RTX Corporation

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

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

09/16/2026, 09:04 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 180,000 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 2025 sales of more than $88.6 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
	12/31/2025	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

88603000000

(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:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

75513E 101, 75513E AB

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
☑ Japan
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Morocco
☑ Türkiye
☑ Malaysia
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Germany
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United Arab Emirates

(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 materials, machining, and electronics.
[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

Our current climate risk management processes prioritize the areas of highest immediate materiality and data maturity, which center strictly on our impacts. Because our primary environmental levers involve carbon emissions, we have focused our resources on verifying a robust baseline of impact data across our global operations. Conducting a comprehensive evaluation of climate dependencies requires hyper-local, site-specific physical risk data across our upstream supply chain that is not yet fully mature. We are actively engaged in upgrading our climate scenario analysis capabilities to gather the localized data necessary to evaluate business-critical climate dependencies in future reporting cycles.
[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

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ EcoVadis

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Scenario analysis

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

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Tornado

☑ Wildfires

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

☑ 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 risk, please specify :Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF)

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) 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 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 identify, 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 identify, 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 assess 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

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ EcoVadis

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

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

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

☑ 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

Technology

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

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) 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 the discovery phase of assessing the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/ or opportunities from nature-related resources from our business operations. We are continuing to review 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

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ 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

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ 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) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

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 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 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

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Improving wastewater treatment processes/capacity

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Implementation of Best Available Techniques (BATs) for pollution control

☑ 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) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☑ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

☑ Reduction in pollutant concentration or load against a baseline

☑ 100% of wastewater treated

☑ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)

☑ Third-party audits and/or certification

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

RTX manages the risk of inorganic pollutants by maintaining site industrial wastewater permits, meeting requirements, and conducting annual program requirements reviews. Onsite treatment plants have operational and process controls as required by permit/regulation and documented preventive maintenance schedule. Sites sample wastewater discharge in accordance with permits/regulations. Onsite treatment and control systems are appropriate to control the constituents present in

untreated wastewater to meet regulatory/permit requirements. Sites inspect 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 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 via compliance with discharge permits/regulatory limits and reduction in pollutant concentration or load against a baseline. RTX strives for zero incidents and tracks all incidents with the goal of eliminating them.
[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 achieved the company goal to reduce water consumption by 10% in addition to the goal to implement 100% of 9 water reduction best management practices at our facilities by 2025. The best management practices included 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. In 2025, RTX continued to focus on reducing its water use by identifying and implementing water conservation projects. Projects included: 1) Mexicali, Mexico – Increased water recycling capacity to further offset potable water consumption in manufacturing processes. 2) Tanauan, Philippines - Made physical upgrades and operational improvements to cooling towers resulting in millions of gallons of water savings. 3) Kalisz, Poland - Implemented a closed-loop water treatment system giving the site the ability to reuse its process water thereby reducing make-up water requirements and reducing waste disposal. 4) Fullerton, CA - Reduced irrigation water use by xeriscaping a large portion of lawn replacing the green turf with native plants and mulch.
[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
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United States of America
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Germany
☑ Türkiye
☑ Singapore

(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 are expected to 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 $29M to $47M 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)

29000000

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

47000000

(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/mt CO2e. According to IHS Markit's Global Carbon Index, the weighted carbon price was $60.76 as of December 31, 2025. 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 by our Scope 1 emissions (2025 values) since that is the likely emissions scope that carbon pricing schemes will apply to. Low range: $55/mt CO2e x 523,985 (scope 1) mtCO2e is $29M per year. High range: $90/mt CO2e x 523,985 mtCO2e is $47M 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

30000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The estimated cost of responding to the risk in 2025 is estimated to be $30 million. This number represents the investments made in 2025 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. We achieved the company goal to reduce energy consumption by 6%, greenhouse gas reduction by 27%, and implemented 100% of 11 energy/GHG best management practices at our facilities by 2025. 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 2025 resulted in the completion of over 157 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
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United States of America
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Germany
☑ Türkiye
☑ Singapore

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

RTX has significant properties in approximately 22 countries, with approximately 450 significant properties comprising approximately 75 million square feet of productive space. Approximately 30% of our square footage related to our significant properties is leased, and 70% is owned. Approximately 70% of our square footage related to our significant properties is located in the United States. 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 on 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.

(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
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United States of America
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Germany
☑ Türkiye
☑ Singapore

(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 energy efficiency across the aviation value chain, the use of alternative energy sources and energy carriers, 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 timeline and performance, evolving government and customer requirements. 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 2025, 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 supported Air Transport Action Group's (ATAG's) "Fly Net-zero" goal to achieve industry-wide 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 provide greater fuel efficiency and reduced GHG emissions 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 system architectures. 3) Aircraft trajectory and ground operations improvements. Enabling fuel-efficient flight trajectories using advanced communications, navigation, surveillance, and air traffic management automation systems to follow near-optimal routes and vertical profiles during all phases of flight, which reduces delays, and fuel consumption. We are also building the systems and tools for airlines, airports and passengers 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* ☑ Fines ☑ Enforcement orders or other penalties	*RTX received both fines and enforcement orders for water related regulatory violations in 2025.*

[Fixed row]

(3.3.1) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

(3.3.1.1) Total number of fines

3

(3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

525611

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

1

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(3.3.1.5) Comment

RTX has significant operations in approximately 23 countries, with approximately 450 significant properties comprising approximately 75 million square feet of productive space. The fines occurred at three RTX locations with the largest fine, $458,211, incurred at a former Raytheon Company facility in Boulder, Colorado and was related to groundwater remediation activities.
[Fixed row]

(3.3.2) Provide details for all significant fines, enforcement orders and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in the reporting year, and your plans for resolving them.

Row 1

(3.3.2.1) Type of penalty

Select from:

☑ Fine

(3.3.2.2) Financial impact

458211

(3.3.2.3) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :United States, Boulder Colorado, South Platte River Basin

(3.3.2.4) Type of incident

Select from:

☑ Effluent limit exceedances

(3.3.2.5) Has this incident been resolved?

Select from:

☑ In the process of being resolved

(3.3.2.6) Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

Compliance Order on Consent (IC-254007-1) and Order for Civil Penalty (IP-251112-1) for wastewater discharge violations from discharge of groundwater to surface water at former Beech Aircraft facility in Boulder, CO. Long term corrective actions to ensure compliance are included in the Order on Consent.

Row 2

(3.3.2.1) Type of penalty

Select from:

☑ Fine

(3.3.2.2) Financial impact

66000

(3.3.2.3) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :United States, Santa Fe Springs, California, San Gabriel River Water

(3.3.2.4) Type of incident

Select from:

☑ Other non-compliance with permits, standards, or regulations

(3.3.2.5) Has this incident been resolved?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.3.2.6) Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

Los Angeles Regional Water Board NOV and proposed settlement offer ($66K) for late submittal of 2021, 2022,2023, 2024 and 2025 stormwater analytical results within 30 days of receiving the results. Site corrective actions implemented to ensure on time reporting of stormwater analytical results.

Row 3

(3.3.2.1) Type of penalty

Select from:

☑ Enforcement order

(3.3.2.2) Financial impact

0

(3.3.2.3) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :United States, Pueblo, Colorado, Arkansas River Basin

(3.3.2.4) Type of incident

Select from:

☑ Effluent limit exceedances

(3.3.2.5) Has this incident been resolved?

Select from:

☑ In the process of being resolved

(3.3.2.6) Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

City of Pueblo issued Consent Order and Significant Non-compliance related to selenium and sulfate wastewater exceedances. Ongoing corrective actions are being implemented to address wastewater issues.

Row 4

(3.3.2.1) Type of penalty

Select from:

☑ Enforcement order

(3.3.2.2) Financial impact

0

(3.3.2.3) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :United States, Pueblo, Colorado, Arkansas River Basin

(3.3.2.4) Type of incident

Select from:

☑ Other non-compliance with permits, standards, or regulations

(3.3.2.5) Has this incident been resolved?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.3.2.6) Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

City of Pueblo issued an Emergency Suspension Order requiring immediate cessation of all industrial discharges associated with visible oily globules and a strong solvent smell in the outfall discharge. Corrective actions were implemented to correct and prevent reoccurrence.
[Add 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 CCA - 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) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☑ Market-based

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

0

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

67.53

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

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

(3.5.2.11) Comment

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

RGGI - ETS

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

8.2

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☑ Market-based

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

0

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

42914.64

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.11) Comment

RGGI allowances associated with one Connecticut based co-generation facility. The true-up occurs every three years with the next true-up being 2027.

Switzerland ETS

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

0

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☑ Market-based

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

0

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

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

(3.5.2.11) Comment

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

UK ETS

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

0

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☑ Market-based

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

0

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

4.4

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

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

(3.5.2.11) Comment

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

Washington CCA - ETS

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

8.8

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☑ Market-based

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

0

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

13872

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

45051

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.11) Comment

Allowances associated with one Washington-based facility. The State of Washington is covering 100% of the credits because the facility is generating emissions below their baseline.
[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 the 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, increase water recycling rates, 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
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United States of America
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Germany
☑ Türkiye
☑ Singapore

(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 and reduced GHG emissions 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 system architectures. 3) Aircraft trajectory and ground operations improvements. Enabling fuel-efficient flight trajectories using advanced communications, navigation, surveillance, and air traffic management automation systems to follow near-optimal routes and vertical profile during all phases of flight, which reduces delays and fuel consumption. We are also building the systems and tools for airlines, airports and passengers 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 2025, 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, industry developments, and integrate this information into our business strategies. Listed below are examples of initiatives announced in 2025 relating to pursuing such opportunities: 1) Selected to lead the European Union's Clean Aviation program's Powerplant Hybrid Application Regional Segment (PHARES) project, which focuses on developing a hybrid-electric propulsion system for regional aircraft. Our goal is to create a demonstrator that can cut fuel use by up to 20% on typical regional flights. The system combines an upgraded PW127XT turboprop engine with our 250 kW electric motor, linked through an optimized gearbox and improved thermal management. In early 2025, Pratt & Whitney successfully ran the fully integrated setup – engine, motor and batteries – at full power, marking the first time the system operated using battery power alone. 2) Announced a new collaboration with ATR to explore technologies that could make regional turboprop engines more efficient and affordable to operate. The work will focus on improving thermal efficiency to reduce fuel use, using advanced materials to boost durability and reduce maintenance needs, and refining aerodynamics by better integrating the engine, nacelle and aircraft. 3) Delivered novel insights to JetBlue with the deployment of FlightAware Foresight®, a real-time flight-tracking tool that gives airlines accurate arrival and departure updates and alerts them to possible delays from weather, congestion or other issues. 4) Joined the Digital Alliance for Aviation to help advance predictive health monitoring solutions for airlines. 5) RTX co-leads multiple International Aerospace Environmental Group (IAEG) Working Groups to advance broad industry environmental solutions. This includes Work Group 1 (WG1), (WG3), (WG12).

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
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United States of America
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Germany
☑ Türkiye
☑ Singapore

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

RTX has 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 properties, fires, and sunlight reflected from the Earth's surface. 3) Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS) Evolution and Development (EED): 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 and 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. 6) Landsat Next Instrument Suite (LandIS): a new NASA program to provide multiple components to offer more advanced, higher resolution, and more frequent views of the earth environment.

(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 technology 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 its existing products and services while continually pursuing new applications and markets where they can be deployed. We also evaluate methods to enhance our products to meet emerging customer demands. A key element of RTX's strategy to realize this potential opportunity is to engage with customers, governmental agencies, trade associations, military experts, universities, and think tank organizations on potential future needs and requirements of existing and future customers. Additionally, RTX invests in R&D to further the scientific understanding of this field, 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.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

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

30000000

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

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

RTX spent nearly $30M implementing energy reduction projects in 2025. This represents about 7% of RTX's energy operating costs.
[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		
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes		
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Judged to be unimportant or not relevant*

[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

Text field [maximum 3,000 characters] 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 Sustainability Report and 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 2025, 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

☑ Chief Compliance Officer (CCO)

☑ 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		
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes		
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 goal to achieve net-zero carbon emissions in civil aviation by 2050.

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 :Executive 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 Executive 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 Executive 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 Executive 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 Executive VP convenes the necessary people and resources to resolve the issue. As part of the Senior Leadership Team of the company, the Executive 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 :Executive 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 Executive 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 Executive 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 Executive 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 Executive 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	Please explain
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	*No further explanation*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	*No further explanation*

[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 Environment, 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

RTX 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 Environment, 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

RTX 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

Yes

☑ 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

Policies related to the deployment of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF), including activities to enable engine operability and compatibility with advanced SAF formulations and hydrogen fuel.

(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

RTX regularly engages with policymakers through a variety of channels to advocate for regulations and policies that support industry goals to develop and deploy more sustainable aerospace technologies and products to enable our customers to meet their environmental and decarbonization goals. This includes polices that support the acceleration of SAF deployment and uptake, public-private partnership programs that support advanced engine technologies for increased efficiency and compatibility with advanced fuels including SAF and hydrogen, and programs that support advancements in aircraft systems to reduce weight and improve the efficiency of the air traffic management system. Examples of these include the U.S. Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development (THUD) appropriations bill for the FAA Continuous Lower Energy, Emissions, and Noise (CLEEN) program, the U.S. Commerce, Justice, Science (CJS) appropriations bill for the NASA Research and Technology Mission Directorate (RTMD), and multiple policies and programs related the European Union's Clean Aviation Joint Undertaking (CAJU) and the Single European Sky ATM Research Joint Undertaking. Additionally, Pratt & Whitney is an active member of ATAG, which recommends government and industry collaboration to advance policies that accelerate the development and deployment of sustainable aviation solutions including SAFs. ATAG strongly supports a robust SAF global policy framework to drive the rapid deployment of SAF needed to support the industry's goal of net zero carbon emissions 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

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

RTX is 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. 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

Row 3

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

Policies related to the development of sustainable aviation through increased fuel efficiency for next-generation regional 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

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Low environmental impact innovation and R&D

(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

☑ Europe

(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

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Provided funding or in-kind support

☑ Participation in voluntary government programs

☑ 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

Collins Aerospace is a board member of Clean Aviation Joint Undertaking (CAJU) which is the European Union's leading research and innovation programme for transforming aviation towards a sustainable and climate-neutral future. It is a European public-private partnership. European Partnerships such as the CAJU enable the European Commission and private industry to tackle Europe's most pressing challenges together. Through Horizon Europe, these partnerships bring public and private partners together to pool resources and address shared goals, such as the green and digital transition.

(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.

(4.11.2.11) 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

Global

☑ Other global trade association, 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

Global

☑ Other global trade association, 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

Aerospace Industries Association (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

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Voluntary initiative of private and public partners in the EU - Alliance for Zero-Emission Aviation (AZEA)

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

The Alliance for Zero-Emission Aviation (AZEA) has published a Roadmap for the deployment of hybrid, electric and hydrogen flights in Europe. The Roadmap proposes concrete objectives, identifies key requirements and allocates roles and responsibilities to the different public and private stakeholders.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ 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 Alliance for Zero-Emission Aviation (AZEA) has published a Roadmap for the deployment of hybrid, electric and hydrogen flights in Europe. The Roadmap proposes concrete objectives, identifies key requirements and allocates roles and responsibilities to the different public and private stakeholders.

(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 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Research organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Clean Aviation Joint Undertaking (CAJU) is the European Union's leading research and innovation programme for transforming aviation towards a sustainable and climate-neutral future. It is a European public-private partnership.

(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 Clean Aviation Joint Undertaking (CAJU) has the objectives to: to integrate and demonstrate disruptive aircraft technological innovations to decrease net emissions of greenhouse gases by no less than 30 % compared to 2020 state-of-the-art technology to support the European Green Deal and climate neutrality by 2050; to ensure that the technological and the potential industrial readiness of innovations can support the launch of disruptive new products and services for an entry-into-service by 2035, enabling 75% of the world’s civil aviation fleet to be replaced by 2050 in support of the European Green Deal. The aircraft developed will enable net CO2 reductions of up to 90% when combined with the effect of Sustainable Aviation Fuels, or zero CO2 emissions in flight when using hydrogen as energy source.

(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 voluntary sustainability reports

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Other, please specify **:metrics**

☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Climate-related targets
☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Pages 11, 16-20

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

2025-RTX-Sustainability-Report.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

RTX annual sustainability report outlines core environmental principles and metrics are grounded in our business strategy and align with corporate commitment to responsible growth.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Annual Report

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Other, please specify :metrics

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Pages 4-6, 9, 12

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

2025-RTX-Sustainability-Report.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

RTX annual sustainability report outlines core environmental principles and metrics are grounded in our business strategy and align with corporate commitment to responsible growth.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Annual Report

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Pages 15, 34 sustainable technologies; pages 18, 26 innovative products and services

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

2025 RTX Annual Report.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

RTX annual report outlines our investments, design and development of innovative and sustainable technologies, products, and services.
[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 two years

[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:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(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 tool. 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 influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

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 deployment of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) would have a positive impact on the company since SAF is largely recognized as the most important energy transition path to reducing CO2 emissions within the aviation industry and all 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 investigation, 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, 2025 and 2024, we had $0.8 billion reserved for environmental remediation. Environmental investigation, 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.

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

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

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 29 sites in 12 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 29 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 investigation, 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, 2025 and 2024, we had $0.8 billion reserved for environmental remediation. Environmental investigation, 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. 2025 was the final year for RTX to reach its publicly stated water consumption reduction goal of 10% from a 2019 baseline. At the start of 2025, RTX was 45M gallons behind the goal. To address the shortfall, RTX launched an enterprise-wide call to action. A cross-functional "tiger team" was formed, comprising experts from various disciplines, to identify and implement innovative solutions. The team developed 34 standardized water reduction actions, ranging from low and no-cost measures to more complex conservation efforts. The elements targeted cooling tower operations, irrigation practices, leak management programs, and water consumption in manufacturing processes. RTX achieved and exceeded its reduction goal.
[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.

(5.2.10) 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

(5.2.13) 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.

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

Publicly available goals for reduction against 2019 baseline. Refer to progress in the 2025 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% 2025: 27% 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% 2025: 6%

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.2.17) 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.

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

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

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 aspirational 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 our customers achieving this goal. 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 European Union 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

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

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

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Climate-related risks and opportunities associated with transitioning to lower emission technologies have influenced the company's R&D investment decisions. We are investing 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 2025, 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, and battery system to full power in the development of our Hybrid-Electric Flight Demonstrator project targeting up to 30% improved fuel efficiency compared to today's regional turboprops. 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 in future aircraft.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

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

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(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

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition 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

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(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) The acquisition of Dutch Thermoplastic Components (DTC) in 2021 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 for this environmental externality	Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality	Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality
Carbon	*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.*
Water	*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.*
Other	*Select from:*		

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality	Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality	Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality
	☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years		

[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

☑ Water

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

☑ Water

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 :Customers, 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 their 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 their 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 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 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 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

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).

(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.

(5.11.7.11) 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).

(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 a seat 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 (CAJU), 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, CAJU 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

One of the ways RTX measures the success of engagement with customers on climate issues is through the completion of deliverables through IAEG working groups. For example, In 2023 RTX co-led an IAEG work group to create a voluntary industry standard for sustainability engagement in the extended aerospace supply chain that encourages and assesses engagement on a broad range of sustainability topics including emissions reduction. RTX together with industry peers have been engaged since 2024 as co-leaders in IAEG Working Group 12 which is dedicated to developing an aerospace industry voluntary standard framework for the aerospace industry for Life Cycle Assessment LCA and potentially Environmental Product Declarations to assess product impact and measure and optimize product design for minimum environmental footprint, process efficiency and waste reduction. RTX supports industry publications like ATAG's Waypoint 2050 report, which outlines pathways, policies, and technologies to advance sustainable aviation and achieve carbon reduction goals. RTX measures the success of its partnership with key stakeholders involved in advancing its technology roadmap through successful project demonstrations of new technologies. The ultimate measure of success is supporting its 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.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(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.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(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

The sale of the Actuation and Flight Control business within our Collins segment completed in the third quarter of 2025, the sale of the Simmonds Precision Products business within our Collins segment completed in the fourth quarter of 2025.

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

The sale of the Actuation and Flight Control business within our Collins segment completed in the third quarter of 2025, the sale of the Simmonds Precision Products business within our Collins segment completed in the fourth quarter of 2025. All associated emissions were removed from RTX's GHG reporting boundary.
[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)

The sale of the Actuation and Flight Control business within our Collins segment completed in the third quarter of 2025, the sale of the Simmonds Precision Products business within our Collins segment completed in the fourth quarter of 2025. All associated emissions were removed from RTX's GHG reporting boundary. [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) Scopes recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

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

Scope 1: 599,211 Scope 2 (location-based): 1,143,420 Scope 2 (market-based): 1,162,215

(7.1.3.5) 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

☑ 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	*RTX reports 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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

599211

(7.5.3) Methodological details

2019 is the baseline year for RTX's 2030 GHG goals.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1143420

(7.5.3) Methodological details

2019 is the baseline year for the RTX's 2030 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)

1162215

(7.5.3) Methodological details

2019 is the baseline year for RTX's 2030 GHG goals.

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. RTX established that as the baseline for this category. Calculations are based on the International Aerospace Environmental Group’s (IAEG's) spend method methodology. RTX does not have a scope 3 goal.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.3) Methodological details

RTX does 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

RTX does not have a baseline year for this category.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.3) Methodological details

RTX does not have a baseline year for this category

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.3) Methodological details

RTX does 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

RTX does 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	*523985*	*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	*929071*	*758689*	*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)

9882646

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

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 2025, the IAEG tool updated its emission factor methodology to more recent sources. RTX uses the spend-based method to calculate the PGS and CG emissions for all suppliers based on the 2025 total spend.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

451953

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

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 2025, the IAEG tool updated its emission factor methodology to more recent sources. RTX uses the spend-based method to calculate the PGS and CG emissions for all suppliers based on the 2025 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)

274797

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) 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)

409246

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Other, please specify :Hybrid method

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

100

(7.8.6) 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 method. 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 February 2026. 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 shiptment was calculated and then mutiplied by the relevant emission factor per mode of transport. Freight ton-mile data are from Table 1-50 of the Bureau of Transportation Statistics, National Transportation Statistics (2024): 2022 data. Volume (TEU) emissions factor are from the Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) from March 2025. 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)

14798

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

This figure represents emissions associated with hazardous, non-hazardous regulated waste, and solid waste disposed of 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 (January 2025). 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)

115784

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

All the data RTX uses 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)

488438

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions were calculated in accordance with The GHG Protocol Scope 3 Technical Guidance, Chapter 7, Employee Commuting. RTX 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, remotely, or 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 site 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Products that are components and integrated into larger systems

(7.8.6) Please explain

RTX sells 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)

14925569

(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

(7.8.6) 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).

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) Please explain

RTX 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

RTX does not operate any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

RTX does not hold investments that would present a relevant impact to its Scope 3 emissions.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:
☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No other upstream emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:
☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

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:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

RTX 2025 GHG Emissions Assurance Statement.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

p.1-2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

☑ Other, please specify :AICPA (AT-C 210)

(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

RTX 2025 GHG Emissions Assurance Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

p.1-2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

☑ Other, please specify :AICPA (AT-C 210)

(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

RTX 2025 GHG Emissions Assurance Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

p.1-2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

☑ Other, please specify :AICPA (AT-C 210)

(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)

42416

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Several new renewable electricity pro-jects/contracts were initiated in 2025. In addition, a few existing renewable electricity projects increased the annual amount generated. The resulting market-based emissions associated with the additional renewable electricity was 42,416 mt CO2e, divided by our total emissions in 2024 of 1,409,597 mt CO2e resulted in a 3% reduction [(42,416/1,409,597) * 100 = -3%].*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10763

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Energy reduction and energy efficiency projects were implemented in 2025 reducing GHGs. See Q 7.55.1 for more details on the implemented projects. A total of 157 energy related projects were implemented relating to the energy efficiency of our buildings. The projects included: lighting, HVAC, boilers, chillers, compressed air, energy management measures, insulation, and others. The resulting market-based emission reduction was 10,763 mt CO2e, divided by our total emissions in 2024 of 1,409,597 mt CO2e resulted in a 0.8% reduction [(10,763/1,409,597) * 100 = -0.8%].*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12497

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In July 2025, we divested the Actuation business within the Collins Aerospace business unit. In September 2025, RTX also divested the Vergennes VT site within the Collins Aerospace business unit. The resulting market-based emission reduction was 12,497 mt CO2e, divided by our total emissions in 2024 of 1,409,597 mt CO2e resulted in a 0.9% reduction [(12,497/1,409,597) * 100 = -0.9%].*

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 mergers that affected the change in emissions.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

137314

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

9.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Business growth continued in 2025 particularly in the commercial aviation industry and defense segment. Company revenues increased by 9.7% from 2024 to 2025 and we assumed the revenue increase translated into approximately the same % increase in GHG emissions. Applying this percent increase to the 2024 total market-based emissions of 1,409,597 mt CO2e resulted in an increase of 137,314 mt in 2025 (9.7% x 1,409,597 = 137,314).

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 boundary that affected the change in emissions.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

134607

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

9.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The decrease in GHGs may have been a result of changes in physical operating conditions, such as changes in average temperatures and number of cooling days. RTX estimates these to be about a 9.9% decrease, resulting in -139,198 mt CO2e reduction (-9.9% x -1,409,597 = 139,198 mt CO2e).

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 that are unidentified that affected the change in emissions.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59363

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.8

(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. To evaluate the drivers of the GHG emission change from last year, we estimate the electric grid emission factors declined by an average of 6.8% from our 2024 Scope 2 market-based emissions of 867,368 mt CO2e resulting in 59,363 mt CO2e (-6.8% x 867,368 = -59.363 mt CO2e).
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities
	Select from:

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities
	☑ Not evaluated

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☑ Not evaluated	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☑ Yes, both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 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 selected gas)

476626

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

476626

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

924626

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

924626

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

755362

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

755362

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 20 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

12.14

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

340

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

58.42

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1636

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

47.28

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1324

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 20 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

3.19

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

846

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

10.6

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2809

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

7.56

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2003

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 20 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

15.74

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

30288

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 20 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ PFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

7.57

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

14563

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 20 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.06

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

1323

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 20 year)

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ NF3

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

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

0

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 20 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)

306

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

306

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

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

10

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

10

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14552

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

14899

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

14899

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

549

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

20627

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

20627

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

579

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

579

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1937

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

2241

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

1317

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1670

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

4988

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

4663

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1140

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

11822

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

11822

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

365

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

24283

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

24283

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

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

495

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

495

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

105

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

1555

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

1555

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6254

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

22352

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

22352

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

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

385

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

385

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

319

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

770

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

1025

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

953

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

382

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

56

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

76

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

28265

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

1389

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7716

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

90478

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

71529

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

275

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

43446

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

43446

Türkiye

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

827

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

2738

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

2738

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28

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

1614

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

1614

United Kingdom

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5720

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

7489

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

1151

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

377206

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

640618

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

523643
[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*	*208801*

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 2	*Pratt & Whitney*	*227373*
Row 3	*Raytheon*	*67275*
Row 4	*Corporate*	*20536*

[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*	*397401*	*338976*
Row 2	*Pratt & Whitney*	*298678*	*253285*
Row 3	*Raytheon*	*225464*	*158900*
Row 4	*Corporate*	*7528*	*7528*

[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)

523985

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

929071

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

758689

(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?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

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 facilities work on many products and components for many different customers. Plus, components of some customer products are manufactured, assembled and tested at different sites. Workflow at individual sites for individual customers vary throughout the year. Currently, there is no mechanism to track energy use from the specific equipment used in the manufacturing processes related to a specific product. Additionally, a sizable portion of RTX's GHG emissions are related to general heating and cooling of our sites (e.g., natural gas for heating, natural gas for co-generation operations, and electricity for air conditioning) and there is no feasible way to allocate these emissions to specific products or customers.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Multiple products are made at most sites, spanning many different customers. Most of the GHGs are energy related so they could not be allocated to individual products or customers.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ 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 facilities 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 allocates all energy use and process inputs to each of the tens of thousands of products produced annually, along with a method to link that system to individual customers. The development of this scheme is cost prohibitive. RTX plans to wait until improved methods and guidance are 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:* ☑ 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

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2445557

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

2445557.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

460321

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2264919

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

2725240.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

42111

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

42111.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

20432

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

20432.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

11340

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

11340.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

471661

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4773018

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

5244679.00
[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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

None consumed

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

None consumed

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

None consumed

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

None consumed

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4694

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

None consumed

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1968675

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

0

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

574165

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Includes the RTX total natural gas consumed 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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

472188

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

None consumed

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2445557

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

0

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

574165

(7.30.7.7) 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)

13142

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

11340

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

13142

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

11340

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

[Fixed row]

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

Australia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

463

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

463.00

Brazil

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

139

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

139.00

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

195807

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

195807.00

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37053.77

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

0

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

1671.55

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

0

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

38725.32

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

897

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

897.00

France

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34960

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

124

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

0

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

0

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

35084.00

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13152

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

570

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

904

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

0

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

14626.00

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16082

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

301

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

0

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

0

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

16383.00

Israel

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55531

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

55531.00

Japan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1063

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1063.00

Malaysia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2465

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2465.00

Mexico

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

60688.76

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

703.52

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

0

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

0

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

61392.28

Morocco

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

509

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

317

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

0

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

0

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

826.00

Netherlands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2699

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

3

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

0

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

0

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

2702.00

New Zealand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4021

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

4021.00

Philippines

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40477

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

40477.00

Poland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

129528

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

194

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

36313

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

0

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

166035.00

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

114240

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

5190

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

0

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

0

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

119430.00

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6698

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

6698.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3849

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3849.00

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38071

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

739

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

0

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

0

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

38810.00

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1915673.77

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

3164.89

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

23653.79

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

0

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

1942492.45
[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

9950

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Relates to 1 site in Virginia

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

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

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

35302

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Relates to 15 sites in the UK

Row 3

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

48475

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Relates to 3 sites in Oregon, Florida, and Maine

Row 4

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

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

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

6903

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Germany

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Relates to 2 sites in Germany

Row 5

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

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

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

265650

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Relates to 17 sites

Row 6

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Geothermal

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

38488

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ TIGR [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Philippines

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Relates to 1 site

Row 7

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

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

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

2622

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Relates to 1 site

Row 8

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

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

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

3433

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ NZECS [New Zealand]

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

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Relates to 1 site

Row 9

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

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

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

49500

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Poland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Relates to 4 sites
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000014

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

1282674

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

88603000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

17.1

(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

☑ Divestment

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The intensity decreased by 17.1% (Scope 1&2 emissions/revenue). Company revenues increased by approximately 9.7% from 2024 to 2025. Scope 1 and 2 market-based GHG emissions decreased by 9%. This is due to implemented emission reduction initiatives and continued procurement of renewable electricity in 2025. We completed 157 energy projects in 2025 and spent $30M related to increasing energy efficiency in our buildings and processes. In addition, we signed several new renewable energy projects/contracts in 2025, bringing the total number to 76 projects worldwide.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

7.13

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

1282674

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Number of employees

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

180000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

6

(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

☑ Divestment

☑ Other, please specify :Change in number of employees

(7.45.9) Please explain

The intensity decreased by 17.1% (Scope 1&2 emissions/revenue). Company revenues increased by approximately 9.7% from 2024 to 2025. Scope 1 and 2 market-based GHG emissions decreased by 9%. This is due to implemented emission reduction initiatives and continued procurement of renewable electricity in 2025. We completed 157 energy projects in 2025 and spent $30M related to increasing energy efficiency in our buildings and processes. In addition, we signed several new renewable energy projects/contracts in 2025, bringing the total number to 76 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)

599211

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

1162215

(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)

1761426.000

(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)

1497212.100

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

523985

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

758689

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

1282674.000

(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

181.20

(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

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 2025, RTX signed 11 new renewable contracts/projects, bringing the total number of our renewable projects to 76.

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)

599211

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

1162215

(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)

1761426.000

(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)

951170.040

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

523985

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

758689

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

1282674.000

(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

59.09

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(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.

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

RTX's decarbonization plan to achieve the GHG target includes the following key elements: 1) Reduce energy consumption through energy-related reduction and efficiency projects. In 2025, the company implemented 157 energy projects and invested over $30 million in those projects. 2) Conduct energy and GHG reduction assessments, surveys, Gemba walks, and off hour treasure hunts, to identify opportunities to reduce consumption/emissions. 3) Maintain a list of identified, ongoing, and completed energy/GHG projects supporting the GHG reduction roadmap, and track implementation. 4) Require all major sites to continue implemented energy/GHG best management practices (BMPs). These are proven processes and initiatives that help reduce energy use and emissions. As of the end of 2025, sites implemented 100% of BMPs. 5) Pursue renewable electricity projects both onsite and offsite. In 2025, we were involved in 76 projects/contracts around the globe, including 11 new projects signed in 2025. 6) Maintain a cross-functional, cross-business unit energy team (the Conserving RTX Energy & Water (CREW) team) to oversee the standardizing of policies and processes, assist in program implementation, and share best practices. 7) Track progress towards reducing GHG emissions to meet the company's reduction goals. Report results to management. 8) Track and report progress towards our 2030 GHG reduction goal. As of the end of 2025, we have reduced our GHG emissions by 27%, which is aligned with our 2030 decarbonization roadmap. We will continue to monitor our progress against our 2030 goal.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

(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

17

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

207.69

(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, it's related to the company's 2025 and 2030 GHG reduction targets.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Part of 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

The plan for achieving our 2025 renewable goal was to pursue numerous renewable projects both onsite and offsite. 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. We met our goal. In 2025, RTX signed 11 new renewable contracts/projects, bringing the total number of our renewable projects to 76. At the end of 2025, 17% of our electricity was from renewable sources, exceeding our 5-year goal of 10%.
[Add row]

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

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*76*	

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*14*	*5480*
Implemented	*168*	*53179*
Not to be implemented	*45*	

[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 energy efficiency in buildings initiative, 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 CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

10763

(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)

2657859

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

29957916

(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

Energy reduction projects.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other low-carbon energy consumption initiative, 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 CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

42416

(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 2025, 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 helped single-aisle aircraft operators save over 2 billion gallons of fuel and avoided more than 20 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 completing certification for the GTF Advantage engine, which will deliver additional fuel efficiency and CO2 savings and will be compatible with future specifications for 100% SAF.

(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 over 2 billion gallons of fuel and avoided more than 20 million metric tons of CO2 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 shipping, 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 monitor water inflow at non-manufacturing sites that use less than 1 million gallons of water annually or at locations where reliable measurement is not feasible. This includes leased spaces within multi tenant facilities or campuses where metering infrastructure is not under RTX's operational control. These exclusions align with RTX's internal environmental data management requirements and reflect the limited materiality and accessibility of water use data at such sites.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Small volume

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not collected and/or reported

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(9.1.1.8) Estimated volume of water the exclusion represents (megaliters)

182

(9.1.1.9) Estimated % of total water

5

(9.1.1.10) Please explain

RTX collects water use data from all manufacturing sites and from any other locations capable of measuring water consumption through meters, utility invoices, or engineering calculations, provided their annual inflow is 1 million gallons or greater. This includes municipal water, well water, other water sources, and recycled water. RTX does not collect or report water data from administrative offices or warehouse facilities that use less than 1 million gallons of water annually. Based on square footage assessments and comparison to known water use benchmarks at similar RTX office locations, the company estimates that these non reporting sites account for less than 3% of total RTX water consumption. For acquisitions and divestitures, RTX incorporates or removes water use data for the affected entity in both the current reporting year and the baseline year, where data are available. If water data for an acquired site are not available, RTX initiates data collection immediately and assigns the first full year of measured consumption to both the current reporting year and the baseline year.
[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:
☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

RTX measures water withdrawals primarily through water utility invoices, which provide total volumes sourced from third party suppliers. At certain locations, influent water meters are also used to directly measure withdrawal volumes. For on site well water or other non municipal sources, withdrawals are either metered internally or calculated using established flow rate methodologies. RTX requires monthly reporting of all water withdrawal volumes, submitted either by designated site personnel o

(9.2.4) Please explain

RTX measures and monitors water withdrawal volumes at 100% of reporting sites, consistent with the methodologies described in section 9.1.1. Water withdrawals are defined as the total volume of water sourced from third party suppliers, onsite well water, and recycled water obtained from external providers. All reporting sites track these withdrawals monthly within a centralized data management system. Withdrawals excluding recycled water constitute the metric used for RTX's corporate water reduction goal and are therefore subject to heightened monitoring and review.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawal volumes supplied by municipalities or other third party providers are determined using utility invoices. Withdrawals from on site wells and other non municipal sources are either metered internally or calculated using established flow rate methodologies. All sites are required to enter these data monthly into RTX's centralized EHS metrics database, either directly by site personnel or through a contracted utility bill management service.

(9.2.4) Please explain

RTX measures and monitors water withdrawal volumes by source at 100% of reporting sites, in accordance with the methodologies outlined in section 9.1.1. The company tracks three categories of withdrawals: (1) municipal water supplied by third party providers, (2) onsite well water and other non municipal sources, and (3) recycled or reused water obtained from external providers. All sites are required to report monthly water withdrawal data by source, either through designated site personnel or via a contracted utility bill management service.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

At four RTX sites, employee drinking water is supplied from onsite wells due to the absence of municipal water connections. All of these facilities measure and monitor water quality in full accordance with their operating permits and all applicable regulatory requirements. Permit conditions specify both the monitoring frequency and the required water quality parameters. Compliance testing is conducted through approved sampling, laboratory analysis, and chemical testing methods.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At four RTX sites, employee drinking water is supplied from onsite wells because municipal water service is not available. These facilities monitor and test water quality in full compliance with their operating permits and all applicable regulatory requirements. Permit conditions define the required monitoring frequency and the specific water quality testing parameters. RTX reports 100% because each of the four sites subject to water quality testing requirements conduct the mandated monitoring without exception. At all other RTX locations, drinking water is provided by third party municipal suppliers. These entities are responsible for ensuring that delivered water meets applicable quality standards; therefore, RTX does not perform independent water quality testing for municipal sources. However, at facilities where water quality is operationally critical—such as electronics and circuit board manufacturing—withdrawal water quality is continuously monitored to ensure process integrity.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

RTX uses an established estimation technique under which 75% of a site's total water withdrawal volume is assumed to be discharged, with the remaining 25% attributed to evaporation or process consumption. This estimation percentage was developed in consultation with an external expert and is consistent with industry benchmarks. Estimation is used because most sites do not have reliable systems for directly measuring discharge volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

RTX measures water discharge volumes annually at all reporting sites, in accordance with the methodology described in section 9.1.1. Discharges are primarily quantified using an established estimation technique under which 75% of a site's total water withdrawal volume is assumed to be discharged, with the remaining 25% attributed to evaporation or process consumption. This estimation percentage was developed in consultation with an external expert and is consistent with industry benchmarks. Estimation is used because most sites don't have reliable systems to directly measure discharge volumes. Where accurate discharge data is available—through third party wastewater providers invoices or other site specific measurement methods—these sites report actual discharge volumes monthly in RTX's centralized metrics database. Sites operating under water discharge permits measure and report discharge volumes in full accordance with permit requirements, including the mandated monitoring frequency.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

RTX uses an established estimation method to determine water discharge volumes by destination by tracking two pathways: 1) discharges to third party municipal wastewater treatment providers and 2) discharges to the environment. This estimation approach is based on analysis of historical RTX discharge destination data. Based on this analysis, RTX estimates that 91% of discharges is sent to third party municipal wastewater treatment facilities and remaining 9% is discharged to the environment.

(9.2.4) Please explain

RTX measures and monitors water withdrawal and discharge destination data at all reporting sites per the methodology in section 9.1.1. While all sites maintain awareness of their discharge destinations, most don't have reliable systems to directly measure discharge volumes. To address this, RTX employs an established estimation method to determine discharge volumes by tracking two pathways: 1) discharges to third party municipal wastewater treatment providers, and 2) discharges released to the environment (e.g. surface water). This estimation is based on analysis of historical RTX discharge data and estimates that approximately 91% of discharges is sent to third party municipal wastewater facilities, and remaining 9% is discharged to the environment. These estimates are applied annually across all reporting sites. Sites with water discharge permits, discharge volumes and destinations are monitored and measured in full compliance with permit conditions and regulatory requirements.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Sites that operate onsite wastewater treatment systems treat their wastewater prior to final discharge. Treatment methods vary by location and are defined in each site's wastewater discharge permit, which specifies the required physical, chemical, or other treatment processes. All treated wastewater volumes are tracked at the site level in accordance with permit conditions and applicable regulatory requirements.

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:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All RTX sites with onsite wastewater treatment plants monitor and measure effluent parameters in full accordance with the requirements set forth in their wastewater treatment permits and any other applicable regulations. Permit conditions specify the parameters to be tested, the required monitoring frequency, and the approved measurement methods. Although methods vary by site and parameter, effluent monitoring typically involves water sampling followed by analytical testing.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All RTX sites that operate onsite wastewater treatment plants monitor and measure effluent parameters in full compliance with the requirements specified in their wastewater treatment permits and any other applicable regulatory obligations. Permits define the parameters to be tested, the required monitoring frequency, and the approved measurement methods. While measurement methods vary by site and parameter, effluent monitoring typically involves water sampling followed by analytical testing. In many cases, samples are submitted to external certified laboratories for analysis. Monitoring frequency also varies but is commonly conducted on a monthly basis. The majority of RTX's water discharges are sent directly to third party municipal wastewater treatment facilities and do not require onsite treatment; therefore, these discharges are not subject to effluent parameter testing requirements.

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 RTX water discharges do not require onsite treatment and are sent directly to municipal sewer systems, where treatment is performed by the third party provider. Sites that are required under permit conditions or applicable regulations to monitor specific substances—such as nitrates or other priority parameters—conduct all mandated testing and maintain full compliance with their permits. This monitoring is performed at the site level and is not aggregated or 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:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Multiple methods are used to measure wastewater discharge temperature, including thermometers, data loggers, and various types of sensors. When specific measurement methods are prescribed in a site's wastewater discharge permit, those requirements are strictly followed. All RTX sites with onsite wastewater treatment plant discharges monitor effluent temperature whenever required by their permits or applicable regulations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All RTX sites with onsite wastewater treatment plants monitor and measure water discharges in accordance with the requirements specified in their wastewater treatment permits or other applicable regulations. These requirements may include monitoring and measuring effluent temperature. All RTX sites with wastewater treatment plants that are required to conduct temperature testing perform this testing in full compliance with permit or regulatory conditions, typically on a monthly basis. The majority of RTX's water discharges are sent directly to third party municipal wastewater treatment facilities and do not require onsite treatment; therefore, they are not subject to temperature monitoring requirements.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water consumption is calculated as total water withdrawals minus total water discharges. RTX measures withdrawals from third party sources using water utility invoices, and some sites also use influent water meters to directly measure volumes. Onsite well water and other non municipal withdrawals are either metered internally or calculated using established flow rate methods. Water discharge volumes are estimated at 75% of total withdrawals.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption is calculated as total water withdrawals minus total water discharges. RTX sites measure withdrawals from third party sources using water utility invoices, and some locations also use influent water meters for direct measurement. Onsite well water and other non municipal withdrawals are either metered internally or calculated using established flow rate methods. Water discharge volumes are estimated at 75% of total withdrawals. Site level withdrawal and discharge data are reported monthly into RTX's centralized data management system, and water consumption is tracked annually at the company level.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

RTX sites measure the volume of recycled or reused water obtained from third party providers using water utility invoices. This non potable water, sometimes referred to as 'grey' water, is tracked based on the quantities supplied by the external provider.

(9.2.4) Please explain

RTX measures and monitors recycled and reused water volumes at 100% of reporting sites, in accordance with the methodology described in section 9.1.1. Recycled/reused water is included as a standard monthly metric and reported in RTX's centralized EHS metrics database. Several sites receive recycled or reused water from third party providers—often municipal entities—in addition to potable municipal water or onsite well water. RTX encourages the use of recycled or reused water as an alternative to potable sources whenever feasible. Many sites also implement onsite recycling and reuse practices where practical, including optimizing cooling tower operations to maximize water reuse and installing process wastewater recycling systems or closed loop configurations to reduce overall 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 WASH services and other standards is assessed through the RTX compliance and assurance review process. This water aspect is monitored as frequently as necessary using methods required by law

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All RTX locations worldwide are required to maintain fully functioning WASH services in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The provision of these services is mandated in most jurisdictions and is universally required under RTX's corporate health and safety standards. Compliance with these requirements is evaluated through RTX's formal audit and assurance review process.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All RTX locations worldwide are required to maintain fully functioning Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services. The provision of these services is mandated by local regulations in most jurisdictions and is required in all cases under RTX's corporate health and safety standards. Where regulatory and corporate requirements differ, adherence to the more stringent requirement is mandatory. RTX maintains full compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and internal standards.
[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)

6318

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(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

RTX achieved its company goal to implement 9 water reduction best management practices at its facilities by the end of 2025, to help drive continuous improvement. RTX applies the following thresholds when characterizing changes in water withdrawal volumes: 0–5% as 'about the same,' 6–15% as 'higher' or 'lower,' and 16% or more as 'much higher' or 'much lower.' Using these thresholds, water withdrawals in 2024 were approximately 6.5% lower than in 2023. In 2025, RTX continued to see a recovery in the aerospace industry, which increased production related water use. To help offset these increases, RTX issued a corporate wide 'water alert call to action,' as described in Module 5.1.2. RTX seeks to counteract increases in business activity through investments in water conservation and water efficiency projects, and through implementation of standardized water best management practices across its operations. Recent projects include: 1. Mexicali, Mexico – Expanded water recycling capacity to reduce potable water consumption in manufacturing processes. 2. Tanauan, Philippines – Implemented physical upgrades and operational improvements to cooling tower systems, achieving significant water savings. 3. Kalisz, Poland – Installed a closed loop water treatment system enabling reuse of process water, reducing make up water requirements and waste disposal. 4. Fullerton, California – Reduced irrigation water use by replacing turf with native xeriscape plantings. RTX achieved its corporate goal to implement nine water reduction best management practices at all facilities by the end of 2025, as described in Module 10.1. These practices include: developing site water balances; maintaining leak management programs; implementing cooling tower management plans; installing internal flow meters; and installing low flow fixtures. Progress toward these goals was tracked at the site, business, and enterprise levels. Annual water withdrawal volumes are independently verified each year.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

4738

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(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

RTX applies the following thresholds when characterizing changes in water withdrawal volumes: 0–5% as 'about the same,' 6–15% as 'higher' or 'lower,' and 16% or more as 'much higher' or 'much lower.' Using these thresholds water discharges in 2025 were approximately 6.5% lower than in 2024. RTX determines facility level discharge volumes using an established estimation method in which 75% of total water withdrawals are assumed to be discharged. This approach aligns with industry standards and provides a consistent basis for evaluating changes in water consumption driven by business activity and water conservation measures. RTX's conservation efforts are guided by nine Water Best Management Practices. A key requirement is the development of a site specific water balance that identifies all water sources, uses, discharges, and associated volumes. Sites use this information to identify high use areas and prioritize reduction opportunities.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

1579

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(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

RTX applies the following thresholds when characterizing changes in water withdrawal volumes: 0–5% as 'about the same,' 6–15% as 'higher' or 'lower,' and 16% or more as 'much higher' or 'much lower.' Using these thresholds, water consumption in 2025 was approximately 6.5% lower than in 2024. RTX calculates total water consumption by subtracting total water discharges from total water withdrawals.
[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

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

2520

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

39.89

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

In 2023, RTX conducted a quantitative water stress assessment of its manufacturing facilities using the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct platform, supported by an independent third party consultant. Facility geocoordinates were mapped to associated hydrological basins, which were then evaluated across Aqueduct's defined water risk parameters. Consistent with industry practice, RTX applied the Baseline Water Stress (BWS) indicator as the primary determinant of water stress levels. Facilities were classified as water stressed if their basins were rated High or Extremely High under the BWS metric. In 2025 RTX water withdrawal data was used to update withdrawal volumes for previously identified water stressed sites. Many facilities in high stress basins utilize municipally supplied recycled water, on site recycling systems, or both. In addition, current reduction initiatives are targeting high stress high demand facilities. RTX projects total withdrawal volumes in these basins to decline over the next five years.
[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

A limited number of RTX manufacturing and non manufacturing facilities that withdraw more than one million gallons annually capture and utilize minor quantities of rainwater for operational purposes. The volumes involved are immaterial, and RTX does not monitor or quantify this source. In addition, several sites withdraw river water exclusively for non contact cooling applications.

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)

380

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

RTX applies the following thresholds when characterizing changes in water withdrawal volumes: 0–5% as 'about the same,' 6–15% as 'higher' or 'lower,' and 16% or more as 'much higher' or 'much lower.' Using these thresholds, withdrawals of renewable groundwater in 2025 were 12 percent lower than in 2024. These withdrawals were directly monitored at the facility level. The reduction is primarily attributed to increased operational awareness of water use and the implementation of targeted consumption reduction measures.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

RTX does not withdrawal 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 withdrawal water from this source.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

5938

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

RTX applies the following thresholds when characterizing changes in water withdrawal volumes: 0–5% as ‘about the same,’ 6–15% as ‘higher’ or ‘lower,’ and 16% or more as ‘much higher’ or ‘much lower.’ Using these thresholds, water withdrawals from third party sources in 2025 were 6 percent lower than in 2024. Approximately 94 percent of RTX’s total water supply is obtained from third party providers, making this source critical to its operations. Sites continue to implement measures to reduce overall withdrawal volumes. Where recycled or reclaimed water is available, facilities offset potable water use with reuse water, thereby decreasing operational dependence on potable supply.
[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)

405

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

RTX applies defined thresholds to characterize changes in water withdrawal volumes: 0–5 percent as “about the same,” 6–15 percent as “higher” or “lower,” and 16 percent or more as “much higher” or “much lower.” RTX facilities report water discharges on a monthly basis, and sites that discharge directly to the environment reported a 39 percent decrease compared with the prior reporting year. Facilities continue to implement withdrawal reduction measures, including the use of recycled or reclaimed water where available to offset potable supply and further reduce operational dependence on potable water.

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)

4333

(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 efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

RTX applies defined thresholds to characterize changes in water withdrawal volumes: 0–5 percent as “about the same,” 6–15 percent as “higher” or “lower,” and 16 percent or more as “much higher” or “much lower.” RTX facilities report water discharges on a monthly basis. Among the sites that discharge water to third parties, a 2 percent reduction was recorded compared with the previous reporting year. Facilities continue to implement measures to reduce overall water withdrawals, including the use of recycled or reclaimed water where available to offset potable supply and further reduce operational dependence on potable water.
[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 substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Some water related risks are present but are not assessed as having a substantive impact on the company. Section 2.4 provides the criteria used to determine substantive impact. RTX continues to implement water recycling technologies and closed loop systems where feasible. The company established a water reduction

goal supported by the implementation of nine water reduction best management practices (BMPs) at all facilities. These BMPs include: (1) developing a site specific water balance to characterize sources, uses, and discharges; (2) maintaining a leak management program; (3) implementing a cooling tower management plan; (4) installing internal flow meters; and (5) installing low flow fixtures. Progress toward both goals is tracked at the site, business, and enterprise levels. In 2025, RTX continued to advance water reduction initiatives through targeted investments and completion of conservation and efficiency projects, including: 1. Mexicali, Mexico – Expanded water recycling capacity to further offset potable water use in manufacturing. 2. Tanauan, Philippines – Implemented physical upgrades and operational improvements to cooling towers, yielding millions of gallons in water savings. 3. Kalisz, Poland – Installed a closed loop treatment system enabling reuse of process water, reducing make up water requirements and waste disposal volumes. 4. Fullerton, California – Reduced irrigation demand through xeriscaping, replacing turf with native vegetation and mulch. Water withdrawal data are independently verified annually. RTX expects withdrawal volumes over the next five years to decline as water reduction projects are implemented and additional conservation strategies are deployed.

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 substantive 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 RTX's 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)

88603000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

14023899.97

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

RTX reduced water withdrawals from municipal and groundwater sources by 14.3% between 2019 and 2025, surpassing the 2025 reduction target of 10%and making significant progress toward the new 2030 goal of a 15% reduction from the 2019 baseline. RTX expects withdrawal efficiency to continue improving as it invests in additional water reduction projects and advances broader 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

RTX is unable to provide the percentage 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

RTX is unable to provide the percentage 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) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity

☑ Lower water withdrawal/consumption than conventional processes

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

Products that significantly reduce water consumption during use.

(9.14.7) Please explain

Collins Aerospace, an RTX business, has developed and certified a low flow agile vacuum toilet for commercial aircraft. The system is OEM approved and award winning, weighing approximately nine pounds less than standard fixtures and reducing water consumption by 2.5 ounces per flush. The design enhances reliability and lowers total cost of ownership. Developed with input from airlines and maintenance personnel, it is the first product of its kind, delivering significant operating cost

reductions and improved performance. The agile toilet integrates with existing lavatory interface provisions and provides substantial weight, water, and cost savings relative to legacy and competing systems. In addition, it draws fewer amps per flush, reducing electrical load and improving component reliability.
[Fixed row]

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

Water pollution

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

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

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:
☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

RTX complies with all applicable permit and regulatory requirements. No target is required.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.2) Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance

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

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

All RTX facilities worldwide are required to maintain fully operational Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services. These services are mandated by local regulatory requirements in most jurisdictions and, without exception, by RTX's internal health and safety standards. Facilities are required to comply with the more stringent of the applicable requirements. RTX maintains full compliance with all relevant laws and regulations in every location where it operates.

Other

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

6941

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

6247

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

5949

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

143

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

None, alignment not assessed

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

RTX's 2025 water goal was to reduce potable water consumption by 10 percent from 2019 levels. By the end of 2025, RTX exceeded this target, achieving a 14.3 percent reduction. Potable water includes municipal supply and well water and excludes third party recycled or reclaimed water ("grey water"). The target applies to manufacturing facilities and all other sites capable of measuring water use with annual inflows of at least one million gallons. RTX estimates that facilities below this threshold represent less than 5 percent of total company water use.

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

RTX employed three primary mechanisms to achieve its 2025 potable water reduction target of 10% from a 2019 baseline. Throughout the goal cycle (2020–2025), RTX funded targeted water reduction projects designed to deliver measurable decreases in potable water consumption. In parallel, RTX pursued implementation of 9 water Best Management Practices which complemented these projects and strengthened water management performance. Early in 2025, increased business activity resulted in an additional 45M gallons of water demand. To counter this, RTX deployed a corporate wide "water alert call to action" as detailed in Module 5.1.2 directing facilities to accelerate conservation actions. By year end 2025, RTX not only met its 10% reduction target but achieved a 14.3% reduction. To sustain and enhance this progress, RTX established a new goal of 15% reduction by 2030. This target will guide continued conservation efforts as RTX experiences significant organic growth.

(9.15.1.16) Is this a science-based target according to SBTN?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

RTX's 2025 water reduction goal consisted of decreasing potable water withdrawals by 10% between 2019 and 2025. Potable water includes withdrawals from third-party providers and on site wells and excludes third-party recycled or 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 consumption– total volume

(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 set a public goal for reducing water consumption 10% by 2025 from a 2019 baseline and achieved this goal with a 14% reduction. 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)

RTX 2025 Water Assurance Statement.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Scope 1 and 2 as reported in modules 7.9, 7.9.1 and 7.9.2

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Attestation Standards (AT-C Section 105 & 210/205) established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)

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

RTX set a public goal for reducing GHG emissions (market-based) 15% by 2025 from a 2019 baseline and achieved this goal with a 27% reduction. RTX realizes the importance to stakeholders in having independent verification on the accuracy of the GHG emissions quantity reported and on the underlying systems and processes used to collect analyze and review the information. The GHG emissions assurance followed standard procedures and guidelines for third-party assurance in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements.

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

RTX 2025 GHG Emissions 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

Executive 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 to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:
☑ No