Global Climate Change Policy

Intel's Global Climate Change Strategy

Intel believes that global climate change is an environmental, economic, and social challenge with the potential to impact its business operations, customers, communities, stockholders, and other stakeholders. Mitigating the company's climate impact and responding effectively to the risks and opportunities presented by a changing climate is essential to Intel maintaining and growing long-term value. By its nature, climate change is a global problem that defies simple "silver bullet" solutions or contributions by a narrow group of countries or a few industry sectors. Addressing climate change requires broad leadership by both the public and private sectors, including alignment to globally recognized roadmaps and standards.

Intel's Climate Policy Guiding Principles

Intel seeks to both reduce its own footprint and support its customers and other value chain partners to reduce their footprint[1]. Intel takes action to measure, reduce, and report on its climate "footprint"—the emissions resulting from operations, supply chain, and use of Intel products.

Climate Risk Planning and Disclosures

Intel has assessed its own climate-related risks and has identified actions to mitigate risks. The ongoing assessment of climate-related risks informs changes to Intel's climate strategy, goals, and disclosure practices. Intel uses scenario analysis to assess the potential impacts of climate-related risks and identification of opportunities associated with taking strong climate action and employs a variety of climate-related assessments and scenarios across multiple aspects of its business. More information on Intel's climate risk assessment and mitigation measures can be found in our Climate Transition Action Plan.

Intel is committed to reporting on its climate change and other policy-related activities, including oversight processes and engagement with trade associations. More information

[1] For more information about Intel's net-zero GHG commitments and progress, refer to the annual Corporate Responsibility Report and Climate Transition Action Plan.

about Intel's climate policies, goals, actions, and results can be found in the annual Corporate Responsibility Report.

Operations

For more than two decades, Intel has invested in reducing the direct GHG emissions from its operations through energy conservation, renewable electricity, GHG abatement, process optimization, and chemical substitution.

Manufacturing Process: The semiconductor manufacturing process requires the use of fluorinated gases (F-gases), many of which have high global warming potentials (GWP). The semiconductor industry—led by Intel—has dramatically reduced its F-gas emissions over time, even as the industry has grown significantly. To reach Intel's net-zero ambitions, industry-wide research and development is needed to develop new GHG abatement technologies and F-gas alternatives. Many uses of F-gases still require novel innovation, which will require sufficient time to conduct research for alternatives. There is promising research under way into alternatives to F-gases, potentially by replacing with lower GWP gases.

Energy Conservation: Intel incorporates energy efficiency into its manufacturing operations, including HVAC upgrades, heat recovery projects, lighting, and energy-efficient design and equipment selections at its new factory construction projects. Intel has implemented an ISO 50001 certified Energy Management System across all its manufacturing operations and through its Energy Policy, incorporates energy efficiency into design and manufacturing operations and drives continuous energy efficiency improvements including HVAC upgrades, heat recovery and LED lighting.

Renewable Electricity: Currently, Intel's renewable electricity is either directly purchased through Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) or local electricity grids, purchased as Renewable Energy Credits (RECs), or generated from on-site renewable and alternative electricity installations.

Supply Chain

Intel's supply chain plays a vital role in reaching its net-zero ambitions, both in its manufacturing processes and throughout the semiconductor industry. By collaborating with suppliers and participating in industry consortia focused on climate change mitigation and adaptation, Intel seeks to reduce GHG emissions and minimize climate-related supply chain risks.

Products and Customers

Intel focuses on increasing the positive impact of its products by leveraging opportunities for Intel technologies to enable other sectors of the economy to reduce their climate and energy footprints, further supporting its customers to meet their climate-related goals.

ICT-enabled energy efficiency: Information and communications technology (ICT) can be a significant part of the climate solution by deploying technology solutions to help other industries reduce their footprints. This can be accomplished through the "intelligent efficiency" benefits of investments in smart technologies. Examples of "smart" ICT-enabled solutions include building energy management systems, Internet-of-Things (IoT) sensors that can reduce the energy consumption of industrial processes, and electric grid controllers that enable greater incorporation of renewable energy.

Mitigation and adaptation: To address climate change impacts, governments, industry, and civil society need to focus on both mitigation (reducing new loadings) and adaptation (dealing with already-initiated climate effects). The use of ICT can be a key tool in helping countries and communities prepare for and adapt to climate change. Intel, for example, makes a variety of silicon-based technologies to "harden" the electricity grid, making it more resilient to extreme climate events and enabling greater grid integration of renewable electricity sources.