



Report of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Directors of RTX Corporation

We have reviewed the accompanying management assertion of RTX Corporation that the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions metrics for the year ended December 31, 2025 in management's assertion are presented in accordance with the assessment criteria set forth in management's assertion. RTX Corporation's management is responsible for its assertion and for the selection of the criteria, which management believes provide an objective basis for measuring and reporting on the metrics. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on management's assertion based on our review.

Our review was conducted 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*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether any material modifications should be made to management's assertion in order for it to be fairly stated. The procedures performed in a review vary in nature and timing from, and are substantially less in extent than, an examination, the objective of which is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether management's assertion is fairly stated, in all material respects, in order to express an opinion. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Because of the limited nature of the engagement, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an examination been performed. We believe that the review evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

We are required to be independent and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with relevant ethical requirements related to the engagement.

The firm applies the Statements on Quality Management Standards established by the AICPA.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment. In performing our review, we performed inquiries, performed tests of mathematical accuracy of computations on a sample basis, reviewed supporting documentation in regard to the completeness and accuracy of the data comprising the metrics on a sample basis, and performed analytical procedures.

GHG emissions quantification is subject to significant inherent measurement uncertainty because of such things as GHG emissions factors that are used in mathematical models to calculate GHG emissions, and the inability of these models, due to incomplete scientific knowledge and other factors, to accurately measure under all circumstances the relationship between various inputs and the resultant GHG emissions. Environmental and energy use data used in GHG emissions calculations are subject to inherent limitations, given the nature and the methods used for measuring such data. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in materially different amounts or metrics being reported.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to RTX Corporation's management assertion in order for it to be fairly stated.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

February 27, 2026



RTX GHG Management Assertion

With respect to the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions metrics presented in Table 1 for the year ended December 31, 2025 (collectively the “metrics”), RTX Corporation (RTX, or the Company) is responsible for the completeness, accuracy, and validity of these metrics. Management asserts that the metrics are presented in conformity with the assessment criteria set forth below, which we believe provides an objective basis for measuring and reporting on the metrics.

Organizational Boundary:

RTX uses the operational control approach to account for and report the GHG emissions of its operations worldwide. This approach includes joint ventures where RTX has greater than 50% interest. The boundary includes company facilities (owned and leased), vehicles (owned and leased), aircraft (owned and leased), and product development and testing. Emissions from facilities and business operations acquired or divested from the portfolio during the reporting year are incorporated into or removed as of the beginning of the current reporting year and the baseline reporting year.

GHG Emissions Statement:

Data and information supporting Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are based on a combination of actual data and estimates. Data from December 2024 is used as a proxy for December 2025 across all emission sources. Further description of GHG emissions calculation approach follows. Approximately 12.3% of reported Scope 1 GHG emissions, 9.4% of Scope 2 GHG emissions Location-based and 10.1% of Scope 2 GHG emissions Market-based were estimated.

Table 1: Metrics - GHG emissions

GHG Emissions Metrics	Definition of Metric	Metric Quantity (for the year ended 2025) (metric tons of CO ₂ e (mtCO ₂ e))
Scope 1 GHG emissions	Direct GHG emissions from stationary fuel and mobile fuel consumption, process emissions, fugitive emissions, and on-site electricity generation systems	523,985
Scope 2 GHG emissions Location-based	Indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, district heating, cooling, and steam, using the location-based method.	929,071
Scope 2 GHG emissions Market-based	Indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, district heating, cooling, and steam, using the market-based method.	758,689

GHG emissions metrics assessment criteria:

- RTX considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development’s (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition, and the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (together the “GHG Protocol”) to guide the criteria to assess, measure, and report the metrics.
- GHG emissions quantification is subject to significant inherent measurement uncertainty because of such things as GHG emissions factors that are used in mathematical models to calculate GHG emissions, and the inability of these models, due to incomplete scientific knowledge and other factors, to accurately measure under all circumstances the relationship between various inputs and the resultant GHG emissions. Environmental and energy use data used in GHG emissions calculations

are subject to inherent limitations, given the nature and the methods used for measuring such data. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques may result in materially different amounts or metrics being reported.

- GHG emissions are expressed in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) and rounded to the nearest whole unit. Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions are inclusive of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), and refrigerants such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).
- GHG emissions are adjusted to CO₂e using Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC's) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year), unless otherwise noted.
- Emissions data by individual gas is not disclosed as a majority of CO₂e relates to CO₂. CO₂e emissions are calculated by multiplying actual or estimated activity data (e.g., energy consumption, refrigerant gas loss) by the relevant emission factor and/or GWP. Emission factors are reviewed annually and updated where applicable. The year in parenthesis for the emission factor and applicable data input sources indicates the publication year. Refer to the Schedule of Emission Factors for emission factors applied by source and scope.

Scope 1 Emissions Sources

Stationary fuel consumption

- Stationary equipment fuel includes natural gas, propane, butane, distillate oil #2, distillate oil #4, kerosene type jet fuel (stationary), sustainable aviation fuel (stationary), gasoline, and diesel. This activity includes the cogeneration systems that several facilities operate. Consumption is based upon each fuel type usage obtained from third-party support such as utility bills, fuel bills, invoices, or delivery receipts where available.
- If third-party support is not collected or not available, natural gas consumption is estimated based on historical data for the facility or the intensity factor published by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) in Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) (2022).

Mobile fuel consumption

- Aviation fuel: Consumption is based upon aviation fuel (kerosene type jet fuel or aviation gasoline) usage from third-party fuel receipts, flight logs, and invoicing.
- Motor vehicle fuel: Consumption is based on motor vehicle fuel (gasoline or diesel) usage from company issued gas cards, or the miles driven from odometer readings.

Process emissions

- Process emissions include material and compounds used in the production of goods, experimental tests, and repair and overhaul services based on purchase records.

Fugitive emissions

- Fugitive emissions include HFCs, PFCs, and other refrigerant blends.
- The emissions associated with building refrigerants are estimated annually. Refrigerant emissions are calculated based on the total square footage of air-conditioned building space that the Company owns or leases. RTX estimates building refrigerant emissions by applying standard refrigerant charge and annual leakage rate assumptions to the Company's total air-conditioned building space.
- Refrigerants used in production and testing equipment are tracked and reported based on purchase records.

On-site electricity generation systems

- Electricity generated by on-site photovoltaic systems is assumed to be consumed on-site by RTX facilities and not exported or sold to the grid. These systems have zero direct greenhouse gas emissions from electricity generation.

Scope 2 Emissions Sources

Purchased electricity

- Electricity consumption is obtained from third-party utility bills or landlord reports, where available.
- If third-party support is not collected or not available, electricity consumption is estimated based on historical data for the facility or the intensity factor published by the U.S. EIA in CBECS (2022).
- Electricity from renewable sources is obtained through Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and Guarantees of Origin (GOs) via (i) power purchase agreements (PPAs), (ii) utility programs with suppliers (U.S., England, Scotland, Philippines, Italy, France, Germany, Indonesia, and New Zealand), or the (iii) direct unbundled purchase of RECs (U.S) and GOs (Poland).
- The environmental attribute certificates (e.g., RECs, GOs) applicable to 2025 have been or will be retired by RTX or on RTX's behalf in accordance with the providers' schedule.

Other purchased utilities

- Certain facilities purchase district heating, cooling, and/or steam from a third-party for use in their operations. Utility bills and invoices are used to track the quantities purchased. The methodology for quantifying GHG emissions is as follows:
 - Cooling assumes the energy source to be electricity.
 - District heating assumes the energy source to be natural gas.
 - Steam assumes the energy source to be coal.

Schedule of Emission Factors

GHG Emissions Scope	Emissions Source and locations	Emission Factor Source
Scope 1 GHG emissions	Stationary fuel and mobile fuel	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2025 Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2025)
	Process emissions and fugitive emissions	IPCC Climate Change 2013 WG I Fifth Assessment Report- (AR5) (2013) U.S. EPA 2025 Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2025)
	On-site electricity generation systems	Not applicable, no emissions associated with activity
Scope 2 GHG emissions Location-based	Purchased electricity - Australia	Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water: Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors For individuals and organizations estimating greenhouse gas emissions (2024)
	Purchased electricity - Canada	National Inventory Report 1990–2022: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada (2024)
	Purchased electricity - United States	U.S. EPA eGRID 2023 factors by subregion (2025)

GHG Emissions Scope	Emissions Source and locations	Emission Factor Source
	Purchased electricity - Rest of World	International Energy Agency (IEA) Emissions Factors 2024 (2024)
	Other purchased utilities (cooling)	Same as the Purchased electricity emission factors
	Other purchased utilities (steam and district heating)	U.S. EPA 2025 Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2025)
Scope 2 GHG emissions Market-based (where not covered by RECs or GOs)	Purchased electricity - Europe	Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) European Residual Mixes 2023 (2024)
	All other emissions sources and locations	Same as the Scope 2 GHG emissions location-based emission factors