

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data

2021–2023 Emissions (MT CO_2e)	2021	2022	2023
Scope 1 Emissions	3,427	2,833	3,124
Scope 1 (Stationary Combustion)[11]	3,137	2,470	1,745
Scope 1 (Fugitive Emissions)[12]	N/A	N/A	1,023
Scope 1 (Fleet)	290	364	356
Scope 2 Emissions (Location-Based)[1, 13]	15,721	19,852	20,028
Scope 2 Emissions (Market-Based)[2, 14]	13,140	19,481	18,951
Scope 1 and Scope 2 Emissions[8] (Including market-based scope 2)	16,568	22,315	22,075
Scope 3 Emissions[3,4,5,10]	11,141,869	4,436,897	Evaluation in progress
Category 1: Purchased Goods & Services[6]	3,007,042	1,721,457	Evaluation in progress
Category 2: Capital Goods	307	12,007	Evaluation in progress
Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2[7]	3,352	4,679	Evaluation in progress
Category 4: Upstream Transportation & Distribution	2,784,369	85,320	Evaluation in progress
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	343	439	Evaluation in progress
Category 6: Business Travel	932	5,189	Evaluation in progress
Category 7: Employee Commuting	3,675	7,132	Evaluation in progress
Category 9: Downstream Transportation & Distribution	2,573,182	3,920	Evaluation in progress
Category 11: Use of Sold Products	2,487,178	2,463,433	Evaluation in progress
Category 12: End of Life Treatment of Sold Products	281,489	133,320	Evaluation in progress
Total Emissions[9]	11,158,437	4,459,212	Evaluation in progress

Note: figures may not add up due to rounding

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data

2021

[1] A location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs. Calculated using the 2021 US EPA eGRID emission factors for US-based locations and the 2021 IEA Country Emission Factors for international locations. Where consumption data was not available, CDW utilized the 2018 Commercial Building Energy and Consumption Survey (CBECS) to estimate location consumption using average conversion factor values that are based on location and size of each site location.

[2] A market-based method reflects emissions from electricity that companies have purposefully chosen. Calculated using an emission factor of zero for all applicable sites which procured renewable energy and have energy attribute certificates equal to the corresponding amount of energy consumed at each site.

[3] CDW follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (version 1.0) and Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Scope 3 emissions are calculated using the operational control approach.

[4] Includes emissions from CDW's US and Canada value chains.

[5] 2021 scope 3 emissions were evaluated as part of a spend-based screen conducted in the GHG accounting software.

[6] Emissions were evaluated across 19 categories of CDW's purchased products, which included direct and indirect procurement. Emissions were calculated by determining the amount spent per category and multiplying by spend-based emissions factors from US Monetary EPA and ADEME.

[7] Emissions were estimated using Quantis Evaluator Tool assumptions, which attribute a proportion of scope 1 and 2 emissions toward upstream energy emissions and losses.

2022

[1] A location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs. Calculated using the 2021 US EPA eGRID emission factors for US-based locations and the 2021 IEA Country Emission Factors for international locations. Where consumption data was not available, CDW utilized the 2018 Commercial Building Energy and Consumption Survey (CBECS) to estimate location consumption using average conversion factor values that are based on building type (e.g., data center, warehouse) or size of each site location.

[2] A market-based method reflects emissions from electricity that companies have purposefully chosen. Calculated using an emission factor of zero for all applicable sites which procured renewable energy and have energy attribute certificates equal to the corresponding amount of energy consumed at each site.

[3] CDW follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (version 1.0) and Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Scope 3 emissions are calculated using the operational control approach.

[8] CDW has chosen Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22) as the base year for the scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions inventory moving forward. CDW chose this year due to the completeness and availability of data for all emissions sources within the boundary conditions set for this organization including acquisitions.

[9] These calculations include emissions from all relevant categories and is a full scope 3 inventory. As such, 2022 emissions function as CDW's baseline year for near-term emission reduction targets.

[10] As we refined our scope 3 methdology, approach and improved our data quality we noted improvement in our overall emission totals.

2023

[11] Noted as "Scope 1 (Natural Gas)" in previous inventories; has been updated in 2023 to include emissions from backup power generation from diesel generators.

[12] Scope 1 (Fugitive Emissions) were measured for the first time in the 2023 inventory.

[13] A location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs. Calculated using the 2022 US EPA eGRID emission factors for US-based locations and the 2021 IEA Country Emission Factors for international locations. Where consumption data was not available, CDW utilized the 2018 Commercial Building Energy and Consumption Survey (CBECS) to estimate location consumption using conversion factor values that are based on building type (e.g., data center, warehouse) and total building size of each site location.

[14] A market-based method reflects emissions from electricity that companies have purposefully chosen. Calculated using an emission factor of zero for all applicable sites which procured renewable energy and have energy attribute certificates equal to the corresponding amount of energy consumed at each site. For sites without contractual instruments, emission were calculated using a supplier-specific emission factors where the utility is known, and the 2021 IEA Country Emission Factors and 2022 Green-e Residual Mix Emissions Rates for remaining sites.