Comcast Corporation - Climate Change 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Comcast Corporation is a global media and technology company with three primary businesses: Comcast Cable, NBCUniversal and Sky. Our operations span the following business segments:

· Cable Communications: Consists of the operations of Comcast Cable, which is a leading provider of broadband, video, voice, wireless, and other services to residential customers in the United States under the Xfinity brand; we also provide these and other services to business customers and sell advertising.

· Media: Consists primarily of NBCUniversal's television and streaming platforms, including national, regional and international cable networks; the NBC and Telemundo broadcast networks, NBC and Telemundo owned local broadcast television stations; and Peacock.

· Studios: Consists primarily of NBCUniversal's film and television studio production and distribution operations.

· Theme Parks: Consists primarily of our Universal theme parks in Orlando, Florida; Hollywood, California; Osaka, Japan; and Beijing, China.

· Sky: Consists of the operations of Sky, one of Europe's leading entertainment companies, which primarily includes a direct-to-consumer business, providing video, broadband, voice and wireless phone services, and a content business, operating entertainment networks, the Sky News broadcast network and Sky Sports networks.

Our other business interests consist primarily of the operations of Comcast Spectacor, which owns the Philadelphia Flyers and the Wells Fargo Center arena in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and other business initiatives.

Unless otherwise specified, references to "Comcast," "our company," "we," "us," and "our" in the responses reflect information for Comcast Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. References to Comcast Cable, NBCUniversal and Sky refer to information that is applicable only to such business.

In addition, this report includes estimates, projections and statements relating to our business plans, objectives and expected operating results and statements regarding ESG-related plans and goals that are "forward looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These forward-looking statements generally are identified by the words "believe," "project," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "intend," "potential," "strategy," "future," "opportunity," "commit," "plan," "goal," "may," "should," "could," "will," "would," "will be," "will continue," "will likely result" and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and assumptions that are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially. In evaluating these statements, you should consider various factors, including the risks and uncertainties we describe in the "Risk Factors" sections of our Forms 10-K and 10-Q and other reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

The inclusion of forward-looking and other statements in this report that may address our corporate responsibility initiatives, progress, plans and goals is not an indication that they are necessarily material to investors or required to be disclosed in our filings with the SEC. Such statements may contain estimates, make assumptions based on developing standards that may change and provide aspirational goals and commitments that are not intended to be promises or guarantees. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements or such other statements, which speak only as of the date they are made. We undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking or such other statements, whether because of new information, future events or otherwise.

As it relates to meeting our carbon neutral goal, and the decarbonization goals of society at large, there are myriad challenges that will need to be overcome. These challenges include certain factors beyond our control, including political, economic, regulatory and geopolitical conditions, the evolution of carbon offset markets, and limited large-scale public- and private-sector investments and innovations in technology and infrastructure. For example, a widescale clean energy transition will require expanded policies and market mechanisms, enhanced grid resiliency, and greater energy innovation. In addition, most next-generation technologies beyond renewables are still too costly for large-scale deployment or are not yet available. For example, certain types of electric vehicles, such as the bucket trucks used in our operations, do not exist today and may not be manufactured for years to come.

Visit www.comcastcorporation.com for more information about our company.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bermuda
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Denmark
Ecuador
Egypt
France
Germany
Guatemala
Honduras
Hong Kong SAR, China
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Switzerland
Taiwan, China
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	CMCSA

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	While active risk management is primarily the responsibility of our management, our Board understands the significant risks facing our company, including those related to relevant ESG issues, and exercises, as a whole and through its committees, an appropriate degree of risk oversight. Our management, with involvement and input from our Board, performs an annual companywide enterprise risk management ("ERM") assessment to identify key risks and to manage and mitigate the significant strategic, operational, and legal risk areas for our company. Our executive management team has the overall responsibility for, and oversight of, this process, and an ERM steering committee composed of legal, financial, and business executives manages the process, with one or more senior business executives then monitoring and managing each of the identified risks. Regular business presentations and discussions throughout the year at the Board or its committees highlight significant relevant risks and exposures, including those listed below as core enterprise risks identified through our ERM process. Our Board and its committees review matters that may relate to climate change in a variety of ways, including: • The Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee, as noted in its charter, periodically reviews and assesses the Company's annual Impact Report and the Company's significant environmental and social (E&S) issues, risks and trends. • The Audit Committee, as noted in its charter, reviews the Company's policies, practices and assessments with respect to significant business risks relating to business continuity (such as those risks arising from severe weather events). • The Board oversees risks associated with the Company's reputation, which may include the Company's climate-related activities, and as appropriate reviews our climate-related strategies and initiatives.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies	<Not Applicable>	As noted earlier, our Board and its committees exercise their respective roles in strategy and risk oversight and oversight of ESG matters in a variety of ways, including the following that may relate to climate change: • The Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee, as noted in its charter, periodically reviews and assesses the Company's annual Impact Report and the Company's significant environmental and social (E&S) issues, risks and trends. • The Audit Committee, as noted in its charter, reviews the Company's policies, practices and assessments with respect to significant business risks relating to business continuity (such as those risks arising from severe weather events). • The Board oversees risks associated with the Company's reputation, which may include the Company's climate-related activities, and as appropriate reviews our climate-related strategies and initiatives.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Other, please specify (See Explanation)	Our Board seeks, and each of our directors possesses, key attributes that we deem critical in being a director, including strong and effective decision-making, communication and leadership skills; high ethical standards, integrity and values; and a commitment to representing the long-term interests of our shareholders. In identifying and evaluating director candidates, the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee of our Board considers an individual's professional knowledge, business, financial and management expertise, industry knowledge, entrepreneurial background and experience, as well as applicable independence requirements. The Committee also gives significant consideration to the current composition and diversity of our Board, including with respect to skills, age, backgrounds, experiences, perspectives, viewpoints and gender and racial and ethnic representation. In evaluating director candidates and current directors for renomination to the Board or reappointment to Board committees, the Committee also assesses the current challenges and needs of the Board and each Board committee and the specific director qualifications and skills needed to oversee and address the current issues facing our company. In addition, as set forth in our Corporate Governance Guidelines and committee charters, the Board and its committees have access to management and have the authority to retain, obtain advice from, oversee and terminate outside advisors to assist them in fulfilling their duties, including accessing any resources on climate-related issues that they deem necessary.

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Sustainability committee	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Annually

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

Comcast has two management committees that oversee governance of environmental sustainability for the enterprise – a senior executive level committee and an operational committee. The Executive Environmental Committee, chaired by Comcast's Chief Financial Officer, Chief Legal Officer, and Chief Administrative Officer, meets periodically with members of the Environment Operating and Governance Committee (EOGC) to assess and manage climate-related risks and opportunities and review and approve environmental sustainability strategy, targets, and results. The EOGC, chaired by Comcast's SVP of Corporate Strategy and Environmental Sustainability, defines strategies across our businesses to address climate-related risks, realize climate-related opportunities, and prioritize activities from a financial planning perspective that will have the most significant impact to help us attain our 2035 carbon neutral goal. This committee is comprised of executives from each business unit and across multiple functions including procurement, strategy, finance, accounting, legal and other operational functions. In addition, each business (Comcast Cable, NBCUniversal and Sky) has developed their own tailored climate-related strategies and initiatives given the nature of their respective businesses, which are also reviewed and discussed at the EOGC.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	For the Corporate Executive Team and other corporate employees who receive an annual cash bonus, a portion of the annual cash bonus is dedicated to the Company's stakeholder and sustainability initiatives, which include environmental initiatives. Also, individual incentives are provided to certain employees in environmental sustainability-related functions.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Behavior change related indicator	For the Company's named executive officers for SEC reporting purposes, who receive annual cash bonuses, 15% of that bonus is dedicated to stakeholder and sustainability initiatives, which include environmental initiatives.
Other, please specify (Facility Managers)	Monetary reward	Efficiency project	For staff members who have energy efficiency objectives as part of their personal objectives, achievement of those goals is reflected in each employee's overall compensation.
Other, please specify (Corporate Employees)	Monetary reward	Behavior change related indicator	For all corporate employees who receive annual cash bonuses, including the Company's named executive officers for SEC reporting purposes, 15% is dedicated to stakeholder and sustainability initiatives, which include environmental initiatives.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	
Medium-term	3	10	
Long-term	10	30	

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Comcast defines substantive financial or strategic impact using a definition of financial materiality for purposes of federal securities laws – whether there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider the information important in deciding how to vote or make an investment decision or, put another way, if providing (or not providing) such information would significantly alter the total mix of information made available.

Through our annual Enterprise Risk Management assessment process, senior leaders evaluate the likelihood and impact of possible climate-related risks, such as severe weather events and their impact on our revenue, operations and business continuity, and other financial planning impacts. This process contextualizes substantive financial impact at our consolidated enterprise level, and such climate-related risks are analyzed based on the same criteria used to assess the materiality of other types of risks to our business.

At present, we do not expect that the financial impact of attaining our 2035 carbon neutral goal for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions would have a material impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition. We also believe that, as of the date hereof, climate change has not had a direct or indirect material effect on our overall business, results of operations or financial condition. We have nonetheless provided responses to certain questions below solely for purposes of additional transparency.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term

Description of process
Climate-related risks are identified and assessed as part of the Company's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Long-Range Planning (LRP) processes. The annual ERM process is driven by the Company's ERM Committee, comprised of executive leadership across Comcast's businesses (Comcast Cable, NBCUniversal and Sky) and co-chaired by the Chief Financial Officer and Chief Legal Officer. This Committee is responsible for identifying those risks that are most impactful to the Company and ensuring that mitigation strategies are identified and operationalized. The Comcast Audit Committee has oversight for the Company's ERM process, and oversight for the resulting risks and mitigations is provided by the full Board of Directors. Risk identification and mitigation is iterative, including the scenarios that are modeled and considered for strategic investment as part of the Company's LRP cycle. (The LRP process occurs over several months annually, and is used to model, plan and budget all aspects of the company in detail over a 5 year (short-term and medium-term) horizon.) The combination of the ERM and LRP processes determine which mitigation activities for the Company's most impactful long-term risks are prioritized for short-term and medium-term funding. As mitigation strategies are planned and funded as part of the LRP and budget process, the results feed into the plans of the Company's Internal Audit function, who independently validates progress in the general course of its audit work. Within the Company's ERM process, environmental risks are not stand-alone ERM risks given the overall nature of our business. Instead, environmental-related risks are reflected within some of the Company's top risks. For example, the Company's Business Continuity Risk includes crisis planning, preparedness/testing and response across a variety of events, including weather events (hurricanes, floods, wildfires), natural disasters (earthquakes and tsunamis), pandemics, wide-spread power outages, supply chain disruption and cyber-attacks. Because risk management is considered an integral part of Company operations, environmental aspects of top ERM risks are managed by the same operational owners responsible for mitigating the specific ERM risks. This approach allows environmental issues to be considered alongside other operational factors when determining mitigation strategies and prioritization.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Annually

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
Our Environment Operating and Governance Committee (EOGC), which is chaired by Comcast's SVP of Corporate Strategy and Environmental Sustainability, defines strategies across our businesses to address climate-related risks, realize climate-related opportunities, and prioritize activities from a financial planning perspective that will have the most significant impact to help us attain our 2035 carbon neutral goal. This committee is comprised of executives from each business unit and across multiple functions including procurement, strategy, finance, accounting, legal and other operational functions. In addition, each business (Comcast Cable, NBCUniversal and Sky) has developed their own tailored climate-related strategies and initiatives given the nature of their respective businesses, which are also reviewed and discussed at the EOGC. The EOGC is developing an environmental and climate-related risk assessment process including discussion, identification, prioritization and assessment of the environmental risks across short, medium and long-term time horizons that are important to us, even if these risks are not significant to our overall company, operations or financial condition, and the risk mitigation activities that occur in the normal course of our business. These include discussions of physical risks, transition risks and other environmental risks.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	We consider relevant regulations based on operational realities such as industry opportunities and challenges, technological advancements, potential reputational impacts, severe weather, energy issues, and policy considerations year-round as they arise. We have a government affairs team that tracks relevant regulations. For example, the California Public Utilities Commission adopted a measure that will require 72 hours of network backup power for emergency situations such as electricity shutoffs.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	We consider relevant regulations based on operational realities such as industry opportunities and challenges, technological advancements, potential reputational impacts, severe weather, energy issues, and policy considerations year-round as they arise. We have a government affairs team that tracks relevant emerging regulations. For example, we monitor the potential for state regulations relating to electric vehicle mandates.
Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	Comcast operates its business in numerous geographies around the world and is dependent on the existing energy infrastructure in those markets to support its operations. This reliance exposes us to several technology-related risks. For example, as we transition our energy portfolio to rely more heavily on renewable energy technology, that technology must A) be available in the quantities we require, and B) be dependable enough to support our significant load in order for us to achieve our climate-related aspirations.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Our legal team monitors potential risks related to all aspects of our business, including government regulation and litigation, including any that may arise related to climate. For example, an extreme weather event could lead to litigation and fines if we inadvertently contributed to damages suffered by others.
Market	Relevant, sometimes included	We require a significant amount of electricity to operate our cable network, theme parks, data centers, facilities, and other global operations, as well as fuel for our vehicle fleets. Increased energy costs, either through overall market dynamics or a shift to lower carbon sources of energy, could have an impact on the cost of operations. In 2021, overall energy costs made up about 1% of our total operating expenses, so overall impact to our financials has been limited so far. However, we monitor this as a potential risk and continue to pursue energy efficiency and reduction initiatives that reduce our risk of increased energy costs.
Reputation	Relevant, sometimes included	We closely monitor risks to our brand and reputation. For example, we could have unfavorable customer perception due to any perceived lack of, or inadequate speed of, action around climate or energy.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute-physical impacts, such as extreme weather events, can cause disruption to our theme park operations, our cable distribution network or our broadcasting infrastructure and network and may result in reduced or lost services for our customers. For example, our team monitors sites vulnerable to environmental risks assessed with the National Risk Index and tracks costs to address the risk, such as costs to repair storm-damaged plants.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical impacts may be considered based on operational realities such as industry opportunities and challenges, technological advancements, severe weather, and energy issues. For example, as California has historically seen an increase in severe weather events, such as drought and wildfires, we have moved some of our plants underground and have added standby power so we can power the local network in case local power companies turn off power.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Extreme weather events including cold waves, heat waves, cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons, floods, heavy precipitation, storms, tornados, straight-line high winds, and wildfires.)

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
As of the end of 2021, Comcast Cable's cable network covered over 60 million homes and businesses throughout many designed market areas (DMAs) in the United States, including markets in the mid-Atlantic and Northeast (including Washington, DC, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston), the Southeast (including Miami and Atlanta), the Midwest (including Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Minneapolis/St. Paul), the Mountain West (including Denver and Salt Lake City), California (including San Francisco and Sacramento), the South West (including Houston) and the Northwest (including Portland and Seattle). Our advanced network carries approximately 663 petabytes of traffic on an average day based on a typical weekly snapshot. The telecommunications services provided to our residential and business customers depend on this network that is vulnerable to acute physical risks. The distributed nature of our network over a wide geographic area in the United States reduces the risk of any individual event. However, an increase in frequency and severity of extreme weather events, such as storms, flooding, and wildfires, may have a negative impact on our operations by impacting critical infrastructure that provides service to customers, causing a degradation or disruption of our network and associated products and services. These events may result in lost revenue and expenditures to repair or replace damaged properties, products and services and could lead to litigation and fines, including if we inadvertently contributed to damages suffered by others.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Very unlikely

Magnitude of impact
Unknown

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Extreme weather events may result in lost revenue and expenditures to repair or replace damaged properties, products and services and could lead to litigation and fines, including if we inadvertently contributed to damages suffered by others. Example expenditure costs include temporary backup power to affected facilities to repair or maintain services, facilities repair costs when physical damage occurs, equipment repair or replacement in the case of damage, plant repairs required on our network, and the labor cost associated with these various types of repairs. While we have incurred costs and lost revenue for extreme weather events in the past, severe weather events to date have not had a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition. For example, over the three-year period ended December 31, 2020, hurricanes and wildfires in California impacted our Cable Communications segment as follows: (i) capital expenditures of $1 million, $51 million and $82 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively; (ii) operating costs and expenses of $5 million and $13 million in 2020 and 2018, respectively; and (iii) $17 million of customer credits issued for service outages in 2018. For reference, in each of these years, these amounts, not including insurance reimbursements received, represented 1% or less of the corresponding Cable Communications segment capital expenditures, operating costs and expenses and revenue for such year. NBCUniversal segments during the three years ended December 31, 2020, were affected by multiple severe weather events, including earthquakes and typhoons in Japan in 2018 and a hurricane in Florida in 2019, that resulted in our theme parks closing for periods of time. The financial impact of park closures from these events was lost revenue opportunity, offset by lower variable costs from the park closures. We have included this climate-related risk as having the potential to have substantive financial or strategic impact should more frequent or more severe events occur, or if we were subject to litigation or fines related to such events.

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
In order to increase the reliability of our network and services through extreme weather events, Comcast invests annually in back-up equipment such as generators, batteries, and power supplies that enable the network to withstand electricity grid outages that may occur during extreme weather. We anticipate continuing to invest in hardening our critical infrastructure as climate change increases the risk of extreme weather events. This size of this investment is confidential; therefore, we have reported 0 as the cost to respond. However, we have estimated this figure for internal purposes. In 2021, we did not experience any acute physical events with substantive impact. However, a minor example of this event type is captured in the following case study: (Situation) In 2021, the northwestern United States experienced an extreme heat wave during the last week of June 2021, which had the potential to max out equipment and cause service disruption. (Task) To prevent negative impact to our customers in this region, we had to ensure the network would not be disrupted. (Actions) To prepare for events like this, proactive measures are taken including installing temporary reflective roofing systems and staging portable cooling units at key sites to mitigate heat load, and collaborating with HVAC vendors to ensure they are on stand-by for any needs. During the course of the heatwave, actions taken included powering down any unneeded equipment and ensuring network equipment and HVAC remained cool and operational. (Results) As a result of the investments in network resiliency and the actions of our business continuity team, the business suffered no equipment loss or failure, and no customers were impacted during that heat wave.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Participation in renewable energy programs and adoption of energy-efficiency measures

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description
Comcast's fiber optic/coax network in the United States provided broadband and cable services to more than 34 million residential and business customers at the end of 2021. Powering this network and cooling the critical equipment drives a significant portion of our electricity consumption and therefore our carbon footprint. (It should be noted, however, that our overall energy costs are relatively small relative to our overall operating costs and expenses, representing about 1% of such costs and expenses.) To support continued business growth, we must increase capacity to support increasing consumer usage and extend the network to serve new geographies. Both require additional capital and operating costs and increase our electricity consumption and emissions footprint. To more efficiently grow our network, for several years Comcast has been developing and deploying class-leading network digitization and virtualization technologies to make the network smarter, faster and more reliable – creating the opportunity to reduce the direct capital and operating costs that would otherwise be incurred for network growth. Virtualization also allows us to make our network substantially more energy efficient by removing many analog physical components from the network and replacing them with more efficient, smaller, higher capacity digital technologies, orchestrated by a fully virtualized platform. This enables us to grow the capacity of the network to serve more customers with higher bandwidth, more reliability, and more flexibility, while minimizing increases in electricity consumption (i.e., at a relatively lower electricity per byte), capital investment, facility space, and cooling requirements that otherwise would stem from other types of network expansion. Specifically, we have developed software for our network headends and hubs that is more efficient and more flexible than the proprietary software historically used, and can operate on commodity hardware, eliminating the need for proprietary hardware that takes up more space, uses more electricity per byte, and is more costly. The space savings and energy efficiency of the new solutions is more than 50% compared to the current solutions. We have a multiyear, targeted plan to virtualize our U.S. network aligned with our growth projections. The result will be a more efficient and more flexible network able to serve a growing customer base with increasing capacity, performance and experience.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
The estimated financial impact of this opportunity is confidential; therefore, we have not reported the financial impact. However, we have estimated this figure for internal purposes. More specifically, we assess the potential impact of this opportunity by estimating the avoided costs of increasing the capacity and expanding the geography of our network to accommodate growth projections over the next five years. About half of the savings comes from avoided software licenses that would have been required if we had not developed our own software solution. The other half comes from avoiding costs for new capital equipment and new physical space leases that would have been required. The range of the estimate is based on uncertainty of exactly what equipment would have been required in that buildout. In addition to the financial opportunity, because of the ~50% space intensity savings and the increased power density serving more customers associated with the virtualized solution, there will be a reduction of emissions intensity through this effort.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
The size of this investment is confidential; therefore, we have reported 0 as the cost to realize. However, we have estimated this figure for internal purposes. Case study: Connectivity is at the center of our customers' lives. That's why for years, Comcast Cable has made strategic investments in our network. (Situation) In order to support continued business growth and deliver products and services that meet customers' evolving expectations, we must increase capacity to support increasing consumer usage as well as extend the network to serve new geographies. Increasing capacity and expanding geography both require additional capital and operating costs and increase our electricity consumption and our emissions footprint. (Task) Use new technology to enable increasing capacity and network expansion with lower relative impact on our physical footprint, our electricity consumption, and our emissions footprint, and therefore lower capital and operating costs than would have been incurred using traditional network technology. (Actions) We have started rolling out network virtualization across our U.S. network, with a targeted rollout plan over the next few years aligned with our growth projections. As we rollout network virtualization, we remove a significant number of analog physical components from the network and replace them with more efficient, smaller, higher capacity digital technologies, orchestrated by a fully virtualized platform. We use new software for our network headends and hubs that is more efficient and flexible than the propriety software historically used. This new software can operate on commodity hardware, eliminating the need for proprietary hardware that took up more space, used more electricity, and was more costly. Altogether, this enables us to grow the capacity of the network at relatively lower electricity per byte, to serve more customers with higher bandwidth, more reliability and more flexibility, while minimizing increases in electricity consumption, capital investment, facility space, and cooling requirements. (Results) In order to realize this opportunity, we plan to execute the network virtualization of our U.S. network during the next few years with a targeted rollout plan aligned with our growth projections. We began this rollout in 2020. The cost to realize this opportunity includes the capital cost to procure new commodity hardware as well as the investment in software development for our own software solutions.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a transition plan within two years

Publicly available transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your transition plan (optional)

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

Comcast has set a goal to be carbon neutral in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2035, has integrated this goal into our strategy and developed an internal plan to achieve this goal, and already is and will continue to work towards this goal. In addition, we are working to develop science-based targets across our Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions in the future. We consider the work above to be consistent with a transition plan for our carbon neutral goal, aligned with a 1.5° C world. However, our plan does not meet all of the specific criteria laid out by CDP in its definition of a transition plan.

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	No, and we do not anticipate doing so in the next two years	Other, please specify (See explanation)	Various climate-related risks are components of several of the Company's enterprise risks (such as severe weather events impacting business continuity risk). As such, climate-related risks have been managed by the operational owners of those risks so that mitigation is considered within the broader risk mitigation plan. At this time, Comcast has not identified climate-related risk as a stand-alone risk for the enterprise fully independent of operations, and therefore, has not performed a stand-alone qualitative or quantitative climate-related scenario analysis.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Many of Comcast's products and services rely on power supplies and electrical infrastructure that contribute to our scope 2 and 3 emissions and may be susceptible to climate-related transition risks. Therefore, when considering the development of energy-consuming hardware for our cable and broadband services, producing entertainment, or building infrastructure to provide products and services to our customers, climate-related risks and opportunities have an influence on strategy in order to ensure resiliency and customer experience as well as reduce costs for our business and our customers. These influence our product and services strategy over the short and medium-term time horizons. Examples of strategic decisions related to products and services include (1) our ongoing participation in the industry-wide Set Top Box and Small Networking Equipment Voluntary Agreements which aim to improve energy efficiency of these products over time, and (2) the decision to make Sky Glass a Carbon Neutral product.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Our supply chain could be affected by climate change, which could increase the costs of providing our products and services to our customers. With increasing climate-related risks such as fires, floods, and droughts that could impact our network and customers, Comcast Cable tracks potential extreme weather events and drives mitigation plans to build resiliency into our supply chain in partnership with our key vendors. Comcast strategically focuses on three core tenets: designing best-in-class products (e.g., rugged outdoor equipment), building appropriate redundancies into our supplier base (e.g. multiple component and manufacturing sources, contractual protections, etc.), and diversifying our warehouse and factory locations across North America and Asia. The time horizon for our approach is focused on long-term risk mitigation, backed by short- and medium-term actions. In addition, in 2021, Comcast launched its Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Business Partners, which includes key provisions around business continuity and sustainable practices.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Many of the technologies, tools, materials, and processes to address climate-related risks and opportunities still need to be developed. Comcast invests in R&D projects that may eventually support lower emissions operations, products, or supply chain. The time horizon for these projects is typically short- to medium-term. Examples of such projects include: (1) building control systems such as NBCU's Connected Building Program to enable remote and automated optimization of building energy and climate systems, (2) our ongoing participation in the Set Top Box and Small Networking Equipment Voluntary Agreements to improve the energy efficiency of the consumer devices that run our services, and (3) the development of sustainable packaging initiatives.
Operations	Yes	Comcast's largest source of Scope 1 and 2 emissions comes from the purchased electricity to run our network, theme parks, offices, and other operations. Aligned with our goal to become carbon neutral in our Scope 1 and 2 global operations by 2035, we are beginning a transition to lower and zero-carbon sources of electricity, including renewable electricity. For example, in 2021, Comcast signed our first large-scale renewable energy agreement to purchase 250 megawatts (MW) of solar electricity that will power approximately 12% of our current U.S. operations with renewable energy beginning in 2025.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Indirect costs	Part of Comcast's short-term strategy is to reduce the effects on our operations from extreme weather events such as hurricanes, wildfires, and floods which can affect our cable network in the United States, with the potential to negatively impact some portion of our 34 million residential and business customers. To reduce this risk of service interruption, we continually invest in backup power supplies such as batteries, uninterruptable power supplies (UPS), and generators, and maintain inventory of critical components to increase response times for restoration. We have assessed the frequency and severity of extreme weather events that occur in a typical year, as well as our cost to respond to such events and options to reduce the risk in the future. The cost to respond to damage from extreme weather, as well as the ongoing work to improve resiliency of our network during extreme weather events, impacts our Indirect Costs and are incorporated into our annual budget planning process and our annual LRP process which covers financial planning over the next 5 years.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number
Abs 1

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
676422

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1835053

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
2511475

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2035

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
100

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
0

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
519288

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1279751

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
1799039

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
28.3672343941309

Target status in reporting year
New

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target is our goal to become Carbon Neutral for Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions by 2035. The target is company-wide and covers 100% of our known Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. We have not set an explicit reduction goal; however, our priority is to reduce emissions first and then offset any remaining emissions. We include emissions or removals from bioenergy within the target boundary, however to date we have a negligible amount of emissions or removals from bioenergy. Comcast continues to evaluate the relevancy of bioenergy emissions and may adjust our calculation processes and target boundary if the amount of bioenergy used by the organization increases.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We have set the goal to be carbon neutral by 2035 for Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions across our entire global operations. To meet our goal, we are first focused on reducing our emissions primarily by: 1) Sourcing renewable and clean energy - We will shift to more zero carbon, renewable electricity by partnering with local utilities and investing in new renewable energy through power purchase agreements and securing renewable energy credits. 2) Improving our energy efficiency - Across our buildings, network, vehicle fleets, production studios, and theme parks, we will continue to develop and implement projects to improve energy efficiency. Through year-end 2021, we have reduced our company-wide Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions by 28% compared to our 2019 baseline. Increasing use of renewable energy, reducing overall energy use, and the greening of the U.S. electricity grid have been the primary contributors to our reduction so far.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
No other climate-related targets

C4.3

(C4.3) 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.

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	10	
To be implemented*	15	25778
Implementation commenced*	12	21698
Implemented*	10	51961
Not to be implemented	1	

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (Combination of lighting, HVAC, and other facility projects)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
2379

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

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

Payback period
Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
21-30 years

Comment
LED replacements for studios, sets, and offices; and HVAC and other facility equipment retrofits, modernization, and replacements.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation	Other, please specify (Combination of company fleet vehicle efficiency and replacements)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
29696

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

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

Payback period
Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Decommissioning vehicles, fleet efficiency, and vehicle replacement with EV's across Comcast Cable, Sky, and NBCUniversal.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Other, please specify (Combination of Low-carbon electricity mix, biofuels, and solar PV.)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
19886

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

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

Payback period
Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment
Conventional energy sources replaced by renewable energy and green gas tariff backed by RGGO across select Sky facilities, use of biogas, and use of onsite Solar PV.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Employee engagement	Comcast Cable's operational fleet includes over 25,000 Xfinity vans, trucks, SUVs, and sedans. Every Minute Matters, an employee engagement campaign launched in 2020, guides and encourages Comcast Cable fulfilment technicians, supervisors, and managers to reduce idle time in their vehicles, reducing fuel consumption and emissions by turning off the engine when finishing job tasks or loading equipment.
Internal finance mechanisms	With purchased electricity accounting for the largest portion of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, we are taking action to invest in clean, renewable energy. In 2021, we signed Comcast's first large-scale renewable energy agreement to purchase 250 megawatts of solar electricity that will power approximately 12% of our current U.S. operations with clean, renewable energy beginning in 2025. This project marks the first of many major investments in renewables that are already underway or on the immediate horizon. We prioritize these types of investments through internal finance mechanisms because they not only address our largest source of emissions but also are impactful actions we can take at scale.
Financial optimization calculations	As part of our standard financial investment decision making processes, we factor in the cost savings and other financial benefits (e.g., tax incentives) associated with investing in more fuel/energy efficient technologies in our operations. We prioritize projects that meet our internal financial expectations, deliver the greatest marginal carbon reductions, and achieve optimum performance.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

676422

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1863480

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1835053

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4222163

Comment
During 2021, Comcast undertook meaningful efforts to calculate its Scope 3 emissions starting from a 2019 base year for the full enterprise. However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques employed among various companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. Comcast used a spend-based method, using expenditure data for all company divisions, to calculate emissions from purchased goods, services, and capital goods. A mix of approaches were utilized to determine the emission factors to map to spend. For select suppliers, supplier-specific emission factors were calculated using the most recently available CDP Supplier submissions, vendors surveys, or supplemental research. The supplier's Scope 1 emissions, Scope 2 emissions, upstream Scope 3 emissions, and revenue were utilized to create a supplier-specific emission factor. Otherwise, spend was multiplied by a cradle-to-gate emission factor from the U.S. EPA Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Commodities and Industries v1.1 (Revised January 2022), or the OpenLCA lifecycle assessment software, with emission factors mapped to spend via the supplier's sector or the category of the purchased good or services. Emission factors were also updated per the latest inflation rates. Spend on emissions covered in Scope 1, Scope 2 or other Scope 3 categories were excluded from the analysis (e.g., transportation and energy spend). Spend related to Programming, Licensed Content, and Sports Rights are also excluded from the analysis. This category includes emissions associated with Category 2: Capital Goods.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
During 2021, Comcast undertook meaningful effort to calculate its Scope 3 emissions starting from a 2019 base year for the full enterprise. Comcast combines emissions from Category 2: Capital Goods with Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services into a single category and reports all emissions in Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services.

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

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
564710

Comment
During 2021, Comcast undertook meaningful efforts to calculate its Scope 3 emissions starting from a 2019 base year for the full enterprise. However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. Comcast used an average-data method to calculate upstream emissions from fuels and energy consumed in its operations. Activity data was sourced from the fuel and energy quantities reported in Comcast's Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions footprint. Emissions for Well-to-Tank (WTT) Generation for fuels, electricity, and heat and steam were calculated using the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019 (Revised July 2020) emission factors. Emissions for Transportation and Distribution (T&D) Losses and Well-to-Tank (WTT) T&D Losses for electricity, heat and steam were calculated using the IEA Statistics Data Service: 2018 Emission Factors (September 2020), the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019 (Revised July 2020), and the U.S. EPA 2018 Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database ("eGRID2018") (March 2020).

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
307484

Comment
During 2021, Comcast undertook meaningful efforts to calculate its Scope 3 emissions starting from a 2019 base year for the full enterprise. However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. Comcast used a spend-based calculation method, using expenditure data for all company divisions to calculate emissions from upstream transportation and distribution. A mix of approaches were utilized to determine the emission factors to map to spend. For select suppliers, supplier-specific emission factors were calculated using the most recently available CDP Supplier submissions, vendors surveys, or supplemental research. The supplier's Scope 1 emissions, Scope 2 emissions, upstream Scope 3 emissions, and revenue were utilized to create a supplier-specific emission factor. Otherwise, spend was multiplied by a cradle-to-gate emission factor from the U.S. EPA Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Commodities and Industries v1.1 (Revised January 2022) or the OpenLCA lifecycle assessment software, with emission factors mapped to spend via the category of the purchased services. Emission factors were also updated per the latest inflation rates. Spend that was categorized as transportation and distribution spend was included in Category 4: Upstream Transportation & Distribution and excluded from Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
28862

Comment
During 2021, Comcast undertook meaningful efforts to calculate its Scope 3 emissions starting from a 2019 base year for the full enterprise. However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. Comcast used a mix of methods to calculate emissions from waste generated in operations. Where possible, a waste type-specific method was used, otherwise a spend-based method was used. For the waste type-specific method, emissions were calculated using the U.S. EPA Climate Leaders, Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Table 9 (April 2021) or the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019 (Revised July 2020). For the spend-based method, emissions were calculated using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Quantis Tool. Spend on waste that was included in Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations, was excluded from Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services. In instances where the related spend cannot be identified and excluded from the analysis for Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services, emissions included in Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations were removed from the emissions estimated in Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services. Waste from offices, retail locations, as well as Comcast's various recycling programs were included in this category.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
202470

Comment
During 2021, Comcast undertook meaningful efforts to calculate its Scope 3 emissions starting from a 2019 base year for the full enterprise. However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. Comcast used a mix of methods to calculate emissions from business travel. A distance-based, fuel-based, hotel nights-based, or spend-based method was used dependent on the data available. Emissions from commercial air travel, rail travel, car rentals, and mileage reimbursements were calculated using mileage-based activity data aggregated by Comcast and its travel service providers, using emission factors from the U.S. EPA Climate Leaders, Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Table 10 (April 2021) and the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019 (Revised July 2020). Private flight emissions were calculated using flight hours, a gallon per hour rate from the FAA to estimate fuel usage, and the appropriate emission factor from the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019 (Revised July 2020) and U.S. EPA Climate Leaders, Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Table 10 (April 2021). Hotel emissions were calculated using the number of room nights and emission factors from the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019 (Revised July 2020), where applicable, or the GreenView Hotel Footprinting Tool - Heat Map of Carbon Emissions per Room Night (November 2020). Otherwise, spend was multiplied by a cradle-to-gate emission factor from the U.S. EPA Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Commodities and Industries v1.1 (Revised January 2022) or the OpenLCA lifecycle assessment software, with emission factors mapped to spend via the category of the purchased services. Emission factors were also updated per the latest inflation rates. Spend that was categorized as business travel spend was included in Category 6: Business Travel and excluded from Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
305359

Comment
During 2021, Comcast undertook meaningful efforts to calculate its Scope 3 emissions starting from a 2019 base year for the full enterprise. However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. Comcast used an average-data method to estimate emissions from employee commuting. Survey data collected from employees was utilized for the UK & Ireland employees of the Sky division. For other Sky employees, distances and modes of travel were estimated using national travel surveys. Emission factors from the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019 (Revised July 2020) were utilized. For all other Comcast divisions, employee commuting emission estimates were derived from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Quantis Tool.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
14711

Comment
During 2021 , Comcast undertook meaningful efforts to calculate its Scope 3 emissions starting from a 2019 base year for the full enterprise. However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. Comcast used an average-data method and spend-based method to calculate emissions in this category which . includes emissions from leased real estate where Comcast does not have operational control. For the average-data method, emissions from electricity, natural gas, refrigerants, and blended refrigerants were determined by multiplying the leased asset's square footage by a usage intensity factor based on facilities in Comcast's Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We also used emission factors from the IEA Statistics Data Service: 2018 Emission Factors (Sept 2020) and the U.S. EPA 2018 Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database ("eGRID2018") (Mar 2020) to estimate emissions from electricity, emissions factors from the U.S. EPA Climate Leaders, Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Table 1 (Apr 2021) and the U.S. EIA Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (May 2016) to estimate emissions from natural gas, and emissions factors from the U.S. EPA Climate Leaders, Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Table 11 & Table 12 (Apr 2021) to estimate emissions from refrigerants. For the spend-based method, a mix of approaches are utilized to determine the emission factors to map to spend. For select suppliers, supplier-specific emission factors (based on Scope 1, Scope 2, and upstream Scope 3) were calculated using the most recently available CDP Supplier submissions, vendors surveys, or supplemental research. Otherwise, spend was multiplied by a cradle-to-gate emission factor from the U.S. EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities (Jan 2022), or the OpenLCA lifecycle assessment software, with emission factors mapped to spend via the category of the purchased services. Emission factors were also updated per the latest inflation rates. Spend that was categorized as upstream leased assets was included in Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets and excluded from Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
During 2021, Comcast undertook meaningful efforts to calculate its Scope 3 emissions starting from a 2019 base year for the full enterprise. This category is not applicable, as Comcast directly or indirectly paid for all transportation and distribution of sold products, so emissions from such transportation and distribution is already captured in Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services or Category 4: Upstream Transportation & Distribution.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
During 2021, Comcast undertook meaningful efforts to calculate its Scope 3 emissions starting from a 2019 base year for the full enterprise. This category is not applicable for Comcast. Comcast does not produce intermediate goods.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1540692

Comment
During 2021, Comcast undertook meaningful efforts to calculate its Scope 3 emissions starting from a 2019 base year for the full enterprise. However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. Comcast used the product-specific method for direct use phase emissions to calculate emissions from the use of sold products. Included in this category were the estimated lifetime of emissions from products sold directly by Comcast entities, as well as in-year emissions of devices leased or sold via a subscription-based service model by the Sky division. For sold devices, the total volume of devices sold in the reporting year was multiplied by either a model-specific or average annual energy usage, an estimated lifetime, and an emission factor from the U.S. EPA 2018 Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database ("eGRID2018") (March 2020), the IEA Statistics Data Service: 2018 Emission Factors (September 2020), or the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019 (Revised July 2020) depending on the country of sale. For leased devices, the average volume of active devices across the year was multiplied by either a model-specific or average annual energy usage and an emission factor referenced above, depending on the country where the device resided.

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

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
7651

Comment
During 2021, Comcast undertook meaningful efforts to calculate its Scope 3 emissions starting from a 2019 base year for the full enterprise. However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. Comcast used a waste type-specific method on all sold products, as well as leased devices that were never returned to Comcast. Waste type-specific emissions were taken from LCAs specific to the device where applicable or calculated using an estimated device weight and an emission factor from the U.S. EPA Climate Leaders, Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Table 9 (April 2021) or the Green Story Inc: "Comparative Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of second-hand vs new clothing" (May 2019).

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4262798

Comment
During 2021, Comcast undertook meaningful efforts to calculate its Scope 3 emissions starting from a 2019 base year for the full enterprise. However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. Comcast used the product-specific method for direct use phase emissions to calculate downstream leased assets emissions for the Comcast Cable division's customer premise equipment (CPE) (e.g., gateways and set-top boxes). The average volume of active devices in the reporting year was multiplied by either a model-specific or average annual energy usage and an emission factor from the U.S. EPA 2018 Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database ("eGRID2018") (March 2020). Emissions from leased facilities and subleased vehicles were also included in this category. Leased facilities emissions were calculated using the same average-data method as leased buildings from Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets. Subleased vehicle emissions were calculated using a distance-based method by estimating the total number of miles driven based on the number of days each vehicle type was rented during the reporting year. This mileage was then multiplied by the appropriate emission from the U.S. EPA Climate Leaders, Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Table 10 (April 2021).

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
This category has not been evaluated by Comcast.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
This category has not been evaluated by Comcast.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

519288

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

1551747

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1279751

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3946691

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

Spend-based method

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

10

Please explain

Comcast used a spend-based method, using expenditure data for all company divisions, to calculate emissions from purchased goods, services, and capital goods. However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. A mix of approaches were utilized to determine the emission factors to map to spend. For select suppliers, supplier-specific emission factors were calculated using the most recently available CDP Supplier submissions, vendors surveys, or supplemental research. The supplier Scope 1 emissions, Scope 2 emissions, upstream Scope 3 emissions, and revenue were utilized to create a supplier-specific emission factor. Otherwise, spend was multiplied by a cradle-to-gate emission factor from the U.S. EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities (January 2022), or the OpenLCA lifecycle assessment software, with emission factors mapped to spend via the supplier's sector or the category of the purchased goods or services. Emission factors were also updated per the latest inflation rates. Spend on emissions covered in Scope 1, Scope 2, or other Scope 3 categories were excluded from the analysis (e.g., transportation and energy spend). Spend related to Programming, Licensed Content, and Sports Rights were also excluded from the analysis. This category included emissions associated with Category 2: Capital Goods.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Comcast combines emissions from Category 2: Capital Goods with Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services into a single category and reports all emissions in Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

669777

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

1

Please explain

Comcast used an average-data method to calculate upstream emissions from fuels and energy consumed in its operations. However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. Activity data was sourced from the fuel and energy quantities reported in Comcast's Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions footprint. Emissions for Well-to-Tank (WTT), Generation for fuels, electricity, heat and steam were calculated using the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2021 (Revised January 2022) emission factors. Emissions for Transportation and Distribution (T&D) Losses and WTT T&D Losses for electricity, heat and steam were calculated using the IEA Statistics Data Service: 2019 Emission Factors (September 2021), the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2021 (Revised January 2022), and the U.S. EPA 2019 Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database ("eGRID2019") (February 2021).

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
388871

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
9

Please explain
Comcast used a spend-based calculation method, using expenditure data for all company divisions, to calculate emissions from upstream transportation and distribution. However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. A mix of approaches were utilized to determine the emission factors to map to spend. For select suppliers, supplier-specific emission factors were calculated using the most recently available CDP Supplier submissions, vendors surveys, or supplemental research. The supplier's Scope 1 emissions, Scope 2 emissions, upstream Scope 3 emissions, and revenue were utilized to create a supplier-specific emission factor. Otherwise, spend is multiplied by a cradle-to-gate emission factor from the U.S. EPA's Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities (January 2022), or the OpenLCA lifecycle assessment software, with emission factors mapped to spend via the category of the purchased services. Emission factors were also updated per the latest inflation rates. Spend that was categorized as transportation and distribution spend was included in Category 4: Upstream Transportation & Distribution and excluded from Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
17277

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Comcast used a mix of methods to calculate emissions from waste generated in operations. However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. Where possible, a waste type-specific method is used, otherwise a spend-based method is utilized. For the waste type-specific method, emissions were calculated using the U.S. EPA Climate Leaders, Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Table 9 (April 2021) or the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2021 (Revised January 2022). For the spend-based method, emissions were calculated using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Quantis Tool. Spend on waste that was included in Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations, was excluded from Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services. In instances where the related spend cannot be identified and excluded from the analysis for Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services, emissions included in Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations were removed from the emissions estimated in Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services. Waste from offices, retail locations, as well as Comcast's various recycling programs were included in this category.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
46651

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method
Fuel-based method
Distance-based method
Other, please specify (Hotel night-based)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
10

Please explain
Comcast used a mix of methods to calculate emissions from business travel. However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. A distance-based, fuel-based, hotel nights-based, or spend-based method was used dependent on the data available. Emissions from commercial air travel, rail travel, car rentals, and mileage reimbursements were calculated using mileage-based activity data aggregated by Comcast and its travel service providers, using emission factors from the U.S. EPA Climate Leaders, Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Table 10 (April 2021) and the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2021 (Revised January 2022). Private flight emissions were calculated using flight hours, a gallon per hour rate from the FAA to estimate fuel usage, and the appropriate emission factor from the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2021 (Revised January 2022) and U.S. EPA Climate Leaders, Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Table 10 (April 2021). Hotel emissions were calculated using the number of room -nights and emission factors from the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2021 (Revised January 2022), where applicable, or the GreenView Hotel Footprinting Tool - Heat Map of Carbon Emissions per Room Night (November 2020). Otherwise, spend was multiplied by a cradle-to-gate emission factor from the U.S. EPA Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Commodities and Industries v1.1 (Revised January 2022) or the OpenLCA lifecycle assessment software, with emission factors mapped to spend via the category of the purchased services. Emission factors were also updated per the latest inflation rates. Spend that was categorized as business travel spend was included in Category 6: Business Travel and excluded from Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
42844

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Comcast used an average-data method to estimate emissions from employee commuting. However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. Survey data collected from employees was utilized for the UK & Ireland employees of the Sky division. For other Sky employees, distances and modes of travel were estimated using national travel surveys. Emission factors from the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2021 (Revised January 2022) were then utilized. For all other Comcast divisions, employee commuting emission estimates were derived from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Quantis Tool.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
158049

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
87

Please explain
Comcast used a mix of methods to calculate emissions from upstream leased assets, including an average-data method and a spend-based method. However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. Included in this category were emissions from leased real estate where Comcast does not have operational control. For the average-data method, emissions from electricity, natural gas, refrigerants, and blended refrigerants were determined by multiplying the leased asset's square footage by a usage intensity factor calculated using data from facilities in Comcast's Scope 1 and 2 emissions footprint. We also used emission factors from the IEA Statistics Data Service: 2019 Emission Factors (Sep 2021) and the U.S. EPA 2019 Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database ("eGRID2019") (Feb 2021) to estimate emissions from electricity, emissions factors from the U.S. EPA Climate Leaders, Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Table 1 (Apr 2021) and the U.S. EIA Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (May 2016) to estimate emissions from natural gas, and emissions factors from the U.S. EPA Climate Leaders, Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Table 11 & Table 12 (Apr 2021) to estimate emission from refrigerants and blended refrigerants. For the spend-based method, a mix of approaches were utilized to determine the emission factors to map to spend. For select suppliers, supplier-specific emission factors (based on Scope 1, Scope 2, and upstream Scope 3) were calculated using the most recently available CDP Supplier submissions, vendors surveys, or supplemental research. Otherwise, spend was multiplied by a cradle-to-gate emission factor from the U.S. EPA Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Commodities and Industries v1.1 (Revised Jan 2022) or the OpenLCA lifecycle assessment software, with emission factors mapped to spend via the category of the purchased services. Emission factors were also updated per the latest inflation rates. Spend that was categorized as upstream leased assets spend was included in Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets and excluded from Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
0

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (No downstream T&D to calculate.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Not applicable, Comcast directly or indirectly paid for all transportation and distribution of sold products, so emissions from such transportation and distribution is already captured in Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services or Category 4: Upstream Transportation & Distribution.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
0

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (No intermediate products produced.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Not applicable, Comcast did not produce intermediate goods.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1479007

Emissions calculation methodology
Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify (Total volume of devices sold multiplied by either a model-specific or average annual energy usage, estimated lifetime, and an average energy use emission factor for the specific country.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Comcast used the product specific method for direct use phase emissions to calculate emissions from the use of sold products. However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. Included in this category were the estimated lifetime of emissions from products sold directly by Comcast entities as well as in-year emissions of devices leased or sold via a subscription-based service model by the Sky division. For sold devices, the total volume of devices sold in the reporting year was multiplied by either a model-specific or average annual energy usage, an estimated lifetime, and an emission factor from the U.S. EPA 2019 Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database ("eGRID2019") (February 2021), the IEA Statistics Data Service: 2019 Emission Factors (September 2021), or the UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2021 (Revised January 2022) depending on the country of sale. For leased devices, the average volume of active devices across the year was multiplied by either a model-specific or average annual energy usage and an emission factor referenced above, depending on the country where the device resided.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
6447

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Comcast used a waste type-specific method, on all sold products as well as leased devices that were never returned to Comcast. However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. Waste type-specific emissions were taken from LCAs specific to the device where applicable or calculated using an estimated device weight and an emission factor from the U.S. EPA Climate Leaders, Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Table 9 (April 2021) or the Green Story Inc: "Comparative Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of second-hand vs new clothing" (May 2019).

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
4153313

Emissions calculation methodology
Average product method
Distance-based method
Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify (For equipment on customer premises (CPE), average volume of active devices multiplied by either a model-specific or average annual energy usage and the eGrid average emission factor for the U.S.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Comcast used the product-specific method for direct use phase emissions to calculate emission from downstream leased assets for the Comcast Cable division's customer premise equipment (CPE) (e.g., gateways and set-top boxes). However, given inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies, readers are cautioned to not place any undue reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions. The average volume of active devices in the reporting year was multiplied by either a model-specific or average annual energy usage and an emission factor from the U.S. EPA 2019 Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database ("eGRID2019") (February 2021). Emissions from leased facilities and subleased vehicles were also included in this category. Leased facilities emissions were calculated using the same average-data method as leased buildings from Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets. Subleased vehicle emissions were calculated using a distance-based method by estimating the total number of miles driven based on the number of days each vehicle type was rented during the reporting year. This mileage was then multiplied by the appropriate emission from the U.S. EPA Climate Leaders, Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Table 10 (April 2021).

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
This category has not been evaluated by Comcast.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
This category has not been evaluated by Comcast.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Please select

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Please select

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure
15.5

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
1799039

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
116385

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
28

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
During 2021, our efforts to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions, increase operational energy efficiency, and increase our use of renewable energy, along with continued impact to businesses by the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (“COVID-19”), and the overall greening of the U.S. electricity grid caused our global emissions in 2021 to decrease compared to 2020.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	417802	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	284	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	1218	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	76353	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
Other, please specify (Refrigerants - Other)	23631	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	12804
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	45311
Americas	461173

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

By activity

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Comcast Corporate & Cable Communications	378491
NBCUniversal	102474
Sky	38324

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Stationary combustion	101610
Mobile combustion	317694
Fugitive Emissions	99985

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	55593	42317
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	55570	15016
Americas	1440584	1222418

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

By activity

C7.6a

(C7.6a) 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)
Comcast Corporate & Cable Communications	1210484	1011769
NBCUniversal Media	290209	259832
Sky	51055	8149

C7.6c

(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Electricity	1542955	1271266
Purchased cooling	5769	5769
Purchased steam	1064	1064
Purchased heat	1959	1652

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	196823	Decreased	8.9	Renewable energy made up 662,544 MWh in 2021, compared to 254,858 MWh in 2020. This increase in renewable energy purchase resulted in a decrease of 196,823 tCO2e in our Scope 2 market-based method compared to 2020. The calculation is as follows: (-196,823 [Reduction in Scope 2 market-based method emissions attributable to renewable energy]) / (2,222,592 [Total of 2020 Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based method emissions]) = -.089
Other emissions reduction activities	226730	Decreased	10.2	During 2021, Comcast implemented multiple emissions-reducing initiatives that decreased our Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based method emissions compared to 2020, including fleet reduction and efficiency initiatives and building energy efficiency improvements. The calculation is as follows: (-226,730 [Reduction in Scope 2 market-based method emissions attributable to activities other than renewable energy]) / (2,222,592 [Total of 2020 Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based method emissions]) = -.102
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

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

C8.2

(C8.2) 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)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	5191	1860349	1865540
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	655227	3528089	4183316
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	10444	10444
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	4698	4698
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	32080	32080
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	2126	<Not Applicable>	2126
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	662544	5435660	6098203

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
5191

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
5191

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Comcast consumes on-site generated biomass

Other biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
5140

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
5140

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Ethanol & Liquid Biofuel - Biodiesel

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
No other fuels are consumed by Comcast

Coal

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
No coal is consumed by Comcast

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1359876

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
1359876

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Includes oil based fuels such as gasoline, diesel, jet/aviation fuel, kerosene, and fuel oil

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
495333

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
9673

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
485659

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Includes gas based fuels such as natural gas and propane

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

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
No other fuels are consumed by Comcast

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1865540

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
1379880

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
485659

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	5063	2126	5063	2126
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

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

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1218

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1190

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2008

Comment
Sugarcane byproduct; Green-e certified REC

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2769

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2010

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
96222

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
Commissioning year unknown

Sourcing method
Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1000

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
Commissioning year unknown

Sourcing method
Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
32000

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2012

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
22499

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
Commissioning year unknown

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
338092

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2014

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
42598

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
Commissioning year unknown

Sourcing method
Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Austria

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
381

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
Commissioning year unknown

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Italy

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
18132

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
commissioning year unknown

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used
REGO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
173686

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
Commissioning year unknown

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Italy

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5618

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
year unknown

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Germany

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3139

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
year unknown

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
857

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
year unknown

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Portugal

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
677

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
year unknown

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Ireland

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
367

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
year unknown

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Switzerland

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
91

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
year unknown

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Hong Kong SAR, China

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
52

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Hong Kong SAR, China

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
year unknown

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
India

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
32

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
year unknown

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
South Africa

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
21

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
year unknown

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Denmark

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
20

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
year unknown

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Israel

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
15

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
year unknown

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
China

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
15

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

year unknown

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Belgium

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
13

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
year unknown

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5412

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
year unknown

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United Arab Emirates

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
928

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Arab Emirates

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
year unknown

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Russian Federation

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
13

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
year unknown

Sourcing method
Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (unspecified mixed of renewable sources)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Germany

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5392

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
year unknown

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area
Argentina

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
103

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
103

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Australia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
6597

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
6597

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Austria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
468

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
210

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
678

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Belgium

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
13

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
13

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
817

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
817

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
4721

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
4721

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Colombia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
103

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
103

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Denmark

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
20

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
20

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
552

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
552

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
10425

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
3531

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
13956

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Guatemala

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
103

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
103

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Hungary

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
872

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
872

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1458

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1458

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
623

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
623

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Israel

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
15

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
15

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
23887

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1730

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
25617

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Japan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
94392

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
37032

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
131424

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Mexico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
617

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
617

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
424

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
424

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
New Zealand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1498

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1498

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Panama

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
103

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
103

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1010

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1010

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Portugal

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
677

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
677

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Russian Federation

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
13

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
13

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Singapore

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
498

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
498

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
South Africa

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
54

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
54

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
39

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
39

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Switzerland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
192

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
17

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
209

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
United Arab Emirates

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
928

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
928

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
202176

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
202176

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
3837233

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
4702

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3841935

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance
Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement
Assurance_Statements_2020-2.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pages1-2; Note: This verification only applies to our Sky business unit. The assurance statement for 2021 reporting is not yet available, so we have attached the statement from last year.

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
7

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance
Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement
Assurance_Statements_2020-2.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pages1-2; Note: This verification only applies to our Sky business unit. The assurance statement for 2021 reporting is not yet available, so we have attached the statement from last year.

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
3

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance
Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement
Assurance_Statements_2020-2.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pages 1-3; Note: This verification only applies to our Sky business unit. The assurance statement for 2021 reporting is not yet available, so we have attached the statement from last year.

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
1

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?
No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?
Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Wind

Project identification
Our Sky business participates in voluntary carbon offsetting of unavoidable Scope 1, 2 and selected Scope 3 emissions to claim CarbonNeutral® Business and CarbonNeutral® Production certification. In 2021, these offsets were purchased from 22 wind projects in China. Since 2018, in addition to the offset portfolio, Sky supports further sustainable development such as improving local environments for nature and people, and supporting the planting of future natural carbon sinks.

Verified to which standard
CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
3116077

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
3116077

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement
Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

% of suppliers by number
0

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
1.3

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
A portion of the spend and environmental impact at Comcast Cable is related to Residential Customer Premise Equipment (CPE) which requires electricity for power in customers' homes. Comcast Cable has invited relevant CPE suppliers to participate in two Voluntary Agreements: The Set-top Box Voluntary Agreement and Small Network Equipment Voluntary Agreement, both hosted by The Internet & Television Association and CableLabs. The mission of the Voluntary Agreements is to improve the energy efficiency of set-top boxes and small network equipment. Comcast Cable works with these suppliers to implement best practices, procure sustainable goods, and ultimately create products that decrease the energy consumption of customer equipment. The rationale for the coverage of this engagement is that it covers all residential CPE suppliers, which are the suppliers relevant for this engagement. While this represents < 1% of all Comcast Cable suppliers based on the size of our total operations, it is inclusive of all suppliers of the Comcast Cable equipment which this initiative is focused on.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Energy consumed as a result of our residential customers using our products are sources of our Scope 3 carbon emissions. As a result, Comcast Cable's technology team works with vendors to source efficient and low-carbon alternative CPE. Our technology team has collaborated with the respective set-top box suppliers to create new set-top box models that meet the standards set in the Set-Top Box Voluntary Agreement (VA). As a signatory of the VA, Comcast Cable pledged that ≥ 90% of set-top boxes purchased in 2021 would meet the Tier 3 efficiency levels outlined in the VA. This is the measure of success for this engagement, and we were able to meet that goal in 2021. We also annually measure the amount of energy savings we enable through our customers' use of our CPE as a measure of impact. This VA, which has already saved consumers across all VA signatories $7 billion in energy costs and avoided 39 million metric tons of CO_2 emissions through the end of 2019, has been extended through 2025 and will now include new, even more rigorous energy efficiency commitments starting in 2023. By the end of the extended terms of the VA, the total energy used by set-top boxes in the United States is projected to be only one-third of the energy used by set-top boxes in 2012 when the VA was initially signed.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number
23

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
Residential customers have the option to reduce their carbon footprint by opting to use a self-installation kit to initiate service. We offer this opportunity to new customers or current customers upgrading services to eliminate the need for a professional technician to drive to their home to install their new services - reducing the emissions from mobile combustion and saving money. Customers who opt for self-installation are not charged the pro-installation fees, giving them a financial incentive to choose this more convenient, and environmentally friendly, option. This opportunity is made available to residential customers setting up new services where it is technically possible for them to do a self-install. This includes the majority of new customers across our national footprint, including markets in the mid-Atlantic and Northeast (including Washington, DC, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston), Southeast (including Miami and Atlanta), Midwest (including Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Minneapolis/St. Paul), Mountain West (including Denver and Salt Lake City), California (including San Francisco and Sacramento), South West (including Houston) and Northwest (including Portland and Seattle). The % of customers engaged is calculated as the total number of customers opting to use self-installation kits in the given year divided by the total number of residential customer relationships at year end.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
The impact of engagement is measured by tracking the percentage of new residential customers or current customers adding a new service that opt to self-install their equipment. Self-installation kits are available to residential customers setting up new services across Comcast Cable's network footprint where it is technically possible for them to do a self-install. By opting to use a self-installation kit to initiate service, customers eliminate the need for a professional technician to drive to their home to install their new services - reducing the emissions from mobile combustion and saving money. Through our digital technology and customer support tools, including self-installation kits, we've eliminated 4.8 million truck visits from 2019 - 2021, saving more than 7.6 million gallons of gasoline and avoiding 67,000 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions. The measure of success is for the self-install opt-in rate to meet or beat the budget target for the year. While the specific opt-in rate for self-installations is confidential, we measure and set targets for this rate, including as part of our annual budget and LRP process.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Each year, we continue to work towards improving the energy efficiency of Comcast Cable products. In addition to our participation in the Voluntary Agreement for Set-Top Boxes, we also partner with manufacturers in our value chain to improve efficiency for gateways and other network devices.

Example of engagement with other partners in the value chain: As a signatory of the set-top box voluntary agreement (VA), Comcast Cable pledged that ≥ 90% of set-top boxes purchased in 2021 would meet the Tier 3 efficiency levels outlined in the VA. In order to accomplish this goal, we collaborated with other partners in the value chain, including Broadcom and Realtek, to meet this quota. We leveraged the expertise of leaders from Comcast Cable, Broadcom, and Realtek to create a solution to meet the Tier 3 efficiency levels. As a result of this collaborative effort, two innovative system-on-chip (SOC) devices were developed for use in our set-top boxes. Both set-top boxes are models of the XiOne; one using Broadcom SoC and the other using Realtek SoC. Both of these new models use less power than previous models. These important developments allow us to deploy set-top boxes that meet the rigorous energy efficiency levels outlined in the VA. These devices are deployed universally across our networks, and carbon emission savings will be tracked and reported annually. Additionally, these solutions increase the efficiency of existing infrastructure without the need for massive construction projects and accompanying incremental emissions.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

No, but we plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

No

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

<Not Applicable>

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

Our Government Affairs organization operates throughout our U.S. business footprint. Its activities include development and advocacy of public policy positions, lobbying, membership in a range of trade associations, participation in several intergovernmental associations, and partnerships with other companies in the cable, broadcast, and film industries and third-party organizations regarding public policy issues of concern to our business. The trade associations of which we are a member are principally those that are composed of companies in the cable, broadcast, and film industries, and are operated for the purpose of advancing the common business goals and interests of the member companies and their customers. Participation in these trade associations is subject to approval by the Chief Legal Officer. Our lobbying activity, undertaken directly or through participation in trade associations, is intended to favorably influence public policy on the wide range of issues that impact our businesses. These issues include legislation and regulation relating to video distribution services; Internet and high speed data services; telephony services; local and state cable franchising; broadcast and cable television programming and distribution; the motion picture industry; privacy; piracy; copyright; the Internet; certain international regulations; and a variety of other matters that affect Comcast more generally as a business, including tax, labor, antitrust, cybersecurity, and workplace safety. Our participation in trade associations, particularly those representing a range of industry sectors, comes with the understanding that we might not agree with every position held by the association or its other members. When determining whether to continue our annual membership in these organizations, we will consider whether there are any significant inconsistencies between the trade association's positions and our positions on public policy issues that are material and core priorities for Comcast. If we deem such inconsistency to present a material risk to our company, we will engage with the association to address the matter.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify (See description above.)

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Our Government Affairs organization operates throughout our U.S. business footprint. Its activities include development and advocacy of public policy positions, lobbying, membership in a range of trade associations, participation in several intergovernmental associations, and partnerships with other companies in the cable, broadcast, and film industries and third-party organizations regarding public policy issues of concern to our business. The trade associations of which we are a member are principally those that are composed of companies in the cable, broadcast, and film industries, and are operated for the purpose of advancing the common business goals and interests of the member companies and their customers. Participation in these trade associations is subject to approval by the Chief Legal Officer. Our lobbying activity, undertaken directly or through participation in trade associations, is intended to favorably influence public policy on the wide range of issues that impact our businesses. These issues include legislation and regulation relating to video distribution services; Internet and high speed data services; telephony services; local and state cable franchising; broadcast and cable television programming and distribution; the motion picture industry; privacy; piracy; copyright; the Internet; certain international regulations; and a variety of other matters that affect Comcast more generally as a business, including tax, labor, antitrust, cybersecurity, and workplace safety. Our participation in trade associations, particularly those representing a range of industry sectors, comes with the understanding that we might not agree with every position held by the association or its other members. When determining whether to continue our annual membership in these organizations, we will consider whether there are any significant inconsistencies between the trade association's positions and our positions on public policy issues that are material and core priorities for Comcast. If we deem such inconsistency to present a material risk to our company, we will engage with the association to address the matter.

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2022_CarbonFootprintData_Report_R5.pdf

Page/Section reference
All pages

Content elements
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
Comcast 2022 Carbon Footprint Data Report

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2022-Impact-Report-Reduced.pdf

Page/Section reference
Report in entirety reflects Comcast's ESG Impact, and pages 53-65 are specific to Climate and Environment.

Content elements
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
Comcast 2022 Impact Report.

Publication
In voluntary communications

Status
Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document
2021 Comcast Corp TCFD Report.pdf

Page/Section reference
Report in entirety reflects Comcast's TCFD report.

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment
Comcast 2021 TCFD Report, published in November 2021.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Please select	Please select

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	SVP Corporate Strategy & Environmental Sustainability	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company’s annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	116385

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Please select

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms