brokers to benchmark and design risk transfer mechanisms that optimize the cost of risk for: risk mitigation expenditure, insurance and expected losses that we retain.

(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)

300000

(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 range of potential financial impacts in any given year varies significantly and is estimated between $300,000 - $20 million. It is difficult to predict the number and severity of weather events that would impact our facilities. Therefore, the financial impact range is highly speculative. The range was calculated based on estimated potential loss expectancies (including business interruptions) and an assumed number and severity of weather events impacting the company. On the low end, it is assumed that the company is impacted by 1 weather event leading to relatively small impacts ($300,000). On the high end of the range, it is assumed that RTX is impacted by 2 to 4 events that cause significant impact to the facilities and the company in one year. The probability of incurring the high estimate value is very low to possible. Severe weather events can damage property, damage assets within the facility, cause business interruptions at the site, and lead to second order business disruptions if there are key interdependencies with other sites and product lines. Damage will be higher at larger sites, those with higher asset values, sites that have more interconnections with other sites (i.e., they supply parts or components to other company sites), and sites with greater natural hazards. There are additional financial implications to our business operations if one or more of our suppliers' facilities was damaged or otherwise impacted, especially if it is a critical or sole-source supplier.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Other policies or plans, please specify :Increase site resiliency measures and increase insurance measures

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Below is a description of some of the different ways the company manages this risk. 1) We work with our property insurance company to conduct Facility Hazard Audits. The insurance company assesses risks and provides recommendations to enhance facility resiliency. In addition, sites have capital expenditure budgets that include many different building envelope improvements. 2) We maintain a strong Business Resiliency & Crisis Management (BRCM) program which requires sites to conduct Threat and Vulnerability Assessments, conduct Business Impact Analyses, and develop Continuity and Recovery plans to prepare for events. 3) We maintain property and business interruption insurance which protects the company against significant losses

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(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:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Germany
☑ Singapore
☑ Philippines

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The company is subject to market/ technology risks because of climate change, such as increasing demands for products with reduced emissions including low or no carbon offerings, technologies that enable increased efficiency across the aviation value chain, the use of alternative energy sources, and other sustainable aviation technologies. There is continued focus on our environmental sustainability practices and commitments from customers, shareholders and investors. As a result, we anticipate additional investments in new technologies and capabilities and the allocation of additional management and other resources in response. We may not realize the anticipated benefits of these investments and actions for a variety of reasons, including risks associated with technology development, evolving government and customer requirements and our ability to develop in-demand technologies on a timely basis. In addition, certain technologies are dependent upon government action, such as investments in infrastructure, creating market incentives and making raw materials available for development of technologies. Moreover, we rely on suppliers to adapt and meet our evolving technological supply needs, and they may be unable to fully respond to requirements in a timely manner. We also face market risks as our competitors also respond. These risks include our being late with the introduction of in-demand technologies or offering products deemed to be inferior to our competitors.

(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:
☑ Very 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 are unable to reasonably estimate the financial risk due to too many variables such as technology advancements, R&D funding, customer requirements, regulatory landscape, market competitors, governmental funding and incentives for new technologies, etc. In 2024, the company invested a total of $7.7 billion in customer- and company-funded R&D that included support for developing products with world-class performance.

(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 :Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify: Increase investment in product efficiency improvements, aircraft trajectory and ground operations improvements, technology advancements, and other advanced R&D.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In 2021, the company joined supported Air Transport Action Group's (ATAG's) "Fly Net-zero" goal to achieve industrywide net-zero carbon emissions in civil aviation by 2050. We developed a technology roadmap to support that ambition. Our roadmap allows for the long-term nature of technology and infrastructure advancements in the aviation sector and includes four technology focus areas: 1) Continuous engine efficiency improvements and technology advancements. Continuously striving to improve our current and future line of engines to deliver increased performance and efficiency. This includes development of hybrid-electric and hydrogen-fueled propulsion technologies, which have the potential to provider greater fuel efficiency for our customers. 2) Aircraft system improvements. Optimizing the design of aircraft components and systems to reduce aircraft fuel consumption through lighter weight solutions, more power efficient systems and new technologies. 3) Aircraft trajectory and ground operations improvements. Enabling fuel-efficient flight trajectories using GPS-based tools, air traffic management surveillance, and automation systems to follow near-optimal routes during all phases of flight, which reduces delays, and fuel consumption. We are also building the systems and tools for passengers, airlines and airports to enable the air transportation ecosystem to operate as seamlessly as possible, reducing inefficiencies in the system. 4)

Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) and other alternative aviation fuels. Working across the value chain to prepare current and future engines to safely operate on alternatives to jet fuels, including SAF, and longer-term alternatives such as hydrogen.
[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.

	Explanation of financial figures
Climate change	*We are unable to calculate this figure at this time.*

[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	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant	*In 2024, no RTX water related regulatory violations resulted in fines or penalties*

[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:

☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☑ EU ETS

☑ RGGI - ETS

☑ Switzerland ETS

☑ UK ETS

☑ Washington CAR - ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

39753

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :The company's owned or leased aircraft fleet

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The company's aircraft fleet traveling within the EU is subject to the EU's Emissions Trading System. No carbon offsets required because the emissions are below the 1,000 mT threshold

RGGI - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

16

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

44478

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

88955

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:
☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

RGGI allowances associated with 1 Connecticut based co-generation facility

Switzerland ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

7401

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :The company's owned or leased aircraft fleet

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The company's aircraft fleet traveling to Switzerland from an EU country is subject to the Swiss Emissions Trading System. No carbon offsets required because the emissions are below the 1,000 mT threshold

UK ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1641

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :The company's owned or leased aircraft fleet

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The company’s aircraft fleet traveling within the UK is subject to the UK’s Emissions Trading. No carbon offsets required because the emissions are below the 1,000 mT threshold.System. No carbon offsets required because the emissions are below the 1,000 mT threshold

Washington CAR - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

9

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

49144

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

49144

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Allowances associated with one Washington-based facility
[Fixed row]

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

The company's strategy for compliance with these systems is to: 1) fully understand the requirements and monitor any changes in the regulatory schemes, 2) submit the necessary reporting by the required deadlines, 3) work with third party consultants where needed to assist in compliance, and 4) collect energy and GHG data monthly from all of our sites, and conduct a GHG verification audit annually by a certified verifier, to ensure we can evaluate potential future regulatory schemes that regulate either GHG emissions or energy consumption. Case study: The company's fleet of aircraft (based in the U.S.) is subject to the EU and UK Emissions Trading Systems relating to RTX business jet flights within and out of those regions. RTX works with a third party to assist in tracking, quantifying, and determining any required fees that are needed to be paid to comply. The result is that each year we calculate what the required fees are and submit payment.

(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

Opportunities exist, but none are anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization. These include water efficiency enhancements from the implementation of water reduction projects which have the effect of reducing water consumption, and lowering water and operating costs. We are pursuing numerous strategies to reduce our water consumption, recycle water, and achieve our water reduction goals. The reason why these efforts are not anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization is due to the low cost of water.
[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

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:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Germany
☑ Singapore
☑ Philippines

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our technology roadmap includes four technology focus areas: 1) Continuous engine efficiency improvements and technology advancements. Continuously striving to improve our current and future line of engines to deliver increased performance and efficiency. This includes developing hybrid-electric and hydrogen-fueled propulsion technologies, which have potential to provide even greater fuel efficiency for our customers. 2) Aircraft system improvements. Optimizing the design of aircraft components and systems to reduce aircraft fuel consumption through lighter weight solutions, more power efficient systems and new technologies. 3) Aircraft trajectory and ground operations improvements. Enabling fuel-efficient flight trajectories using GPS-based tools, air traffic management surveillance, and automation systems to follow near-optimal routes during all phases of flight, which reduces delays and fuel consumption. We are also building the systems and tools for passengers, airlines and airports to enable the air transportation ecosystem to operate as seamlessly as possible, reducing inefficiencies in the system. 4) Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) and other alternative aviation fuels. Working across the value chain to prepare current and future engines to safely operate on alternatives to jet fuels, including SAF, and alternatives such as hydrogen.

(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

☑ 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:

☑ 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

It is not yet possible to assess the potential financial opportunities created by the transition to a sustainable aviation industry due to too many unknown parameters such as speed of technology developments, level of R&D funding and governmental support, regulatory schemes, market competition, customer demand, etc. The company has 2 businesses with significant focus on the commercial aviation market: Pratt & Whitney, and Collins Aerospace. Their 2024 net sales were $28.1 billion, and $28.3 billion respectively.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Not able to calculate.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have developed strategic technology roadmaps for numerous technology areas and continue to make investments in advanced technologies. In 2024, RTX invested a total of $7.7B in customer- and company-funded R&D that included support for developing products with world-class performance. A second important strategy RTX utilizes to pursue these opportunities is continual engagement with our customers, trade associations, universities, research organizations, regulating bodies, and other organizations to identify customer needs, monitor technology developments, and integrate this information into our business strategies. Listed below are examples of initiatives announced in 2024 relating to pursuing such opportunities: 1) Completed a successful engine run and a full power test of the RTX hybrid-electric flight demonstrator propulsion system, comprising the demonstrator's 1-megawatt (MW) electric motor and completed preliminary design review of the hybrid-electric design elements of our GTF engine demonstrator for the Clean Aviation SWITCH (Sustainable Water Injecting Turbofan Comprising Hybrid-Electrics) project.2) Leading a consortium to develop new thermoplastics technology for the liquid hydrogen tanks necessary to power hydrogen propulsion architectures in future, more sustainable aircraft. 3) Selected to participate in nine projects under the European Union Single European Sky Air Traffic Management Research Joint Undertaking in the domain of Trajectory Based Operations (TBO). RTX will partner in the Network TBO and Air Traffic Control TBO projects, which seek to advance green operations for commercial air transport operations and lay the foundations for advanced emissions, noise and contrail controls. 4) Supported multiple commercial aircraft flights powered by Pratt & Whitney engines and/or Auxiliary Power Units using 100% Sustainable Aviation Fuel. 5) Completed studies to develop the HySIITE (Hydrogen Steam Injected, Intercooled Turbine Engine) concept, a new hybrid engine configuration powered by a combination of hydrogen fuel and the use of steam injection to improve engine efficiency by as much as 35% and reduce nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions by 99% compared with current advanced engines.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(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:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Germany
☑ Singapore
☑ Philippines

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

RTX has several technologies and products related to weather and climate instrumentation and analysis that are likely to increase in demand to help meet the demand for improved data and analysis relating to climate data and weather forecasting. Examples: 1) EVI-5 GLIMR (Geosynchronous Littoral Imaging and Monitoring Radiometer): NASA will utilize this instrument which is designed to closely monitor the health of our oceans and assess risks for coastal communities to protect our environment and our economy. 2) VIIRS (Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite): Part of NOAA's Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) in partnership with NASA. Using VIIRS data, scientists can measure cloud and atmospheric particle properties, ocean color, sea and land surface temperature, ice motion and temperature, fires, and the amount of sunlight reflected from the Earth's surface. 3) Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS) Evolution and Development (EED): This is the program that manages all of NASA's satellite data archives. 4) Earth Prediction Innovation Center (EPIC): a NOAA program charged with making operational weather and environmental models more readily available to the research community, to speed research to operations (R2O). 5) Next Gen Water Prediction Capability (NGWPC): a new NOAA program speeding R2O for hydrology modeling ranging from floods to water resource management.

(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:
☑ Likely (66–100%)

(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

It is not yet possible to assess the potential financial impacts of this opportunity due to too many unknown parameters such as customer demand and expectations, level of R&D funding, market competition, etc. RTX has several different products, services, and expertise that may increase in demand and as the need increases for improved data and analysis relating to climate data and weather forecasting. This is likely to lead to additional revenues. In addition, it is likely new programs will be developed by current and new customers. The potential financial impact (revenue) figure could be in the billions over the 10-year period or so. There are current NASA and NOAA weather-related programs of this financial size.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Not able to calculate.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

RTX plans to continue investing research and development dollars to maintain its leadership in the science of this area. The company actively manages and maintains existing products and services and is continually looking for new ways and new markets in which to deploy them. We also evaluate methods to enhance the products to meet new customer demands. A key company strategy to realize this potential opportunity is to engage and dialogue with our customers, governmental agencies, trade associations, military experts, universities, and think tank organizations on potential future needs and requirements of existing and future customers. Another strategy we pursue is investment in R&D to continue to lead the scientific study and understanding in this field, which is a discriminating factor that enables us to continue our leadership position in this area.
[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.

	Explanation of financial figures
Climate change	*We are unable to calculate this figure at this time.*

[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:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Not an immediate strategic priority*

[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

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

(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 :Board level committee charter

(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

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Building on the 5-year goals it approved in 2020, the Governance and Public Policy Committee (GPPC) approved in 2022 a longer-term, more aggressive greenhouse gas (GHG) goal for the Company to reduce emissions by 46% by 2030 from 2019 levels. As an interim milestone toward that 2030 goal, the GPPC approved raising the Company's 2025 GHG reduction goal to 15% (market-based). The GPPC provides oversight of the publication of the Company's Performance Data Table and Reporting Indexes, which tracks and discloses, among other things, the Company's progress against numerous disclosure metrics and standards including those standards established by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB). RTX's climate change impact mitigation and GHG emissions reduction programs have been and will continue to be reviewed and discussed periodically (at least annually) by the GPPC. The review includes a discussion of progress against program performance objectives, metrics and strategic initiatives and the impacts of facility and process infrastructure investments targeting energy efficiency and reductions in GHG emissions. In addition to the GPPC's oversight of sustainability-related matters, the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors and, in certain cases, the full Board review and approve significant capital investments. In 2024, the Finance Committee (and the Board) approved capital expenditures for research and development of various sustainable aviation technologies

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(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 :Board level committee charter

(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

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The RTX Board of Directors Governance and Public Policy Committee (GPPC), which is comprised entirely of independent directors, oversees the Company's strategy, performance and goals relating to the environment and sustainability, including water-related matters. Among other oversight duties relating to governance and social responsibility, the GPPC is responsible for the review and approval of RTX's formal sustainability goals, including targets for reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, energy consumption, water consumption, renewable electricity usage, and waste, which are generally established for five-year periods. The GPPC receives briefings periodically (at least annually) on RTX's sustainability performance in relation to the Company's goals. Additionally, the GPPC receives periodic updates on the evolving interests and expectations of stakeholders pertaining to environmental sustainability, including water-related issues.

[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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Water

(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 :Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Not an immediate strategic priority*

[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

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CEO has ultimate accountability for our strategy and performance regarding climate-related issues and our involvement in advancing aviation technologies and solutions that will support the air transportation industry's net zero commitment.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CEO has ultimate accountability for our strategy and performance. regarding water-related issues and enterprise initiatives to reduce water consumption across global operations.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Senior Vice President, Operations, Supply Chain, Quality, EH&S

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Other than the CEO, the Senior Vice President, Operations, Supply Chain, Quality, EH&S is the highest management-level company official responsible for climate change and sustainability. He reports directly to the CEO and briefs the GPPC on climate, energy and other environmental issues. The Environment, Health & Safety organization reports to the Senior Vice President, Operations, Supply Chain, Quality, EH&S. This position maintains ongoing engagement on all EH&S activities, including those relating to climate change and water consumption. This position is directly involved in setting annual and long-term sustainability goals, including greenhouse gas emissions and water consumption, and tracking progress towards goals on at least a quarterly basis. The company's Global Security Services, which is responsible for the Business Resilience and Crisis Management program, also reports to the Senior Vice President, Operations, Supply Chain, Quality, EH&S. The Business Resilience and Crisis Management program is the company-wide effort related to building resilience to prevent business disruption due to extreme weather events, climate change and other types of threats. When progress is not adequate, or obstacles are encountered, the Senior VP convenes the necessary people and resources to resolve the issue. As part of the Senior Leadership Team of the company, the Senior Vice President, Operations, Supply Chain, Quality, EH&S is also aware of and supports the company's decarbonization strategies.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Senior Vice President, Operations, Supply chain, Quality, EH&S

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Other than the CEO, the Senior Vice President, Operations, Supply Chain, Quality, EH&S is the highest management-level company official responsible for sustainability, including water. He reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer and briefs the GPPC on water and other environmental issues. The Environment, Health & Safety organization reports to the Senior Vice President, Operations, Supply Chain, Quality, and EH&S. This position maintains ongoing engagement on all EH&S activities, including those relating to climate change and water consumption. This position is directly involved in setting annual and long-term sustainability goals, including greenhouse gas emissions and water consumption, and tracking progress towards goals on at least a quarterly basis. The company's Global Security Services, which is responsible for the Business Resilience and Crisis Management program, also reports to the Senior Vice President, Operations, Supply Chain, Quality, EH&S. The Business Resilience and Crisis Management program is the company-wide effort related to building resilience to prevent business disruption due to extreme weather, climate change and other types of threats. When progress is not adequate, or obstacles are encountered, the Senior VP convenes the necessary people and resources to resolve the issue.
[Add row]

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

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

[Fixed 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

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Environmental, Health & Safety Policy Statement is applicable to all operations globally. It sets forth the company's EH&S objectives including protecting the environment and conserving natural resources. It states that we strive to minimize greenhouse gas emissions, reduce our energy and water consumption and waste generation.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Strive to minimize GHG emissions and reduce energy consumption

(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 another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

EHS Policy Statement_June_2025_2.pdf

Row 2

(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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Environmental, Health & Safety Policy Statement is applicable to all operations globally. It sets forth the company's EH&S objectives including protecting the environment and conserving natural resources. It states that we strive to minimize greenhouse gas emissions, reduce our energy and water consumption and waste generation.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

(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

EHS Policy Statement_June_2025_2.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The RTX energy / greenhouse gas policy is applicable to all operations globally. It establishes minimum requirements and expectations for managing the reduction of energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. The requirements in the policy promote energy efficiency, reduce operating costs, conserve natural resources and protect the environment. Sites are audited against the policy to ensure continued compliance.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Reduce energy use and GHG emissions; Identification of reduction projects, and pursuit of renewable energy projects.

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices

(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 another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Not publicly available

Row 4

(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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The RTX water policy is applicable to all operations globally. It establishes minimum requirements necessary to manage and control industrial wastewater, storm water, sanitary sewer discharges, erosion and sediment control, backflow prevention and to promote the efficient use of water through elimination, reduction, recycling and reuse measures. Sites are audited against the policy to ensure continued compliance.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

(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:

☑ Not publicly available

[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

☑ Other, please specify :Fly Net Zero (ATAG) Commercial Aviation Alternative Fuels Initiative (CAAFI) Alliance for Zero Emission Aviation (AZEA) International Aerospace Environmental Group (IAEG)

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

Fly Net Zero Commitment: In October 2021, RTX supported the commercial aviation industry goal for net-zero carbon emissions by 2050. The Commercial Aviation Industry Fly Net Zero Commitment was facilitated by the Air Transport Action Group (ATAG). Commercial Aviation Alternative Fuels Initiative (CAAFI): Since 2006, CAAFI has sought to enhance energy security and environmental sustainability for aviation through the use of alternative jet fuels. CAAFI is a coalition of airlines, aircraft and engine manufacturers, energy producers, researchers, international participants and U.S. government agencies. Together these stakeholders are leading the development and deployment of alternative jet fuels for commercial aviation. CAAFI's goal is to promote the development of alternative jet fuel options that offer equivalent safety and favorable costs compared with petroleum-based jet fuel, while offering environmental improvement and energy supply security for aviation. Alliance for Zero Emission Aviation (AZEA): Through its operations in Europe, Collins Aerospace and Pratt & Whitney are active members of the Alliance for Zero-Emission Aviation (AZEA), which is a voluntary European initiative of private and public stakeholders initiated and governed by the European Commission to prepare the entry into commercial service of hydrogen-powered and electric aircraft (including hybrid-electric aircraft). AZEA has been created by the European Commission to support the goal of decarbonized aviation in the frame of the Commission's Sustainable & Smart and Mobility Strategy under the European Green Deal. International Aerospace Environmental Group (IAEG): IAEG is a non-profit organization of global aerospace companies created to collaborate on and share innovative environmental solutions for the industry. The group works to promote the development of voluntary consensus standards and provide accessible solutions for key environmental issues. Its vision is to develop voluntary leading-edge solutions across the value chain to promote a responsible and sustainable aerospace industry. IAEG work groups address such issues as chemical material declarations and reporting requirements, the development of alternative technologies and greenhouse gas reporting and management. They create a forum for diverse and often competitive businesses to come together and share information on industry-wide opportunities for the promotion and adoption of global environmental requirements. In addition, IAEG provides opportunities for wider education on

environmental issues and the supply chain via its meetings agendas and bespoke seminars. RTX is an active member of the IAEG and has taken leadership roles in the organization.
[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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ 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:

☑ Unknown

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

RTX's direct policy and trade association activities are centrally controlled by the company's Corporate Government Relations organization. They coordinate with affected Businesses and functional organizations, and ensure the activities reflect the company's overall environmental strategy. Government Relations adheres to formal policies and procedures in their outreach to legislators and regulators. For some industry-specific organizations (e.g., Air Transport Action Group - ATAG) the company's business units take a prominent role in the engagement activities.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

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

International Civil Aviation Organization Conference on Aviation and Alternative Fuels (CAAF/3)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Alternative fuels

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Global

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

We advocated for the increased use of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) with multiple policymakers to drive decarbonization in the aviation industry. The Third Conference on Aviation and Alternative Fuels (CAAF/3) was held in November 2023 in Montreal, Quebec by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The conference focused on the development and deployment of SAFs as a means of reducing the environmental impact of aviation. The conference brought together government representatives and policy makers from ICAO member nations with industry stakeholders to develop a common global policy framework to accelerate development and deployment of SAF as one of the most significant pathways to enable the aviation industry to decarbonize. Additionally, Pratt & Whitney is an active member of ATAG, which recommends government and industry collaboration to accelerate the development and deployment of SAFs. ATAG strongly supports a robust SAF global policy framework to drive the rapid deployment of SAF needed to achieve net zero carbon emissions goals by 2050.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

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

Numerous legislations containing provisions related to SAF, engine operability of SAF and advanced structures to reduce weight

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Alternative fuels

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ North America

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Provided funding or in-kind support

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

We have had multiple engagements with policymakers on different bills and authorizations to support/advocate programs and funding related to Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF), engine operability on SAF and advanced structures to reduce weight. These are related to our ongoing efforts to support the civil aviation industry's net zero carbon emissions by 2050 commitment. An example of a bill that encourages research, development and use of SAF and alternative sustainable fuel sources includes the FY26 Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development (THUD) Appropriations bill for FAA authorization.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

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

Policies related to preparing the entry into commercial service of hydrogen-powered and electric aircraft.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Alternative fuels

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☑ EU27

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Participation in voluntary government programs

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

We are actively involved with the Alliance for Zero Emissions Aircraft (AZEA). This Alliance is initiated and chaired by the EU Commission. It is a voluntary initiative of private and public partners who share the objective to prepare the market for the entry into service of zero-emission aircraft. The novel propulsion technologies used by such aircraft will have a profound impact not only on aircraft design, but also on the fuels and airport infrastructures they require and on the way they are operated.

Airline business models may also be affected. The Alliance will comprehensively identify and prioritize the challenges posed by zero-emission aircraft and propose practical solutions to overcome these.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add 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 a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Air Transport Action Group (ATAG)

(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:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

The Air Transport Action Group (ATAG) is an aviation trade association that advocates for the adoption of policies that support the global civil aviation goal to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, enabled by accelerated efficiency measures, energy transition and innovation across the aviation sector and in partnership with governments around the world. The company's Pratt & Whitney business unit is a participating sponsor of ATAG, holds a seat on its Board of Directors, and provides technical expertise to the group in the development of its positions. ATAG has obtained official observer status at the ICAO council.

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

79706

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Our membership to Trade Association and the related funding is to coordinate with other aviation industry stakeholders representing the entire commercial transport value chain (airlines, OEMs, airports and air navigation) on a wide variety of shared interests that impact the global aviation ecosystem. The aim of the trade association is to track key issues, advocate on specific issues important to our sector, and communicate potential policy and regulatory impacts on industry.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Business Roundtable

(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:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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 2020, the Business Roundtable (BRT) announced support for the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement and a suite of policies to help achieve those goals. The BRT believes corporations should lead by example, support sound public policies and drive the innovation needed to address climate change. To this end, it believes that the U.S. should adopt a more comprehensive, coordinated and market-based approach to reduce emissions. Further, the BRT asserts that this approach must be pursued in a manner that ensures environmental effectiveness while fostering innovation, maintaining U.S. competitiveness, maximizing compliance flexibility, and minimizing costs to business and society. The transition to a low-carbon future will require a significant evolution in the way businesses and consumers operate. Key principles to guide public policy: • Align policy goals and GHG emissions reduction targets with scientific evidence. • Increase global engagement, cooperation and accountability. • Leverage market-based solutions wherever possible. • Provide for adequate transition time and long-term regulatory certainty. • Preserve the competitiveness of U.S. businesses, including avoiding economic and emissions “leakage.” • Minimize social and economic costs for those least able to bear them. • Support both public and private investment in low-carbon and GHG emissions reduction technologies along the full innovation pipeline. • Minimize administrative burdens and duplicative policies while maximizing compliance flexibility. • Ensure that U.S. policies account for international emissions reduction programs. • Advance climate resilience and adaptation. • Eliminate barriers to the deployment of emissions reduction technologies and low-carbon energy. BRT's philosophy is that international cooperation and diplomacy backed by a broadly supported U.S. policy will be the key to achieving the collective global action required to meet the scope of the challenge and position the U.S. economy for long-term success.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Aerospace Industries Association (AIA)

(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:

☑ Yes, and they have changed 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

AIA promotes advances in three prominent focus areas to support sustainable aviation: the development of sustainable aviation fuel, hybrid-electric propulsion systems, and advanced aircraft technology and modernization. AIA actively engages with policy makers to advocate for public policies and investment that enable the U.S. aerospace industry to develop technology needed to meet the sector's aspirational goal of achieving net zero CO2 emissions by 2050. RTX holds a seat on its Board of Directors and chairs the Civil Aviation Sustainability Committee.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[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 mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Other, please specify **:metrics**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

p. 23-27 Sustainable technology and innovation section; p. 4-5 - Energy and GHG emissions reduction; p.6 - Environmental stewardship and compliance; p.6 - Water conservation data

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

RTX_Performance Data Tables and Indexes_8.1.25.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

RTX's 2024 Performance Data Table and Reporting Indexes

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

p.3- CEO letter – sustainable future, sustainable transportation; p. 6-7 innovative technologies; p.24, Form 10K, Item 1A Risk Factors – climate related risks

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

RTX_Annual_Report_2024_with10K_FINAL.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

RTX 2025 Annual Report

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

p.9 2025 table of performance affected incentive payouts for GHG and water usage; p.54, 56 Corporate responsibility scorecard: importance of reduction in GHG and water usage

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

RTX 2025 Proxy.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

RTX 2025 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:
☑ Every two years

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every three years or less frequently
[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

☑ IEA APS

(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

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Availability and timing of technological advancements

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices: IEA's annual World Energy Outlook report explores various scenarios. They are based on projections generated by IEA's World Energy Model (WEM) and the Energy Technology Perspectives (ETP) model. The WEM is a large-scale simulation model designed to replicate how energy markets function. The model consists of three main modules: final energy consumption (covering residential, services, agriculture, industry, transport and non-energy use); energy transformation including power generation and heat, refinery and other transformation – such as coal to liquids or hydrogen production; and energy supply. The APS scenario assumes that all announced country net zero pledges are achieved in full and on time. It emphasizes near-term emissions reductions. The electricity sector in all G7 countries is assumed to have been predominantly decarbonized to low carbon fuels by 2035. Globally by 2050, the scenario assumes 70% of the electricity is generated from renewable resources. The scenarios also consider other elements and influences including the economic and demographic context, technology costs and learning, energy prices and affordability, corporate sustainability commitments, and social and behavioral factors. An inventory of the key policy assumptions available along with all the underlying data on population, economic growth, resources, technology costs and fossil fuel prices are available in WEO-2022, IEA website, and associated data sets. Time horizon: 3 time horizons were considered: 2030, 2040 and 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The International Energy Agency's (IEA's) Announced Pledges Scenario (APS) was selected as one of the scenarios to evaluate because it is aligned with the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global temperature increase to well below 2 ºC by the end of the century.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(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

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In 2021 RTX conducted a company-wide review of its locations around the world. We utilized the publicly available World Resource Institute (WRI) Aqueduct 3.0 water risk framework and all of its assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints. The Aqueduct platform compiles advances in hydrological modeling, remotely sensed data, and published data sets into a freely accessible online platform. It rates each water basin by 13 water risk indicators in 3 categories of water risk: quantity, quality, and regulatory/reputational. Five of the 13 indicators are based on the outputs of the global hydrological model "PCRaster Global Water Balance" (PCR-GLOBWB 2). Each indicator is assigned a risk element using the UN's Office for Disaster Risk Reduction risk element terminology of hazard, exposure, and vulnerability. RTX used the "Baseline water stress" indicator to evaluate the overall measurement of water stressed areas, which is aligned with industry best practices. Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Water withdrawals include domestic, industrial, irrigation, and livestock consumptive and nonconsumptive uses. Available renewable water supplies include the impact of upstream consumptive water users and large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate more competition among users. We entered the locations of our manufacturing sites into the Aqueduct tool. The tool then mapped the site to the applicable water basins and sub water basin. The tool calculates a score (from 0-5) for each indicator based on the water sub basin risks. The tool enables comparison of the water risks among the sites. Limitations: Not every aspect of water risk has usable global data sets for the tool. Certain important elements are partially missing, such as water management and governance. The local social dimensions of water risks are also not incorporated into the framework. Each region's ability to cope with water-related issues will affect its water risk. Key elements of Aqueduct, such as overall water risk, cannot be directly measured and therefore are not validated. In addition to the limitations of the framework, each indicator comes with its own limitations. Aqueduct remains primarily a prioritization tool and should be augmented by local and regional deep dives.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RTX hired a third-party environmental consultant to conduct a water risk assessment. The consultant recommended the use of the WRI Aqueduct too. WRI provides robust modeling outputs as they relate to water risk and stress. They have maintained the Aqueduct tool for many years, and it is widely known and used as a tool to understand site-level water risks over numerous water criteria. It is a water risk framework designed to translate complex hydrological data into intuitive indicators of water-related risk. The tool includes 13 water risk indicators spanning quantity, quality, and reputational concerns, and it is based on global hydrological models that generate datasets on sub-water basin level.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(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

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance
☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science
☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Availability and timing of technological advancements

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices: IEA's annual World Energy Outlook report explores various scenarios. They are based on projections generated by IEA's World Energy Model (WEM) and the Energy Technology Perspectives (ETP) model. The scenarios also consider other elements and influences including the economic and demographic context, technology costs and learning, energy prices and affordability, corporate sustainability commitments, and social and behavioral factors. The Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) Scenario was one of the scenarios modeled in the World Energy Outlook 2022 (WEO-2022). It is a normative scenario in that it is designed to achieve a specific outcome-- limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5 C (without a temperature overshoot) to minimize the most harmful impacts of climate change. In addition, it achieves key energy-related United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to universal access to energy and major improvements in air quality. It assumes a significant reduction in GHGs by 2030 in order to meet net zero CO2 emissions by 2050. The temperature will peak around 2040, then start to decline slowly as a result of continued reductions in non-CO2 emissions, before dropping to around 1.4 C in 2100. Some of the key scenario assumptions include: a) countries go well beyond existing pledges; b) orderly transition across the energy sector to low-carbon resources; c) uptake of all the available technologies and emissions reduction options; d) reduction of methane emissions far more quickly than the other scenarios; and e) cooperation among all countries toward the net zero goal. An inventory of the key policy assumptions available along with all the underlying data on population, economic growth, resources, technology costs and fossil fuel prices are available in WEO-2022, IEA website, and associated data sets. Time horizon: 3 time horizons were considered: 2030, 2040 and 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The International Energy Agency's (IEA's) Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE) was selected as one of the scenarios to evaluate because it is aligned with the Paris Agreement's goal of pursuing efforts to limit global temperature increase to 1.5 ºC by the end of the century

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :ATAG's Waypoint 2050 Report evaluating various aviation-specific scenarios

(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

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2005

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Availability and timing of technological advancements and the supply of sustainable aviation fuel.

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices: The Waypoint 2050 report was developed collaboratively by experts from across the aviation sector. It identifies 3 different scenarios to significantly cut CO2 emissions by 2050 from 2005 levels. In September 2021, ATAG released the Second Edition of the Waypoint 2050 Report that assesses scenarios aligned with the aviation industry's goal to achieve Net Zero CO2 emissions by 2050, which by itself aligns with Paris Agreement's goal of pursuing efforts to limit global temperature increase to 1.5 ºC by the end of the century. The scenarios are built on a range of sub-scenarios covering technology developments; operations and infrastructure improvements (e.g., airspace trajectory efficiencies and congestion decrease); and sustainable aviation fuel (SAF). An annual traffic growth of 3.1% is assumed. Market-based carbon reduction measures are included to address residual emissions. Scenario 1: Pushing technology and operations, Scenario 2: aggressive sustainable fuel deployment, Scenario 3: aspirational and aggressive technology perspective.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenarios contained in the Air Transport Action Group's (ATAG's) Waypoint 2050 Report were selected to be evaluated because they are aviation-specific and relevant to our industry.
[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

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Focal questions: We used 3 primary focal questions to help provide direction for the climate scenario analysis. 1) What aspects of the scenarios and their associated policy assumptions have the greatest potential to impact our company? 2) In which time horizon will the greatest potential impact to the company occur? 3) What actions can the company take to mitigate the potential impacts? We selected the scenarios above in order to facilitate discussions around the focal questions. We wanted to include both cross-sector scenarios (e.g., SDS and NZE) and aviation specific scenarios that are more directly relevant to our industry. Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions: 1) What aspects of the scenarios and their associated policy assumptions have the greatest potential to impact our company? • Policies that promote the production and use of alternative fuels and renewables would have a favorable impact on the company, since most of our emissions are related to energy consumption. • The introduction of CO2 prices would have a potential to impact the company, but its impact depends on the price, what emissions it applies to, which countries mandate them, and the timing of implementation of the tax. • Some building sector policies assumed in the scenarios would potentially be impactful such as net zero ready emission requirements for existing buildings. • Policies that promote development and use of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) would have a positive impact on the company since SAF is the single largest opportunity to decarbonize the aviation industry and all of Pratt & Whitney's engines are compatible with the current ASTM specifications for SAF. • Aviation scenarios assume significant enhancements in

sustainable aviation technologies but vary in the degree and type of technology development and deployment. This market / technology risk could positively or negatively impact the company. 2) In which time horizon will the greatest potential impact to the company occur? Impacts of the scenario elements vary over the three time horizons examined, but the greatest potential impacts fell in the short- and mid-term horizons as the company is implementing its decarbonization roadmap, transitioning to more sustainable technologies and products; and upgrading its facilities to be more energy efficient. 3) What actions can the company take to mitigate the potential impacts? While evaluating scenario elements, we discussed what measures or actions could help mitigate potential impacts. Key items identified include: • Continue implementation of our decarbonization plan, including expanded procurement of renewable electricity, to meet our GHG goals. Consider accelerating decarbonization activities if appropriate. • Continue to drive energy reductions in our facilities through efficiency projects and retrofitting less-efficient equipment. • Continue to implement the company's sustainable aviation technology roadmap and partner with industry organizations to achieve the aviation sector's net zero carbon emissions by 2050 goal. • Closely track climate-related legislative and regulatory developments, technological advancements, and trends. Our operations are subject to environmental regulation by federal, state, and local authorities in the United States and regulatory authorities with jurisdiction over our foreign operations. We have accrued for the costs of environmental remediation activities, including but not limited to investigatory, remediation, operating and maintenance costs, and performance guarantees, and periodically reassess these amounts. We do not expect any additional liability to have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity. As of both December 31, 2024 and 2023, we had $0.8 billion reserved for environmental remediation. Environmental investigatory, remediation, operating, and maintenance costs are accrued when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The most likely cost to be incurred is accrued based on an evaluation of currently-available facts with respect to each individual site, including existing technology, current laws and regulations, and prior remediation experience. Where no amount within a range of estimates is more likely, the minimum is accrued. For sites with multiple responsible parties, we consider our likely proportionate share of the anticipated remediation costs and the ability of the other parties to fulfill their obligations in establishing a provision for those costs. Environmental investigatory, remediation, operating, and maintenance costs are accrued when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The most likely cost to be incurred is accrued based on an evaluation of currently-available facts with respect to each individual site, including existing technology, current laws and re

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

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

RTX conducted a water risk assessment of its manufacturing facilities. The analysis was conducted by a third-party consultant and utilized the World Resource Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. The location of each site was entered into the tool and the corresponding water basin where the site is located was identified. The Aqueduct tool rates each water basin by numerous factors. Industry best practices utilize the "Baseline Water Stress" indicator as the overall water stress risk level. The tool identifies sites in high or extremely-high water basins based on their baseline water stress score. Based on the outcomes of the scenario analyses we are focusing our initial reduction efforts on those sites in high or extremely-high water basins that use more than 5 million gallons of water annually. This covers 15 sites in 6 water basins. A number of actions have been taken, for example: 1) RTX requires water balances of all manufacturing facilities and those facilities using more than 1 million gallons of water annually. A site Water Balance quantifies the sources / amounts of water coming into the site, the uses of water at the site, and the water discharges from the site. The water balances for the targeted 15 sites were analyzed to identify significant water uses at the sites and look for trends in water consumption. Domestic use, industrial processes, irrigation, and facility cooling systems were analyzed as an overall percentage of site water consumption to understand the water uses at each site. 2) Water projects at these sites are in various stages of identification and implementation. 3) Sites in these targeted high water-stress water basins are looking to utilize RTX's Business Resilience and Crisis Management (BRCM) Threat and Vulnerability Assessment (TVA) process to highlight water risks and to identify potential mitigation actions. See 2.2.2. for more details on the TVA process. Time horizon: 2025. The version of the Aqueduct tool that we used did not allow analyses over multiple time horizons. Our operations are subject to environmental regulation by federal, state, and local authorities in the United States and regulatory authorities with jurisdiction over our foreign operations. We have accrued for the costs of environmental remediation activities, including but not limited to investigatory, remediation, operating and maintenance costs, and performance guarantees, and periodically reassess these amounts. We do not expect any additional liability to have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity. As of both December 31, 2024 and 2023, we had $0.8 billion reserved for environmental remediation. Environmental investigatory, remediation, operating, and maintenance costs are accrued when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The most likely cost to be incurred is accrued based on an evaluation of currently-available facts with respect to each individual site, including existing technology, current laws and regulations, and prior remediation experience. Where no amount within a range of estimates is more likely, the minimum is accrued. For sites with multiple responsible parties, we consider our likely proportionate share of the anticipated remediation costs and the ability of the other parties to fulfill their obligations in establishing a provision for those costs.
[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

Current technology does not allow RTX to manufacture certain products at the exclusion of fossil fuels

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

Select from:

☑ We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, and we do not plan to introduce one within the next two years

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

Access to renewable energy in the form of renewable energy credits and SAF. Significant reductions in our sector's emissions rely on long-term technology investment in products, as well as infrastructure that can be scaled to support the operation of future products. We are pursuing several renewable energy procurement types including retail renewable energy agreements, local utility company opportunities, community solar programs and onsite solar installations such as rooftop, ground mount, and carports. Customer demand/adoption of green technologies – SAF is widely recognized as the most important energy transition path to reducing CO2 emissions. RTX supports the greater adoption of SAF, low-carbon aviation fuels and other cleaner energies across the industry. RTX is exploring a comprehensive portfolio of innovations for airspace, airport and airline operations. Demonstrating the compatibility of RTX engines and auxiliary power units with SAF through flight demonstrations on blended and unblended SAFs. Extreme weather events due to climate change. Our BRCM program uses processes and strategies for identifying and managing climate-related risks and helping sites identify, assess, prepare for and respond to severe weather threats such as hurricanes and flooding. It also accounts for risks associated with longer-term chronic physical changes in weather patterns, sea-level rise, temperature increases, drought and other environmental impacts.

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

Publicly available goals reduction against 2019 baseline. Refer to progress in 2024 Performance Data Tables and Reporting Indexes Reduction in GHG emissions (Total Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions from the 2019 baseline) 2022: 21% 2023:19% 2024:21% Reduction in energy consumption since 2019 (Reductions from the 2019 baseline with a new metric/goal starting in 2022) 2022: 12% 2023: 9% 2024: 4%

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :physical risks of severe weather events

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

Incorporated/considered in BRCM: We maintain a strong Business Resiliency & Crisis Management (BRCM) program which requires 1) sites consider the risk of severe weather events in their plans and 2), sites where water withdrawal is 5 million gallons or greater and is located in a high or extremely high water stressed areas be addressing risks related to water scarcity.
[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

☑ 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

Climate related risks and opportunities related to our products/services have influenced our product-related strategies. This is particularly evident in civil aviation where the industry has set an aggressive goal to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 and climate change and customer expectations are driving innovation. This has led RTX to focus on developing a technology roadmap to support achieving this target. Technology focus areas include: 1) Continuous engine efficiency improvements and technology advancements. 2) Aircraft system improvements. Optimizing the design of aircraft components and systems to reduce aircraft fuel consumption through lighter weight solutions, more power efficient systems and new technologies. 3) Aircraft flight trajectory and ground operations improvements. 4) Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) and other alternative aviation fuels. Time horizon: Near, medium, & long-term. Examples of substantial strategic decisions influenced by climate risks and opportunities: 1)Completed a successful engine run and a full power test of the RTX hybrid-electric flight demonstrator propulsion system, comprising the demonstrator's 1-megawatt (MW) electric motor and completed preliminary design review of the hybrid-electric design elements of our GTF engine demonstrator for the Clean Aviation SWITCH (Sustainable Water Injecting Turbofan Comprising Hybrid-Electrics) project.2) Leading a consortium to develop new thermoplastics technology for the liquid hydrogen tanks necessary to power hydrogen propulsion architectures in future, more sustainable aircraft. 3) Selected to participate in nine projects under the European Union Single European Sky Air Traffic Management Research Joint Undertaking in the domain of Trajectory Based Operations.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Suppliers are essential to our business, and to our competitive advantage in the industry. We have encountered some supply chain disruptions, including logistic suppliers, due to extreme weather events, such as Hurricanes in Puerto Rico, forest fires in California, ice storms in Texas, and heat waves in southern States. Some weather events not only impact our facilities, but some of our suppliers. Certain weather events have led to delays in receiving parts and materials used at some of our manufacturing facilities, and in a small number of incidents resulted in having to obtain additional suppliers or maintain extra inventory to mitigate potential future disruptions. More attention is being paid to supplier readiness and resiliency. The company has a robust supply chain management program. It seeks to ensure that there can be no single point failures in the supply chain by ensuring more than one supplier for all critical components that are isolated both geographically and geopolitically. Time horizon: Near-term. Example of substantial strategic decisions influenced by climate risks: RTX established a corporate policy on Business Resilience & Crisis Management. Risks to suppliers and logistical channels are one of the types of potential incidents that are explicitly identified in the policy that sites and Businesses must address in their Threat and Vulnerability Assessments and Continuity and Recovery Plans. Sites with a higher risk score and/or more supplier dependencies are required to have more robust assessments and recovery plans.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Climate-related risks and opportunities associated with transitioning to lower emission technologies have influenced the company's R&D investment decisions. We are investing more in sustainable aviation technologies as we continue to support our commitment to the industry's net zero goal. The company has developed Technology Roadmaps for many different technology areas that have been identified as high priority for the company and our customers. The roadmaps are influencing our R&D investment decisions. In 2024, RTX invested a total of $7.7B in customer- and company-funded R&D that included support for developing products with world-class sustainability performance. Time horizon: Near-term, medium-term, and long-term. Examples of substantial strategic decisions: 1) Validated sustained operation of the thermal engine, electrical generator, battery system and propulsors to demonstrate energy transfer between these components through the high-voltage electrical network in the development of our hybrid-electric STEP-Tech (Scalable Turboelectric Powertrain Technology) demonstrator. 2)Introduced the Collins Airport Surface Awareness System, enabling airports, airlines and ground crews to track, monitor and record airport operations to deliver insights for decision-making and optimization of fuel burn and emissions. 3) Selected by NASA to participate in its Advanced Aircraft Concepts for Environmental Sustainability (AACES)

2050 program. We will research commercial aviation propulsion technologies for thermal and propulsive efficiency improvements that can reduce fuel consumption and GHG emissions.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Climate related risks and opportunities are influencing how we operate our facilities around the world. Our operations are influenced by the potential acute physical risks relating to climate change, such as severe weather events - hurricanes, tornadoes, fires, mudslides, flooding, severe snow / ice storms. This has led to enhanced Threat and Vulnerability Assessments that are conducted at sites and which address physical hazards, as well as Continuity and Recovery planning. This has also led to facility investments to enhance asset management to better survive a severe storm event (e.g., roof/ window enhancements, and additional / larger backup power generators in hurricane-prone areas such as Florida and Puerto Rico). In addition, we work with our property insurance company to conduct Facility Hazard Audits. They assess risks and provide recommendations to enhance facility resiliency. Second, climate change has influenced the company to continue to reduce energy use, increase energy efficiency, and increase the amount of renewable electricity we use in our operations in order to reduce energy costs and mitigate the impact of current or potential climate/energy regulation and potential carbon prices. Time horizon: Near-term. Example of substantial strategic decisions influenced by climate risks and opportunities: 1) The company hired a Renewable Energy Advisor to assist in identifying and executing various renewable electricity projects globally such as physical power purchase agreements and utility green programs offered in regulated markets through local utility companies. 2) The company has developed and is executing a multi-year renewable energy roadmap. Implementation requires cross functional collaboration from many different functional groups at the Business Units and Corporate, e.g., Facilities, Legal, Finance, and EH&S.
[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

☑ Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ 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

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

The company is working on aviation technologies and processes to meet customer needs and demands while positioning itself to remain competitive. This includes improvements to the fuel efficiency of the GTF engine; hybrid electric propulsion systems; hydrogen-fueled propulsion; lighter-weight, energy-efficient systems and equipment; advancing trajectory-based operations; improving airport and airline operations; and working to prepare current and future engines to run on alternative aviation fuels. This investment also assists the company in mitigating potential risks associated with decreased revenues from products deemed less sustainable. Time horizon: Near, medium, and long-term

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(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

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

Potential climate related risks are also influencing the company's current and planned capital expenditures in several different ways: 1) Capital expenditures are needed to support the transition to a sustainable aviation industry and deployment of new technologies, systems, and processes. This includes new facilities and upgrades to existing facilities. 2) To continue to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions from our facilities, the company implements numerous energy reduction and energy efficiency projects each year, many of them needing capital expenditures. Each year EH&S, in coordination with Facilities, develops an EH&S plan that includes funding requirements, including capital projects to meet annual and long-term sustainability goals, including the GHG goal. 3) Capital expenditures are also required in some cases to make our facilities more resilient to severe storm events caused by climate change. Facilities that are located in higher risk areas may need to budget capital expenditures as part of their Business Resilience and Crisis Management planning. The company's property insurer provides a service to assess physical hazard risks to facilities, especially those with high asset values, and makes recommendations for mitigation measures. Time horizon: Near-term and medium-term

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ 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

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

Potential climate related risks and opportunities are also influencing the company's strategy on business acquisitions in order to position it better for future growth and changing customer demands. Time horizon: Near-term and medium-term. Examples of substantial strategic decisions influenced by climate risks and opportunities: 1. RTX Ventures, our venture capital group, invests in startups to further accelerate the development of new technologies. In 2023, we announced an agreement with EnCharge AI, a company creating scalable hardware and software solutions that make AI more accessible and efficient, to develop advanced AI chips that are expected to deliver 15x higher performance than market leaders with a 10x reduction in energy and cost. 2. In 2022, RTX announced agreements with VerdeGo Aero and H55 to accelerate hybrid-electric propulsion and battery technologies for advanced air mobility applications. 3. Collins Aerospace acquired FlightAware in 2021, a leading digital aviation company providing global flight tracking solutions, predictive technology, analytics and decision-making tools. This technology can assist in flight routing optimization to minimize fuel consumption and reduce GHG emissions. 4. Collins Aerospace acquired Dutch Thermoplastics Components (DTC) in 2021, a leader in the development and fabrication of structural thermoplastic composite parts. The acquisition of DTC expanded Collins Aerospace's use of advanced thermoplastic composites to make aircraft lighter and more fuel efficient. Sales of thermoplastic components from DTC include landing flap rips, longerons, stiffeners, struts, stringers, seal retainers, brackets, cleats, and clips for wide-body, single-aisle, business jet, and helicopter platforms flying today. DTC and Advanced Structures' thermoplastic composite group in Riverside California collaborate to develop larger and more complex aerostructures through innovative materials, tooling, processes and automation. The team is the industry leader in this space and are developing a thermoplastic composite fan cowl to be flight tested in the coming years.

[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
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	*Deemed not necessary at this time*

[Fixed row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

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

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

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Customer, suppliers, and investors are the main stakeholders.

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

Customers, suppliers and investors are the main stakeholders
[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:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Not yet developed

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

☑ Other, please specify :Water withdrawals and water reduction and water management programs

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Not yet developed

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[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

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Other, please specify :Top GHG suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We collect information from our top spend suppliers through the Ecovadis survey and other means on their greenhouse gas emissions and their efforts and programs to reduce the emissions and related energy consumption. We use this data to help prioritize suppliers to engage with.

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

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We collect information from our top spend suppliers through the Ecovadis survey on their water consumption and efforts and programs to reduce the consumption. We use this data to help prioritize suppliers to engage with.
[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:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our standard terms and conditions of purchase for all suppliers require them to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. In addition, they require suppliers to adopt and comply with a code of conduct or policy statement regarding business conduct, ethics, and compliance that satisfies, at a minimum, the principles set forth in our Supplier Code of Conduct. Among other things, the Supplier Code requires all suppliers to conduct operations in a manner that 1) Complies with all applicable environmental, health, and safety laws, regulations and directives, 2) Actively manages risk, 3) Conserves natural resources, 4) Prevents pollution, 5) Safeguards the environment, and 6) Minimizes waste, emissions and energy consumption. To cascade this impact throughout our supply chain, our Supplier Code requires each of our suppliers to, among other things, have management systems, tools and processes to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the requirements contained in the Supplier Code. To help achieve these outcomes, we actively engage with our suppliers. We provide onboarding training to new strategic suppliers and communicate with existing suppliers as needed.

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:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our standard terms and conditions of purchase for all suppliers require them to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. In addition, they require suppliers to adopt and comply with a code of conduct or policy statement regarding business conduct, ethics, and compliance that satisfies, at a minimum, the principles set forth in our Supplier Code of Conduct. Among other things, the Supplier Code requires all suppliers to conduct operations in a manner that 1) Complies with all applicable environmental, health, and safety laws, regulations and directives, 2) Actively manages risk, 3) Conserves natural resources, 4) Prevents pollution, 5) Safeguards the environment, and 6) Minimizes waste, emissions and energy consumption. To cascade this impact throughout our supply chain, our Supplier Code requires each of our suppliers to, among other things, have management systems, tools and processes to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the requirements contained in the Supplier Code. To help achieve these outcomes, we actively engage with our suppliers. We provide onboarding training to new strategic suppliers and communicate with existing suppliers as needed.
[Fixed 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

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Collect GHG emissions metric from suppliers (Ecovadis)

(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%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

As part of our supply chain sustainability program, we are collaborating with the International Aerospace Environmental Group (IAEG) to implement a standard for assessing, managing and reporting sustainability risk in aerospace supply chains. In 2022, we aligned with a third-party provider, EcoVadis to support this effort and we began to roll out the assessment to our suppliers in 2023. The data collection platform is assisting us in identifying, assessing, and managing sustainability risks of our suppliers, including climate-related risks. As we have a large supply base, we began the baselining process with requesting our top spend suppliers, top GHG producing suppliers, and top high-risk suppliers (per the EcoVadis assessment of high risk) to complete an assessment through the EcoVadis platform. For all

suppliers (with any amount of spend), that had a completed scorecard, we requested them to share this with us to be able to help baseline our supply base. For those suppliers that did not have a scorecard, and fell in the targeted population listed above, we requested they complete an assessment through the EcoVadis platform.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Collect water withdrawal metrics from suppliers (Ecovadis)

(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%

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

As part of our supply chain sustainability program, we are collaborating with the International Aerospace Environmental Group (IAEG) to implement a standard for assessing, managing and reporting ESG risk in aerospace supply chains. In 2022, we aligned with a third-party provider, EcoVadis to support this effort and we

began to roll out the assessment to our suppliers in 2023. The data collection platform is assisting us in identifying, assessing, and managing ESG risks of our suppliers, including water-related risks. As we have a large supply base, we began the baselining process with requesting our top spend suppliers, top GHG producing suppliers, and top high-risk suppliers (per the EcoVadis assessment of high risk) to complete an ESG assessment through the EcoVadis platform. For all suppliers (with any amount of spend), that had a completed scorecard, we requested them to share this with us to be able to help baseline our supply base. For those suppliers that did not have a scorecard, and fell in the targeted population listed above, we requested they complete an assessment through the EcoVadis platform.

(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:

☑ No

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 mitigate environmental impact

(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%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

To promote energy and water reductions through our supply chain, we publicly share both our Energy Best Management Practices (BMP) Guidebook and our Water BMP Guidebook with our suppliers and anyone else interested in reducing their environmental impact from business activities. The guidebooks describe many BMPs that RTX requires its operations to implement and sustain to reduce our environmental footprint. The Guidebooks are posted on our external website and our Supplier Resource Portal.

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

Select from:

☑ No

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Supplier awards

(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%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

The company utilizes a Supplier Health Assessment (SHA) as a tool to help assess our suppliers on many different aspects of their business, including sustainability issues, greenhouse gas emissions and energy reduction programs. This structured tool helps to determine the total business health of a supplier, in order to identify and measure risks, capabilities and process maturity in the supply base. The SHA is an online self-assessment tool that is used on new and existing suppliers including those identified for growth and for our various award programs. Once the supplier completes the assessment, we evaluate the assessment to confirm the results and develop action plans as needed. The assessment process involves over 80 questions and takes considerable time to complete and to be reviewed, so suppliers are carefully selected and evaluated. The SHA questions are focused in key categories that the company has identified. The sustainability questions are structured to help identify the maturity level achieved by the supplier. The SHA also measures key criteria in the company's Performance program, which includes the company's supplier award programs - both Platinum Awards and Premier Awards. The Platinum Award is awarded on an ongoing basis to suppliers that perform in the top percentile of the company's supply base. The Premier Award is awarded annually to suppliers for excellence in one of four categories (Cost Competitiveness, Technology & Innovation, Business Management/Customer Service, and Collaboration). We do have supplier awards for sustainability excellence and will be expanding this program enterprise wide in 2025.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(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%

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

To promote energy and water reductions through our supply chain, we publicly share both our Energy Best Management Practices (BMP) Guidebook and our Water BMP Guidebook with our suppliers and anyone else interested in reducing their environmental impact from business activities. The guidebooks describe many BMPs that RTX requires its operations to implement and sustain to reduce our environmental footprint. The Guidebooks are posted on our external website and our Supplier Resource Portal.

(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:

☑ No

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

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Supplier awards

(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%

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

The company utilizes a Supplier Health Assessment (SHA) as a tool to help assess our suppliers on many different aspects of their business, including sustainability issues, greenhouse gas emissions and energy reduction programs. This structured tool helps to determine the total business health of a supplier, in order to identify and measure risks, capabilities and process maturity in the supply base. The SHA is an online self-assessment tool that is used on new and existing suppliers including those identified for growth and for our various award programs. Once the supplier completes the assessment, we evaluate the assessment to confirm the results and develop action plans as needed. The assessment process involves over 80 questions and takes considerable time to complete and to be reviewed, so suppliers are carefully selected and evaluated. The SHA questions are focused in key categories that the company has identified. The sustainability questions are structured to help identify the maturity level achieved by the supplier. The SHA also measures key criteria in the company's Performance program, which includes the company's supplier award programs - both Platinum Awards and Premier Awards. The Platinum Award is awarded on an ongoing basis to suppliers that perform in

the top percentile of the company's supply base. The Premier Award is awarded annually to suppliers for excellence in one of four categories (Cost Competitiveness, Technology & Innovation, Business Management/Customer Service, and Collaboration). We do have supplier awards for sustainability excellence and will be expanding this program enterprise wide in 2025.

(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:

☑ No

[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

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

RTX actively engages with its commercial aviation value chain stakeholders to collaborate and innovate towards a more sustainable aviation industry. One of the largest forums used to accomplish this is the International Aerospace Environmental Group (IAEG), which is a non-profit organization of companies representing approximately 70% of the global aerospace and defense industry. The IAEG was established in 2011 with the goal to develop voluntary, leading-edge solutions across the value chain to promote a responsible and sustainable aerospace industry. The group works to address such issues as chemical material declarations and reporting requirements, the development of alternative technologies and greenhouse gas reporting and management through voluntary consensus standards for member companies and their suppliers. RTX is a founding member and holds two seats on the Board of Directors. RTX also engages stakeholders through the Air Transport Action Group (ATAG), an organization with approximately 45 members worldwide representing all sectors of the air transport industry. The organization provides an effective venue to discuss critical issues related to aviation's sustainability goals and seek coordinated solutions. RTX holds a seat on the ATAG Board of Directors. Another forum for stakeholder engagement is the International Air Transport Association (IATA). IATA's mission is to represent, lead, and serve the airline industry by working together to shape the future growth of a safe, secure and sustainable air transport industry that connects and enriches our world. Two of the company's businesses, Pratt & Whitney and Collins Aerospace, are strategic partners of IATA. The company also engages with aviation customers in other forums. For example, Collins Aerospace is a Founding Member of the Governing Board of the Clean Aviation Joint Undertaking (JU), a public-private partnership launched in 2021 between the European Union (represented by the European Commission) and the European aviation sector (represented by the founding members and the associated members). Envisaged under the Horizon Europe research and innovation funding program, the Clean Aviation JU has the mission to develop disruptive new aircraft technologies towards the de-carbonization of aviation by 2050.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure the success of engagement with customers on climate issues in various ways. For example, the completion of deliverables through IAEG working groups that RTX leads or co-leads. In 2023 we co-led a work group in IAEG to create a voluntary industry standard for sustainability engagement in the extended aerospace supply chain. This standard encourages and assesses engagement on a broad range of sustainability topics including emissions reduction. This successful collaboration has accelerated progress. 75% (by revenue) of IAEG members already use this voluntary standard. In addition, we actively support the issuance of publications through industry forums that promote an industry-wide view of the actions needed to drive more sustainable aviation, such as ATAG's Waypoint 2050 report which identifies several pathways, policy actions, and key technology enablers for the aviation industry to achieve its carbon reduction goals. We measure the success of our partnership with key stakeholders involved in advancing our technology roadmap through successful project demonstrations of new technologies. The ultimate measure of success is supporting our customers to help them achieve their respective emissions reduction goals and the commercial aviation industry's long term aspirational goal of net zero carbon emissions by 2050.

(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 about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(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

RTX regularly communicates and engages with our key investors on many issues including governance and sustainability topics such as climate change and water. There is ongoing interest in governance and sustainability topics among many investors. We share our sustainability goals, provide status on the progress we are making, and communicate strategies we are pursuing to reduce our emissions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The outcome of these engagements has been positive. They enable us to communicate directly with investors on our targets, progress and challenges. It also allows us to hear directly from our investors on their key sustainability interests and priorities so that we can better understand and address them.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Not an immediate strategic priority*

[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

RTX uses the operational control approach for its organizational reporting boundaries. This is consistent with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Under the operational control approach, RTX accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which it or its subsidiaries has control. Control is defined in operational terms. Operational control means that the company has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation. This includes owned facilities and leased facilities. Excluded are GHG emissions from operations in which RTX does not have operational control, including where RTX owns an interest but does not have control. The list of included facilities includes Full-Service Gross leases, where the landlord pays the utilities, but they are subsequently passed on to RTX in the form of lease payments or other arrangements. When in doubt, the assumption is that RTX pays for utilities. Government Operated Contractor Owned (GOCO) sites are included, unless it is known that the government pays the utilities.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

RTX uses the operational control approach for its organizational reporting boundaries. This is consistent with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Under the operational control approach, RTX accounts for 100% of the water consumption from operations over which it or its subsidiaries has control. Control is defined in

operational terms. Operational control means that the company has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation. This includes owned facilities and leased facilities. Excluded is water use from operations in which RTX does not have operational control, including where RTX owns an interest but does not have control. The list of included facilities includes Full-Service Gross leases, where the landlord pays the utilities, but they are subsequently passed on to RTX in the form of lease payments or other arrangements. When in doubt, the assumption is that RTX pays for utilities. Government Operated Contractor Owned (GOCO) sites are included, unless it is known that the government pays the utilities.
[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?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a divestment

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

Cybersecurity, Intelligence and Services (CIS) business within our Raytheon business unit and the Goodrich Hoist & Winch business within our Collins Aerospace business unit.

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

In March 2024, we divested the Cybersecurity, Intelligence and Services (CIS) business within our Raytheon business unit. In the fourth quarter of 2024, we also divested the Goodrich Hoist & Winch business within our Collins Aerospace business unit.
[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

In March 2024, we divested the Cybersecurity, Intelligence and Services (CIS) business within our Raytheon business unit. All associated emissions were removed from RTX's GHG reporting boundary. In the fourth quarter of 2024, we also divested the Goodrich Hoist & Winch business within our Collins Aerospace business unit. [Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

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

609704 1163442 1182567

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[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

☑ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

☑ Australia - National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act

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

☑ Smart Freight Centre: GLEC Framework for Logistics Emissions Methodologies

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

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases

☑ Other, please specify :International Energy Agency World electricity emission factors, WBCSD: The Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol, and Canada's National Inventory Report electricity emission factors.

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*We report both location-based and market-based scope 2 emissions.*

[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 within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

609704

(7.5.3) Methodological details

2019 is our baseline year for the company's 2025 GHG goal.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1163442

(7.5.3) Methodological details

2019 is our baseline year for the company's 2025 goal, however our goal uses scope 2 market-based emissions not location-based.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1182567

(7.5.3) Methodological details

2019 is our baseline year for the company's 2025 goal.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14614000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

2020 was the first year RTX reported Scope 3, category 1. We have established that as the baseline for this category. Calculations are based on the International Aerospace Environmental Group’s (IAEG's) spend method methodology. We do not have a scope 3 goal.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not have a baseline year for this category.

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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not have a baseline year for this category.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not have a baseline year for this category.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not have a baseline year for this category.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

200195

(7.5.3) Methodological details

2019 is the baseline year for this category.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not have a baseline year for this category.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant to the company.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant to the company.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant to the company.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not have a baseline year for this category.

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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant to the company

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant to the company

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant to the company.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant to the company.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant to the company.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant to the company.
[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Methodological details
Reporting year	*542229*	*Calculated considering the principles and guidance from the GHG Protocol and the U.S. EPA Standards*

[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Methodological details
Reporting year	*977752*	*867368*	*Calculated considering the principles and guidance from the GHG Protocol and the U.S. EPA Standards*

[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)

12207006

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

RTX is a member of the International Aerospace Environmental Group (IAEG), a global aerospace industry group with over 70 member companies. In 2019 an IAEG workgroup completed the development of a Scope 3 Purchased Goods and Services (PGS) and Capital Goods (CG) GHG calculation tool. The tool allows users to input either spend (total spend) or materials acquired (kg) in 64 categories of materials, goods and services, and then utilizes spend-based and material-based emission factors for each category to estimate the CO2e emissions resulting from the category. In 2023, RTX obtained supplier-specific emissions information for approximately 6% of the total spend. This data was based on the supplier's actual reported scopes 1, 2, and scope 3 category 1 and 2 emissions. We converted the emissions to an intensity metric (emissions divided by annual revenues) and multiplied it by our spend with that supplier to derive a supplier-allocated emissions total. We used these emissions for the 6% of the total spend suppliers and the spend-derived methodology for the rest of the suppliers. However, in 2024, due to CDP changes in the availability of public disclosures, RTX could not use supplier-specific 2024 data. Instead, we used the spend-based method to calculate the PGS and CG emissions for all suppliers based on the 2024 total spend.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

189853

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

RTX is a member of the International Aerospace Environmental Group (IAEG), a global aerospace industry group with over 70 member companies. In 2019 an IAEG workgroup completed the development of a Scope 3 Purchased Goods and Services (PGS) and Capital Goods (CG) GHG calculation tool. The tool allows users to input either spend (total spend) or materials acquired (kg) in 64 categories of materials, goods and services, and then utilizes spend-based and material-based emission factors for each category to estimate the CO2e emissions resulting from the category. In 2023, we obtained supplier-specific emissions information for approximately 6% of the total spend. This data was based on the supplier's actual reported scopes 1, 2, and scope 3 category 1 and 2 emissions. We converted the emissions to an intensity metric (emissions divided by annual revenues) and multiplied it by our spend with that supplier to derive a supplier-allocated emissions total. We used these emissions for the 6% of the total spend suppliers and the spend-derived methodology for the rest of the suppliers. However, in 2024, due to CDP changes in the availability of public disclosures, RTX could not use supplier-specific data. Instead, we used the spend-based method to calculate the PGS and CG emissions for all suppliers based on the 2024 total spend.

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)

293063

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHGs from fuel and energy-related activities are based off electricity invoices, natural gas bills, fuel invoices, hot water and chilled water bills, and jet fuel bills. These bills/invoices are provided to the company from its energy and fuel suppliers, utility companies, and other partners. The fuel used by our fleet vehicles is calculated based on miles driven or fuel consumed and the fuel efficiency of the vehicle.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

424916

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. A hybrid approach was used, using spend-based and distance-based methods. The spend was mapped to corresponding commodities and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by commodity from the US EPA Office of Research and Development, Supply Chain GHG Emissions Factors for US Industries and Commodities, updated July 10,2024 Global warming potentials (GWPs) used in the EPA EEIO factors are from the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), 100-year average. The product mass, distance and mode of each shipment was calculated and then multiplied by the relevant emission factor per mode of transport emission. Freight ton-mile data are from Table 1-50 of the Bureau of Transportation Statistics, National Transportation Statistics (June 2022): 2020 data.

Volume (TEU) emissions factor is from the Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) from June 19,2024. Supplier-paid inbound expenditures are excluded from the calculations due to lack of data. Similarly, outsourced dedicated contract carriage expenditures (very small) that we pay for (i.e., exclusive-use trucks and shuttles) is excluded because of lack of data. The logistics spend data is not double counted in our scope 3 category 1 emissions, purchased goods and services.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

15054

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

97

(7.8.5) Please explain

This figure represents emissions associated with hazardous, non-hazardous regulated waste, and solid waste disposed via landfill and incineration. Data on waste quantity, composition, and disposal methods are obtained from our waste management providers via invoices, bills, manifests, or other similar documents. Emissions from waste are calculated using methodologies and emission factors from the EPA's Waste Reduction Model (WARM), from EPA's Emissions Hub (Dec 2023). This model calculates emissions based on a life-cycle analysis, including emissions from the long-term decomposition of waste in a landfill or from upstream sources/sinks. GWPs are from the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

126583

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

All the data we use for business air travel and employee rental cars is obtained from the company's vendors.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

495495

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

14

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated in accordance with The GHG Protocol Scope 3 Technical Guidance, Chapter 7, Employee Commuting. We collected employee commuting information from employee commuting surveys at 9 of our facilities, representing 14% of the emissions in this category. The survey contained information on the percentage of employees using various modes of transportation (e.g., car, light duty truck, transit, etc.) and the frequency of commuting, including telecommuting. To estimate the emissions from all the other company locations, key pieces of information were collected: number of employees at each site; the percent of employees at each site that work onsite, work remotely, or work in a hybrid arrangement; and the average commute distances in each U.S. state from the U.S. Census using mean commute time and assuming 1 minute to travel 1 mile (the average U.S. distance was applied to all other countries). The average percent mode of travel from the 9 surveys was used for the other sites. Estimated number of miles were calculated for each mode of transportation. Miles were converted to GHG emissions using EPA's Employee Commuting emission factors from the Emissions Hub (Table 10) and then summed.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All facilities and vehicles that we lease are already included in scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Per our screening level relevancy assessment, this category is not relevant and falls below the threshold of total scope 3 emissions.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We sell end products or products that are components of larger systems that are integrated (not processed) into a larger system with minimal processing requirements.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

13561090

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Technical Guidance for Cat. 11 and sector guidance developed by International Aerospace Environmental Group (IAEG) on Category 11

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The scope of our analysis covers civil aviation engines, military aviation engines, aircraft environmental control systems (ECS), and aircraft Electrical Power Systems (EPS). Aircraft engines – civil engines include commercial air transport engines and auxiliary power units (APUs), regional turboprop, helicopter turboshaft, business jet turbofan, and general aviation turboprop engines. Military engines include engines on multiple military aircraft as well as APUs. As an intermediate product, engine emissions are allocated from the whole aircraft emissions based on the engine mass ratio with respect to the aircraft. In addition, emissions have been attributed to the company in line with the company's partnership financial share of each engine program. Calculation steps: Obtained fuel burn per product per year from whole aircraft fuel burn following the allocation methods, which is based on aircraft annual utilization and average load factor. Converted the fuel burn to emissions (CO2e) per product per year using fuel lifecycle emission factors. Multiplied this by the expected product life to obtain product life emissions which is then multiplied by the number of sold products in the reporting year across engine families and summed together. ECS and EPS - These systems are the two major consumers of engine power offtakes in an aircraft and result in direct use-phase emissions. Calculation steps: Obtained fuel burn per product per year based on power usage of the systems and aircraft utilization through a fuel penalty model where secondary power extracted from the engine due to system draw and/or losses results in an equivalent fuel burn. Calculated the lifetime emissions (CO2e) per product based on aircraft type and expected life of the product using fuel lifecycle emission factors. These lifetime emissions per product are then multiplied by the number of sold products in the reporting year across ECS and EPS product families. ECS and EPS programs do not have partnerships, thus the entire amount of emissions for each family are attributed to the company. The sum of all families provides the resulting total ECS and EPS emissions. This analysis assumes that the availability of sustainable aviation fuels (SAF) remains at the 2023 level.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Per our screening level relevancy assessment, this category is not relevant and falls below the threshold of total scope 3 emissions.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The company does not have any assets leased to others that are not already included in the scope 1 and 2 GHG inventory.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The company does not operate any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The company does not hold investments that would present a relevant impact to our Scope 3 emissions.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other upstream emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other downstream emissions.
[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:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance

[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:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2024 GHG Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

p.1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(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:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2024 GHG Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

p.1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2024 GHG Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

p.1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported 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:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71902

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Numerous additional renewable electricity projects/contracts were initiated in 2024. In addition, a few existing renewable electricity projects increased the annual amount generated. The resulting market-based emission reductions associated with the additional renewable electricity was 71,902 mt CO2e, divided by our total emissions in 2023 of 1,453,284 mt CO2e resulted in a 4.9% reduction (71,902/1,453,284) * 100 = -4.9%*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16614

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Energy reduction and energy efficiency projects were implemented in 2024, thereby reducing GHGs. See Q 7.55.1 for more details on the implemented projects. A total of 115 energy related projects were implemented to improve the energy efficiency of our buildings. The projects included: lighting, HVAC, boilers, compressed air, energy management measures, and insulation. The resulting market-based emission reduction was 16,614 mt CO2e, divided by our total emissions in 2023 of 1,453,284 mt CO2e resulted in a 1.1% reduction (16,614/1,453,284) * 100 = -1.1%.*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1701

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In March 2024, we divested the Cybersecurity, Intelligence and Services (CIS) business within our Raytheon business unit. In the fourth quarter of 2024, we also divested the Goodrich Hoist & Winch business within our Collins Aerospace business unit. The resulting market -based emission reduction was 1,418 mt CO2e, divided by our total emissions in 2023 of 1,453,284 mt CO2e resulted in a 0.1% reduction (1,701/1,453,284) * 100 = -0.1%.*

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no significant acquisitions that affected the change in emissions.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no significant acquisitions that affected the change in emissions.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

249695

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

17.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Business growth continued in 2024 particularly in the commercial aviation industry. Company revenues increased by 17% from 2023 to 2024 and we assumed the revenue increase translated into approximately the same % increase in GHG emissions. Applying this percent increase to the 2023 total market-based emissions of 1,453,284 mt CO2e resulted in an increase of 249,695 mt in 2024 (17.2% x 1,453,284 = 249,695).

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no changes in methodology that affected the change in emissions.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no changes in methodology that affected the change in emissions.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

171488

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

11.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We believe the decrease in GHGs was due to changes in physical operating conditions, such as changes in temperatures and number of cooling days. We estimate these to be about an 11.8% decrease, resulting in -171,488 mt CO2e reduction (-11.8% x -1,453,284 = 171,488 mt)

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no changes in methodology that affected the change in emissions.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31677

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Electricity emissions factors continue to decline as electricity utilities use more renewable resources and switch to lower-carbon fuels to generate their electricity. The reductions were not in all regions and countries as some emission factors increased. For the purpose of evaluating the drivers of the GHG emission change from last year, we estimate the electric grid emission factors declined by an average of 3.4% from 2023 levels. -3.4% of our 2023 Scope 2 market emissions of 920,882 mt CO2e is 31,677 mt (-3.4% x 920,882 = -31,677 mt).
[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) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

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

505010

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

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

151

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

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

1166

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

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

25404

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ PFCs

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

9849

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ SF6

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

649

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ NF3

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

0

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

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

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

418

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

418

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13

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

26

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

26

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13249

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

15210

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

15210

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

545

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

23630

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

23630

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2642

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

2400

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

5406

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1654

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

4618

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

4405

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

584

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

584

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

658

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

11249

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

11249

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

492

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

6533

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

2797

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

393

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

26810

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

26810

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

945

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

3309

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

22

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

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

451

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

451

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

101

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

1175

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

1175

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6269

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

24758

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

24758

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

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

357

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

357

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

348

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

791

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

1111

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

829

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

453

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

27

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51

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

26540

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

1402

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4577

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

93798

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

120929

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

245

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

42232

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

42232

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

814

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

2927

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

2927

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29

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

1688

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

1688

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6996

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

11715

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

1139

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

501292

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

675900

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

578344
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Collins Aerospace*	*205697*
Row 2	*Pratt & Whitney*	*251867*
Row 3	*Raytheon*	*65307*
Row 4	*Corporate*	*19358*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(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	*Collins Aerospace*	*438360*	*380488*
Row 2	*Pratt & Whitney*	*295167*	*289830*
Row 3	*Raytheon*	*236368*	*189193*
Row 4	*Corporate*	*7857*	*7857*

[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)

542229

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

977752

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

867368

(7.22.4) Please explain

RTX reports GHG emissions on a company consolidated basis.

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

No other 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:
☑ No

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

(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:

☑ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

The challenges of allocating GHGs to individual products, services, and customers are significant at this time. This is due to the fact that most of the company's locations work on many products and components for many different customers. Workflow at individual sites for individual customers vary throughout the year. In addition, a large majority of GHG emissions are related to its energy consumption (e.g., electricity and natural gas) at the facilities and it is not possible to allocate energy consumption to various customers. The company would need to install an enterprise wide, metered tracking system that allocated all energy use and process inputs to each of the tens of thousands of products produced annually, along with a method to link that to individual customers. The development of this scheme is cost prohibitive. RTX plans to wait until improved methods and guidance have been developed and tested.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
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

226

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2593541

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

2593767.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

371364

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2397232

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

2768596.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

41829

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

41829.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

29112

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

29112.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

9735

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

9735.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

381325

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5061714

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

5443039.00
[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:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[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) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

226

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

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) was certified as Responsible Biomaterials in accordance with the Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB) Standards (RSB-STD-12-001 V1.2 and associated subsections.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None consumed.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None consumed.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None consumed.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2166

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

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None consumed.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2102925

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

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

796666

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We provide the total natural gas consumed in the company as well as the amount of natural gas consumed in RTX's co-generation plants.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

488451

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

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None consumed.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2593767

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

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total consumption of fuel in MWh.
[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)

11468

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

9735

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

11468

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

9735

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

9081

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Relates to 1 site in Virginia.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Renewable product is sourced from many different renewable energy projects including solar, hydro, and wind

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

50518

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Relates to 17 sites in the UK.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Community solar programs/projects

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

53392

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Relates to 2 sites, 1 in Florida and 1 in Maine.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Renewable product is sourced from different renewable energy projects including solar and wind

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

11663

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Relates to 3 sites in Italy.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Renewable product is sourced from different renewable energy projects including solar and wind

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

6509

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Germany

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Relates to 2 sites in Germany.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Renewable product is sourced from different renewable energy projects including solar and wind

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

193658

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Relates to 15 sites.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Geothermal

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

35910

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ TIGR

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

Select from:
☑ Philippines

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Relates to 1 site.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Geothermal

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

4768

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

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

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Relates to 1 site.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Renewable product is sourced from different renewable energy projects including solar and wind

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

2715

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ France

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Relates to 1 site.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ New Zealand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Renewable product is sourced from different renewable energy projects including solar and wind

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

3149

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NZECS

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

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Relates to 2 sites.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

573

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

573.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

194

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

194.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

196685

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

196685.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37951

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

1667

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

39618.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45975

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

112

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

46087.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12681

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

197

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

848

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13726.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

912

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

912.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15698

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15698.00

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8388

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

313

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8701.00

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

60574

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

60574.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11711

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11711.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

970

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

970.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1894

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1894.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

60710

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

322

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61032.00

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

496

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

297

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

793.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2530

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2530.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3348

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3348.00

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37333

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

37333.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

130799

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

175

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

34836

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

165810.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

110180

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

6249

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

116429.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6917

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6917.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3557

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3557.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

56784

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1305

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

58089.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1961194

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

748

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

33590

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1995532.00
[Fixed 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

0.000017

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

1409597

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

80738000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

17.2

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The intensity decreased by 17.2% (Scope 1&2 emissions/revenue). Company revenues increased by approximately 17.2% from 2023 to 2024. However, scope 1 and 2 market-based GHG emissions decreased by 3%. This is due to implemented emission reduction initiatives and procurement of renewable electricity in 2024. We completed 115 energy projects in 2024 and spent $20.8M related to increasing energy efficiency in our buildings and processes. In addition, we signed several new renewable energy projects/contracts in 2024, bringing the total number to 86 projects worldwide. Revenues are full year calendar year 2024 (1/1/2024- 12/31/2024) whereas the reporting year for GHG emissions is from 12/1/2023 – 11/30/2024.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

7.58

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

1409597

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Number of employees

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

186000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3.5

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Other, please specify :Increase in the number of employees

(7.45.9) Please explain

Using the number of employees in 2024 as the normalization factor, the intensity decreased by 3.5% (Scope 1 and 2 emissions/employees) from 2023 to 2024. The number of employees increased by 0.5% from 2023 to 2024. However, scope 1 and 2 market-based GHG emissions decreased by 3%. This is due to implemented emission reduction initiatives and procurement of renewable electricity in 2024. We completed 115 energy projects in 2024 and spent $20.8M related to increasing energy efficiency in our buildings and processes. In addition, we signed several new renewable energy projects/contracts in 2024, bringing the total number to 86 projects worldwide.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :No other metric

(7.52.2) Metric value

0

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

0

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

0

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.52.7) Please explain

No other metrics.
[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:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

609704

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

1182567

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

0.000

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

1792271.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

11/30/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

15

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1523430.350

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

542229

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

867368

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

1409597.000

(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

142.34

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The RTX 2030 greenhouse gas goal is to reduce GHG emissions by 46% by 2030 from 2019 levels (scopes 1 and 2 market). The goal aligns with a 1.5 degree C science-based pathway as specified by SBTI (4.2% annual reduction). The goal covers 100% of the company's scope 1 and 2 activities.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of the target is to drive reductions in GHGs as part of the company's decarbonization efforts supporting sustainability

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

In 2024, RTX initiated numerous renewable energy projects/contracts, energy reduction and energy efficiency projects. Our renewable energy roadmap includes many different types of renewable projects including offsite physical power purchase agreements, utility green pricing programs, utility green tariff programs, community solar, unbundled renewable energy certificates and onsite projects. In 2024 we signed 16 new renewable contracts/projects, bringing the total number of our renewable projects to 86.

Row 2

(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

01/01/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

609704

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

1182567

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

0.000

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

1792271.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

11/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

46

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

967826.340

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

542229

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

867368

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

1409597.000

(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

46.42

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The renewable energy goal is to increase the use of electricity to 10% of total electricity by 2025

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of the target is to drive reductions in GHGs as part of the company's decarbonization efforts supporting sustainability.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

In 2024, RTX initiated numerous renewable energy projects/contracts, energy reduction and energy efficiency projects. Our renewable energy roadmap includes many different types of renewable projects including offsite physical power purchase agreements, utility green pricing programs, utility green tariff programs, community solar, unbundled renewable energy certificates and onsite projects. In 2024 we signed 16 new renewable contracts/projects, bringing the total number of our renewable projects to 86.
[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

(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

01/01/2022

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:
☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

11/30/2021

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

92000

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

3.5

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

11/30/2025

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

10

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

14

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

161.54

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, its's related to the company's 2025 and 2030 GHG reduction target.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Part of the company's initiative to decarbonize its operations and meet its 2025 GHG goal. It's also a key strategy for meeting the 2030 GHG goal which is based on a science-based reduction pathway

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The renewable energy goal is to increase the use of electricity to 10% of total electricity by 2025

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The objective of the target is to drive reductions in GHGs as part of the company’s decarbonization efforts supporting sustainability.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

In 2024, RTX initiated numerous renewable energy projects/contracts, energy reduction and energy efficiency projects. Our renewable energy roadmap includes many different types of renewable projects including offsite physical power purchase agreements, utility green pricing programs, utility green tariff programs,

community solar, unbundled renewable energy certificates and onsite projects. In 2024 we signed 16 new renewable contracts/projects, bringing the total number of our renewable projects to 86.
[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.

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*48*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*7*	*2112*
Implemented	*131*	*88516*
Not to be implemented	*18*	*`Numeric input*

[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

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify :Energy efficiency in buildings - Many of the above types of initiatives (e.g., lighting, HVAC, building energy management systems, compressed air, insulation, motor and drives, and maintenance)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

16614

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3073433

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

20811779

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Variety of energy projects

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify :Onsite and offsite renewable electricity projects, and use of sustainable aviation fuel (biofuel) for aircraft engine testing

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

71902

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Numerous offsite and onsite renewable electricity projects and contracts were implemented
[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:
☑ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Since the majority of scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions are related to energy use, energy reduction investments drive our GHG reductions. The company examines the costs and benefits of energy and building projects and calculates a Return on Investment (ROI). This ROI driven methodology assists in selecting the most cost-effective projects.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Other :GHG and water reduction goals established and tracked monthly

(7.55.3.2) Comment

RTX established formal GHG reduction targets for each business unit. Meeting the annual goals is one of the drivers behind business unit and site emission reduction investments.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other :R&D budgets and Technology Roadmaps

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2024, RTX invested a total of $7.7 billion in customer- and company-funded R&D that included support for developing products with world-class performance. Over time, these investments will assist in reducing our Scope 3, Use of Sold Product emissions. RTX has developed technology roadmaps for many different technology areas that have been identified as high priority for the company and our customers. Many relate to technologies that are critical in transitioning to a more sustainable aviation industry, such as hybrid electric propulsion. These roadmaps identify key steps needed to advance technological knowledge in these areas. The roadmaps also help prioritize R&D investment. RTX's R&D funding utilizes a defined, gated review process to determine which technologies get funding and at what level.
[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:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :RTX calculations applicable to CO2 reductions associated with the use of the GTF engine to replace prior generation engines. We also utilized weight-emission reduction data in "Destination 2050-A route to net zero European aviation" report.

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Aviation

☑ Geared Turbo Fan/ Ultra-High Bypass Ratio engine

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Pratt & Whitney pioneered a revolutionary geared fan architecture in the Pratt & Whitney GTF engine, which decreases fuel consumption and CO2 emissions by 16-to-20% per trip over prior generation engines – and up to 25% per seat. Since GTF engines entered service in 2016, they have saved single-aisle aircraft operators 1.5 billion gallons of fuel and avoided more than 15 million metric tons of CO2 emissions, reduced NOx emissions by 50%, and slashed noise footprint by 75%. The GTF engine builds on a long track record of innovation and efficiency gains at Pratt & Whitney – a 70% improvement in fuel efficiency since we introduced the JT8D in the 1960s. This engine is the industry's best-in-class for single-aisle applications. Our engineers revolutionized the traditional jet engine architecture, adding a gear system in between the fan in the front and the turbine in the back, so that the fan and the turbine can spin at their optimal speeds for improved efficiency. This geared architecture enables reduction in the number of engine stages and airfoils, providing industry-leading efficiency, weight and environmental benefits to the engine. The GTF engine is the only geared propulsion system in service that is delivering industry-leading sustainability benefits. We are also developing the GTF Advantage engine, which will deliver an additional 1% fuel efficiency and will be compatible with 100% SAF to further reduce engine emissions.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :RTX calculations applicable to CO2 reductions associated with the use of the GTF engine to replace prior generation engines. We also utilized weight-emission reduction data in "Destination 2050-A route to net zero European aviation" report.

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Operating an aircraft powered by a Pratt & Whitney GTF engine vs an aircraft powered by prior-generation best-in-class engines in 2015 (i.e., IAE V2500 turbofan engine).

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

2015 best-in-class engines, i.e., IAE V2500 turbofan engine. This was used as a baseline reference since these engines were the best-in-class at the time that the GTF entered into service (in 2016).

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

15000000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Since the GTF engine family entered service in 2016, it has enabled single-aisle aircraft operators to avoid consumption of 1.5 billion gallons of fuel and avoided more than 15 million metric tons of CO2e emissions. This was calculated by factoring in the increased GTF engine efficiency (which results in less fuel consumption) and applying it to an estimated number of miles flown by all the airlines that utilize the GTF engines compared to prior generation engines operated identically.

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Shipping

☑ Other, please specify :Trajectory-based operation (TBO) products and services

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Another way to reduce fuel burn and emissions is through trajectory-based operations (TBO), a concept that proactively optimizes and manages flight trajectories and air traffic operations instead of continuously reacting to local conditions and traffic conflicts throughout the flight. Several solutions from RTX work together to unlock the ability to optimize and reliably execute optimized flight trajectories. Examples: 1) The FAA's Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS), which enhances the Global Positioning System (GPS) and provides precision navigation over North America. 2) The FAA's Standard Terminal Automation Replacement System (STARS), which is used by air traffic controllers to manage the airspace around the nation's busiest terminal areas. 3) Global air-ground data communications capabilities, such as Controller Pilot Data Link Communications (CPDLC), Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Contract (ADS-C) and ARINC Global Network. 4) Flight planning and dispatch, fuel analysis, weight and balance, and departure control systems that help with more efficient and predictable flight plans, including offerings from FlightAware that allow for reducing fuel burn due to congestion at airports. 5) Avionics solutions such as the Multi-mode GPS receivers compatible with multiple global navigation satellite constellations and augmentation systems, as well as ground based radio navigation aids.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:
☑ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

RTX does not track water in-flow at non-manufacturing sites that use less than 1 million gallons of water a year or that do not have the ability to measure water such as leased building space where RTX is one of many tenants in a larger facility or campus.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Small volume

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:
☑ 1-5%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

RTX collects water data from manufacturing sites and all other sites with the ability to measure their water through meters, water supply invoices, or engineering calculations and that have an inflow of 1 million gallons or more per year inclusive of municipal water, well water and other water, and recycled water. RTX does not collect, or report water related data and information from administrative offices and warehouse buildings where water consumption is less than one million gallons annually. RTX estimated the water use of non-reporting facilities to be less than 3% based on the square footage of these locations.
[Add row]

(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:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

RTX sites use water utility invoices to measure total volumes of water withdrawals from third-party sources. Some sites have influent water meters to measure the volume of withdrawals. On-site well water or other water withdrawals are metered internally or calculated based on flow rates. RTX requires monthly reporting of water withdrawal volumes either by site personnel or a third-party utility bill management company.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure and monitor water withdrawal volumes at 100% of our reporting sites as described in 9.1.1. We consider water withdrawals to be the sum of the following: water from third-party sources, onsite well water, and recycled water from a third party. Sites track water withdrawals on a monthly basis in a centralized data management system. Water withdrawals not including recycled water are the metric we use for the company water reduction goal, so it is closely monitored.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawal volumes from municipalities or third-party water providers are identified by invoices. On-site well water withdrawals and other water withdrawals are metered internally or calculated based on flow rates. Data entry of this information into the company's centralized EHS metric database is required monthly by either site personnel or a third-party utility bill management company.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure and monitor water withdrawal by source at 100% of our reporting sites. The 3 sources tracked at the company level are: 1) withdrawal from municipal sources, 2) withdrawals from onsite wells and other sources, and 3) recycled / reused water provided by a third-party. RTX requires monthly reporting of water withdrawals by source either by site personnel or a third-party utility bill management company.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We provide drinking water for employees at 4 of our sites from onsite well water because there is no water connection with a municipal water source available. 100% of these facilities measure and monitor water quality of this water in accordance with their permit and all applicable regulations. Permits specify the frequency of measurement and the water quality parameters to be tested. Testing methods include sampling, testing, parameters and chemical analyses.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We provide drinking water for employees at 4 of our sites from onsite well water because there is no water connection with a municipal water source available. 100% of these facilities measure and monitor water quality in accordance with their permit and all applicable regulations. Permits specify the frequency of measurement and the water quality parameters to be tested. We selected "100%" since all 4 sites subject to water quality testing requirements monitor their water withdrawal quality. Water at our other locations is supplied by third-party municipal sources. It is the responsibility of these entities to ensure that the water delivered meets appropriate quality standards. Therefore, RTX does not measure or test water quality from these sources. For some manufacturing processes where water quality is a critical consideration, such as electronics product manufacturing, water withdrawal quality is continuously monitored.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use an estimation technique to measure the volume of water discharges. RTX assumes that 75% of the total withdrawal volume from sites is discharged. The remainder is lost through evaporation or consumed by a facility process.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volumes are calculated company-wide annually for all reporting sites. This is performed using an estimation technique. We assume 75% of a site's total withdrawal volume is discharged. The remainder is lost through evaporation or consumed by facility processes. We collaborated with a third-party external consultant to develop the estimation percentage, and it is in alignment with industry averages. We use an estimation method since most sites do not have a reliable system to measure the amount of water discharge. However, some sites have access to discharge invoices from their third-party provider or some other method to

accurately measure discharge volumes. In those instances, discharges are monitored monthly and reported monthly in RTX's central EH&S metrics database. For those sites that have a water discharge permit, discharge volumes are measured in accordance with permit conditions, including specified measurement frequency.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

RTX uses an estimation method to calculate water discharge volumes by destination. Two destinations are tracked: third party municipal vendor and discharge to the environment. The estimation method is based on an analysis of historical RTX water discharge destination data. Based on that analysis we estimate that 87% of our water is discharged to third-party municipal wastewater treatment plants and 13% is discharged to the environment (e.g., surface water).

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure and monitor water withdrawal by destination at 100% of our reporting sites. All sites are aware of the discharge destinations of their water discharges. Most sites do not have a reliable system to measure the amount of water discharge and are consequently unable to directly measure the amount of water discharge by destination. Therefore, RTX uses an estimation method to calculate discharge volumes by destination. The estimation method is based on an analysis of historical RTX water discharge destination data. We estimate that 87% is discharged to a third-party municipal wastewater treatment plant and 13% is discharged to the environment (e.g., surface water). Annually, RTX estimates water discharge by destination. For those sites that have a water discharge permit (discharge volumes and volumes by destination are monitored and measured in accordance with permit conditions / applicable regulation.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Sites that have an onsite wastewater treatment plant treat their wastewater prior to discharging to the ultimate destination. Treatment methods vary among sites. The specific treatment method or methods is specified in the wastewater treatment permit, such as physical and chemical treatment methods. The volumes are tracked at the site level.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

100% of RTX sites with onsite wastewater treatment plants monitor and measure effluent parameters. They adhere to the specific requirements in their site wastewater treatment permits or other applicable regulations governing the specific effluent parameters for which it must test, the frequency of testing, and the measurement methods. Measurement methods vary among sites and among parameters but typically involve water sampling and analytical testing.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of RTX sites with onsite wastewater treatment plants monitor and measure effluent parameters. They adhere to the specific requirements in their site wastewater treatment permits or other applicable regulations governing the specific effluent parameters for which it must test, the frequency of testing, and the measurement methods. The methods of measurement can vary among sites and among parameters but typically involve water sampling and analytical testing. Often effluent samples must be sent to an outside analytical testing facility which conducts the analysis. Frequency of measurement can vary among sites and among parameters but is typically conducted monthly. Most of RTX's water discharges go to a third-party municipal wastewater treatment plant without any needed treatment and therefore do not require any effluent testing.

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

Most water that is discharged does not need to be treated onsite and is discharged to a municipal sewer system which performs some level of treatment. Sites that are required to test/monitor for substances such as nitrates or priority substances according to their permit or applicable regulation, perform all required testing and maintain compliance with their permits. Monitoring is at the site level and not tracked at the company level.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

There are multiple methods for measuring the temperature of wastewater discharge including thermometers, dataloggers, and various types of sensors. Specific methods for measuring temperature may be specified in the permit and are adhered to. All RTX sites with onsite wastewater treatment plant discharges monitor the temperature of the discharge if required by their permit or applicable regulations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All RTX sites with onsite wastewater treatment plants monitor and measure water discharges as specified in their wastewater treatment permit or other applicable regulation. This can include monitoring and measuring the temperature of the water discharge. 100% of RTX's sites with wastewater treatment plants that require temperature testing per their permit or applicable regulation conduct such temperature testing. Typically testing is done monthly. Most of RTX's water discharges go to a third-party municipal wastewater treatment plant without any needed treatment and therefore do not require any temperature testing.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water consumption is determined by subtracting water discharges from water withdrawals. RTX sites use water utility invoices to measure total volumes of water withdrawals from third-party sources. Some sites have water meters to measure the volumes. On-site well water or other water withdrawals are metered internally or calculated based on flow rates. Water discharges are estimated at 75% of withdrawals.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption is determined by subtracting water discharges from water withdrawals. RTX sites use water utility invoices to measure total volumes of water withdrawals from third-party sources. Some sites have water meters to measure the volumes. On-site well water or other water withdrawals are metered internally or calculated based on flow rates. Water discharges are estimated at 75% of withdrawals. Site water withdrawal and discharge metrics are reported monthly into a centralized data management system, and consumption is tracked at the company level annually.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

RTX sites use water utility invoices to measure total volumes of recycled/reused water that it procures from a third party. This water is sometimes referred to as “grey” water and is non-potable.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure and monitor the amount of recycled/reused water at 100% of our reporting sites. It is included as one of the company’s standard monthly water metrics and reported in the company’s centralized EH&S metrics database. Some RTX sites have access to recycled-reused water provided by a third-party entity (often municipalities) in addition to potable municipal or well water. RTX encourages the use of recycled/reused water when feasible as an alternative to potable water sources such as municipal-provided water. RTX sites also recycle and reuse water onsite where it is practical, such as optimizing cooling tower management to maximize water reuse and installing process wastewater recycling and/or closed looping to reduce water consumption.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Compliance with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services and other standards is assessed through the RTX compliance and assurance review process.WASH is monitored as frequent as necessary using methods in compliance with applicable laws and regs

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All RTX locations world-wide are required to maintain fully functioning Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services in compliance with all laws and regulations. The provision of these services is required in most cases by local regulations and in all cases by mandatory RTX corporate health and safety standards. Compliance with these and other standards is assessed through the RTX compliance audit and assurance review process.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All RTX locations world-wide are required to maintain fully functioning, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene ("WASH") services. The provision of these services is required both by local regulations (in most cases) and in all cases by mandatory RTX corporate health and safety standards. Adherence to the stricter requirement is mandatory. RTX maintains full compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.
[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/year)

6758

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water withdrawals in 2024 were 5% greater than in 2023 due to an increase in our business operations across both our commercial and defense businesses. RTX stives to offset increases in business activity through investments in water conservation and efficiency projects and implementation of water best management practices across our operations including: Middletown, New York where a rooftop rainwater harvesting system was upgraded to direct captured rainwater to the site's cooling towers reducing potable water use; Pueblo, Colorado optimized water use within the site's cooling tower, yielding millions of gallons of water savings a year; Rzeszow, Poland created a cleaning process with zero wastewater discharge from the site's chemical clean line process; and Lethbridge, Alberta began a multi-year process to replace grass, trees and shrubs with native drought-resistant plants on and near the site, which will reduce water consumption irrigation. We are entering the final year, 2025, of our company goal to implement nine water reduction BMPs at our facilities, to help drive continuous reductions. These include: 1)Establishment of a water management team, 2)Documentation of a water balance to identify major sources, uses and discharges of water, 3)Performance of Gemba walks around water consuming processes and infrastructure, 4)Implementation where feasible of internal flow meters, 5) Maintenance of a leak management program, 6)Exploration for opportunities to reuse recycled process waste water, 7)Creation of a cooling tower management plan, 8)Installation of low-flow fixtures, and 9)Investment in xeriscaping and irrigation improvement opportunities. Water goals are tracked at the site, business and company levels. Water withdrawal is independently assured annually. We expect our five-year withdrawal volume will be lower than our baseline year as we finalize implementation of water management best practices and continue to invest in conservation strategies

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

5069

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water discharges in 2024 were 5% greater than in 2023 due to an increase in our business operations across both our commercial and defense businesses. RTX determines facility discharge through an estimation technique where it is assumed that 75% of total inflow is discharged, which is in line with industry standards. This accounting methodology more appropriately shows changes in consumption due to changes in our water withdrawals, which are affected by changes in business activity and our water conservation efforts. Our water conservation efforts are guided by our nine Water Best Management Practices. Key among them is the requirement for sites to develop a water balance which identifies site level water sources, uses and discharges, and volumes of each. Sites use this data to identify areas of significant water use to prioritize reduction opportunities. We expect the five-year discharge volume will be lower as we are focused on continued water reduction strategies and successful implementation of our required Water Best Management Practices.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1690

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water consumption in 2024 was 5% greater than in 2023 due to an increase in our business operations across both our commercial and defense businesses. RTX calculates its Total Water Consumption by subtracting Total Water Discharges from Total Water Withdrawals. We expect our five-year consumption volume to be lower as we continue to implement water reduction projects and conservation strategies.
[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:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

RTX does not disclose this value or the percentage change as we believe it does not reflect the operational performance of our facilities in water stress locations. RTX includes recycled water in the CDP response. Many of our sites located in water stress areas use municipally-available recycled water, recycle their own water on site, or both. RTX conducted a water stress assessment of its manufacturing facilities in 2021. The 2021 analysis was conducted by a third-party consultant and utilized the World Resource Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. The geolocation of each site was entered into the tool and the corresponding water basin where the site is located was identified. The Aqueduct tool rates each water basin by numerous water risk factors. RTX utilized the industry's best practice to use the Baseline Water Stress indicator as the overall water stress risk level. For this analysis, we classified sites as located in a water stressed area if their water basin was rated either Extremely High or High on the Baseline Water Stress indicator. 2024 water withdrawal data was used to calculate a more recent withdrawal from the previously identified water stress locations. RTX plans to update its water stress assessment process in 2025. We anticipate the volume to be lower in five years due to our continued focus on reducing water consumption in areas with high water stress, particularly those sites that use large volumes of water.
[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:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

At a small number of our manufacturing facilities and non-manufacturing sites consuming more than one million gallons annually world-wide, small amounts of rainwater are captured and used in plant operations. The amount of rainwater used is not material and RTX does not measure this resource. Additionally, a few sites use river water for cooling purposes.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

RTX does not withdraw water from this source.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

432

(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:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water withdrawals from Groundwater - renewable in 2024 was 7% higher than in 2023. We directly monitored these withdrawals at our sites. Anticipated future water use trends are about the same.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

RTX does not withdraw water from this source.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

RTX does not withdraw water from this source.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

6326

(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:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water withdrawals from third-party sources in 2024 were 4% greater than in 2023. We directly monitored these withdrawals at our sites. Around 94% of our water supply is from third-party sources, making this source relevant to our operations. Our sites continue to work diligently to reduce their water withdrawal. Instances where reused water is available allows sites to offset potable water with recycled- reuse water thereby reducing our operational dependency on potable water. Anticipated future water use trends are about the same.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

659

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

RTX sites report their water discharge monthly. Those sites reporting water discharged to the environment reported a 5% increase over last year's reporting period

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4410

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

RTX sites report their water discharge monthly. Those sites reporting water discharged to the environment reported a 5% increase over last year's reporting period, due to an increase in our business operations across both our commercial and defense businesses. For those sites that have a water discharge permit, discharge volumes are measured in accordance with permit conditions, including specified measurement frequency.
[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:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Some water risks exist but not deemed to have a substantive effect on the company. See section 2.4 for how we define substantive effect. We continue to implement water recycling and closed loop systems where feasible. We have a company goal to reduce water consumption supported by the goal to implement nine water reduction best management practices at facilities by the end of 2025. These include: 1)Establishment of a water mgmt team, 2)Documentation of a water balance to identify major sources, uses and discharges of water, 3)Performance of Gemba walks around water consuming processes and infrastructure, 4)Implementation where feasible of internal flow meters, 5)Maintenance of a leak management program, 6)Exploration for opportunities to reuse recycled process waste water, 7)Creation of a cooling tower management plan, 8)Installation of low-flow fixtures, and 9)Investment in xeriscaping and irrigation improvement opportunities. Water goals are tracked at site, business and company levels. Both goals are tracked at site, business and company levels. In 2024, we continued to drive reductions through investments and the completion of water conservation and efficiency projects including: Middletown, NY where a rooftop rainwater harvesting system was upgraded to direct captured rainwater to the site's cooling towers reducing potable water use; Pueblo, CO optimized water use within the site's cooling tower, yielding millions of gallons of water savings a year; Rzeszow, Poland created a cleaning process with zero wastewater discharge from the site's chemical clean line process; and Lethbridge, Alberta began a multi-year process to replace grass, trees and shrubs with native drought-resistant plants on and near the site, which will reduce water consumption irrigation. Water withdrawal is independently assured on an annual basis. We expect our five-year withdrawal volume to be lower as we finalize implementation of water BMPs and continue to invest in conservation strategies

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Potential risks to our value chain are under evaluation.
[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:

☑ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

80700000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

11941402.78

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We have decreased our water withdrawals by 10% between 2019 and 2024 and are on target for meeting our 2025 goal of a 10% reduction. We anticipate our water withdrawal efficiency will continue to improve as we continue to invest in water reduction projects and pursue water conservation strategies.
[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

	Comment
Row 1	*Not available*

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

We are unable to provide the percent revenue associated with products containing substances in this list.

Row 2

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

We are unable to provide the percent revenue associated with products containing substances in this list.
[Add 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:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Products that significantly reduce water consumption during use.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Aircraft agile vacuum toilet - One of RTX's businesses, Collins Aerospace, designed and implemented a low-flow vacuum toilet for use on aircraft. It is an award winning and OEM- certified product. The toilet weighs nearly 9 pounds less than the standard toilet fixture and uses 25 ounces of water less per flush. It has additional benefits of increased reliability and a lower total cost of ownership. Designed with feedback from airlines and maintenance personnel this agile toilet is the first product of its kind and provides substantial reductions in operating costs and superior performance. This vacuum toilet integrates with existing lavatory interface provisions and offers a wide range of cost, weight and water savings over legacy and competing toilets. Additionally agile draws fewer amps per flush reducing electrical stress and enhancing component reliability.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We comply with all applicable permit and regulatory requirements. No target is required.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

All RTX locations world-wide are required to maintain fully functioning, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene ("WASH") services. The provision of these services is required both by local regulation (in most cases) and in all cases by mandatory RTX health and safety standards. Adherence to the more-strict requirement is mandatory. RTX maintains full compliance with all laws and regulations wherever we operate.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

RTX does not have any other water targets at this time.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1856932256

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1671239030

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1676085275

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

97

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

RTX's 2025 water goal is to reduce potable water by 10% from 2019 levels. Potable water covers municipal water and well water. It does not include the use of third party provided recycled/reuse water ("grey water"). The target covers manufacturing sites and all other sites with the ability to measure their water and that have an inflow of 1 million gallons or more per year. RTX estimates that water use from sites under 1 million gals/ year represents less than 3% of RTX water use.

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

In 2024, RTX focused on its water use to mitigate the impacts of increased production. We realized reductions through investments and the completion of water conservation and efficiency projects across our operations. We are also entering the final year, 2025, of our company goal to implement 9 water reduction best management practices at our facilities, to help drive continuous reductions. Including: 1) Establishment of a water management team, 2) Documentation of a water balance to identify major sources, uses and discharges of water, 3) Performance of Gemba walks around water consuming processes and infrastructure, 4) Implementation where feasible of internal flow meters, 5) Maintenance of a leak management program, 6) Exploration for opportunities to reuse recycled process waste water, 7) Creation of a cooling tower management plan, 8) Installation of low-flow fixtures, and 9) Investment in xeriscaping and irrigation improvement opportunities.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Our 2025 water reduction goal is to reduce potable water withdrawals 10% between 2019 and 2025. That includes water from third-party providers and well water. It does not include third-party recycled/reused water.

[Add 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

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

RTX has set a public goal for reducing water consumption 10% by 2025 from a 2019 baseline. RTX realizes the importance to stakeholders in having independent verification on the accuracy of the water withdrawal quantity reported and on the underlying systems and processes used to collect analyze and review the information. The water withdrawal assurance followed standard procedures and guidelines for third-party assurance and the International Standard on Assurance Engagements, ISAE 3000 (Revised) Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information as a reference standard.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024 Water Assurance Statement.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Senior Vice President, Operations, Supply Chain, Quality and EH&S

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Other C-Suite Officer

[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 website.

Select from:

☑ No