WARNER BROS. DISCOVERY

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data and Methodology

2025

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data

Warner Bros. Discovery is committed to monitoring and reporting on our environmental performance. See 2025 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Methodology for further details on the calculation and estimation methodologies, inclusions, exclusions, and data.

Scope 1[1] and 2[2] Emissions

FY2025	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (MT CO_2e)
Scope 1[10]	80,650
Outside of Scopes (biogenic emissions)	802
Scope 2 (Location-Based)	112,921
Scope 2 (Market-Based)[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9]	116,285
Total Scope 1 + 2 (Location-Based)	**193,571**
Total Scope 1 + 2 (Market-Based)[7, 8]	**196,935**

Scope 3[11] Emissions Breakdown[13]

FY2025	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (MT CO_2e)
Scope 3 Categories 1 & 2: Purchased Goods and Services and Capital Goods[14, 15]	950,110
Scope 3 Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Location-Based)	31,135
Scope 3 Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Market-Based)	29,221
Scope 3 Category 6: Business Travel	70,608
Scope 3 Category 7: Employee Commuting[12]	21,682
Total Scope 3 Emissions (Market-Based)	**1,071,621**
Total Scope 1, 2, and 3 Emissions (Market-Based)	**1,268,556**

1. The Scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory has been prepared using the guidance set forth in the World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition. Scope 1 represents direct GHG emissions that occur from sources that are owned or controlled by WBD.
2. The Scope 2 GHG emissions inventory has been prepared using the guidance set forth in the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Scope 2 accounts for GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, heat, and cooling consumed by WBD.
3. All contractual instruments used in the market-based method (MBM) are in alignment with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria. There were 6 WBD sites with green tariffs and 2 WBD sites with onsite solar that did not meet the Scope 2 Quality Criteria to be used in the market-based calculation.
4. For MBM calculations, where contractual instruments and residual mix factors were not available, a grid-average emission factor was applied based on the average electricity generation mix in the defined geographic region. The use of grid average factors in the MBM may result in double-counting of renewable electricity between electricity consumers.
5. Renewable energy generated from hydropower was assigned an emission factor of 0, consistent with prior-year methodology. Similarly, in cases where biomass represented a negligible proportion of the fuel mix (approximately 0.1%), emissions from biomass were treated as de minimis and an emission factor of 0 was applied.
6. The total Scope 2 MBM figure includes the location-based method (LBM) Scope 2 emissions from productions. Due to a lack of activity data from productions, market-based electricity values were not calculated separately.
7. In FY2025, 515 productions under WBD's operational control were included in WBD's Scope 1 and 2 emissions inventory.
8. Emissions from productions were calculated using activity data where available. Where activity data was not available, estimates were developed using WBD production-specific usage intensity factors by activity location, WBD emissions intensity factors by production category, and/or industry-average values from the Sustainable Entertainment Alliance's (SEA) "Carbon Emissions of Film and Television Production: 2020–2022" report. Additional detail on the Scope 1 and Scope 2 calculation methodologies is provided in the 2025 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Methodology.
9. For MBM calculations, where residual mix factors were not available, a grid average emission factor was used, which is based on average energy generation in a defined geographic location. For facilities where the country specific emission and MBM factors were not available or country details were not shared, "US Average" emission factors and Green-e MBM factors were used.
10. No fugitive emissions for productions were calculated since no refrigerant or fire suppressant leakage or usage was reported. Additionally, no estimations were performed due to limited data availability in 2025. In future reporting years, WBD will explore estimation approaches for fugitive emissions and seek to improve data coverage and granularity.
11. The Scope 3 GHG emissions inventory has been prepared using the guidance set forth in the World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard under which a company can choose which Scope 3 emissions to report.
12. The Scope 3, Category 7 headcount is aligned with the employee headcount reported in WBD's FY2025 Form 10-K. This boundary differs from Scope 3, Category 6, which includes all business travel paid for by WBD, including travel by non-employees such as individuals working on productions. These individuals are not included in the Form 10-K employee disclosures and are therefore excluded from the Category 7 headcount.
13. As a result of year-over-year improvements, FY2024 Scope 3, Category 7 emissions have been recalculated to 23,071 MT CO_2e and total Scope 3 emissions to 1,081,644 MT CO_2e.
14. For FY2025, WBD reported purchased goods and services and capital goods together as WBD's procurement system includes spend amounts for both categories, and spend on capital goods cannot be disaggregated at this time.
15. Internal procurement systems are designed to identify intercompany spend, which is excluded from Scope 3 calculations. However, some intercompany transactions may not have been identified and were instead included within Scope 3 Categories 1 and 2 spend. In future inventories, WBD will work to improve the consistency of intercompany spend categorization.

2025 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Methodology

Scope 1 and 2 Calculation Methodology

WBD selected operational control as its organizational boundary. WBD includes emissions from operations across its global operating units (which includes subsidiaries that are 100% owned, directly or indirectly, by WBD). The sites falling under WBD's operational control primarily comprise of offices, warehouses, and production studios across North America (NA); Latin America (LATAM); Europe, the Middle East, and Africa (EMEA); and Asia Pacific (APAC). Emissions were calculated for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025. For sites that required estimations and were not operational for the entire year, emissions were estimated only for the duration during which the site was under WBD's operational control.

WBD's Scope 1 inventory includes emissions from the combustion of stationary and transport fuels such as natural gas, diesel, and petroleum. These emissions are from owned or leased sites and vehicles, equipment, and corporate jets under WBD's operational control. Scope 2 encompasses emissions from the purchase of electricity, heat, and cooling used on site at owned and leased sites under WBD's operational control, and production sites across WBD's global portfolio that are under its operational control. All Scope 1 and 2 emissions used Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), except where GWP values were already incorporated into the emission factors.

Note: CO_2 emissions from biogenic sources were excluded from Scope 1 and reported separately as "Outside of Scopes" emissions.

Emissions Scope		Source	Calculation Methodology	Estimation Methodology	Data Used	Emissions Factors	Exclusions	Assumptions
Scope 1	Stationary	Natural gas	Emissions from natural gas were calculated based on actual and estimated consumption for each site where onsite natural gas usage was confirmed. Annual consumption of fuels at WBD sites were multiplied by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) GHG emission factors for US sites, National Inventory Report (NIR) Canada emission factors for Canadian sites, and International Energy Agency (IEA) direct combustion factor for all other countries.	Because natural gas data collection occurred before the end of 2025, actual Q4 2025 consumption data was not yet available. As a result, natural gas consumption for Q4 2025 was estimated. The preferred approach for this estimation was to use Q4 2024 data and a scaling factor to estimate Q4 2025 consumption. If 2024 data was not available (or inaccurate), then consumption for the rolling year (Q4 2024 - Q3 2025) was used. Where neither option above was available, the available data was prorated to daily natural gas consumption and multiplied by the number of days for which the data was not received. In instances where actual natural gas usage was unavailable but natural gas was confirmed or assumed (based on site type and region) to be used at the site, the average-data method was used. Square footage and site type were used to estimate total natural gas consumption (therms) using a WBD-specific intensity factor.	**Activity data:** Monthly natural gas purchase quantities for Q4 2024 through Q3 2025 **Rentable square footage (RSF):** Site-level RSF data **Days used:** Number of days each site was under WBD's operational control	United States - EPA Emission Factors for GHG Inventories (Table 1), January 15, 2025. IEA Direct Combustion Emission Factors, 2025.	N/A - no exclusions	A relevance assessment was performed to evaluate the applicability of natural gas consumption by site, informed by regional trends. Fewer than 50% of responding sites in each region confirmed the use of natural gas. Therefore, sites that did not provide confirmation were assumed not to use natural gas and no consumption was estimated for those sites. If the data collector stated that natural gas was used at the site but no data was available, emissions were estimated for the full year that the site was operational using a WBD-specific intensity factor. Sites that provided partial data were prorated for their days operational in 2025 based on the consumption amounts provided (if over 6 months of data was received). If less than 6 months of data was received, the WBD-specific intensity factor was used. Sites with the space type of "parking garages," "parking spaces," and "roof/antenna" are assumed to not consume natural gas. In the absence of actual Q4 2025 data, Q4 2025 natural gas consumption was estimated by applying a Q1–Q3 2024 to Q1–Q3 2025 scaling factor to Q4 2024 consumption, assuming comparable seasonal usage patterns.

Emissions Scope		Source	Calculation Methodology	Estimation Methodology	Data Used	Emissions Factors	Exclusions	Assumptions
Scope 1	Stationary	Other fuels	Emissions from stationary fuels were calculated based on actual or estimated consumption for each site where onsite fuel usage was confirmed. Annual consumption of fuels at WBD sites was multiplied by EPA GHG emission factors for US sites and IEA direct combustion factors for non-US sites based on fuel type. In alignment with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP), biogenic emissions from renewable diesel are reported separately.	For sites with confirmed Q4 2025 fuel use, consumption was estimated by annualizing the site's provided Q1- Q3 2025 fuel consumption. In instances where actual fuel usage was unavailable but fuel was confirmed to be used at the site, the average-data method was used to estimate for fuel usage: The total fuel usage per square foot from each site was used to estimate average fuel usage per square foot per day intensity for all WBD fuel equipment. This intensity factor was then multiplied by the site square footage and number of days in operation to calculate fuel consumption.	**Activity data:** Aggregated fuel purchase quantities for Q1 2025 through Q3 2025 **Rentable square footage (RSF):** Site-level RSF data **Days used:** Number of days each site was under WBD's operational control	United States - EPA Emission Factors for GHG Inventories (Table 1), January 15, 2025. For non-US countries - IEA Direct Combustion Emission Factors, 2025. For non-US countries -Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors, June 10, 2025.	N/A - no exclusions	Sites that did not indicate the presence of an on-site generator were excluded from the estimations, as it was assumed that no diesel fuel was used during the reporting year. If actual fuel consumption data was provided, it is assumed that the site has operational control over the fuel-consuming equipment, and the associated emissions are therefore reported as Scope 1. If fuel consumption data was not provided and fuel use was estimated, it is assumed that the equipment is under landlord control and emissions are included in Scope 2. Equipment use was not assumed to be uniform throughout the year. Activity data provided by sites is assumed to be complete for the Q1 - Q3 2025 period. Where sites forecasted fuel use for Q4, Q4 consumption was estimated accordingly; no additional estimations were performed outside of these Q4 estimates.

Emissions Scope	Source	Calculation Methodology	Estimation Methodology	Data Used	Emissions Factors	Exclusions	Assumptions
Scope 1	Fugitive	Refrigerants	Emissions from refrigerants were calculated based on the annual amount of refrigerant purchased for each site. This was multiplied by the EPA GHG emission factor based on refrigerant type. Only emissions for refrigerants with greenhouse gases in the Kyoto Protocol were included as emissions; anything outside of this is not required per the GHGP.	In instances where actual refrigerant refill data was unavailable but the site confirmed refrigerant-equipped HVAC systems were in use, the refill amount was estimated using the EPA average leakage rate, prorated by the percentage of the year the site was in operation. For these sites, total refrigerant capacity was estimated rather than assumed to be zero. Total refrigerant capacity was calculated by dividing refrigerant capacity per cooling ton by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) average area per cooling ton to derive a refrigerant capacity per square foot, which was then multiplied by total site square footage. The resulting estimated capacity was used to calculate refrigerant leakage. For sites that reported the presence of onsite HVAC systems but did not provide refrigerant-specific data, it was assumed that the refrigerant used was R-410A, unless the data collector or space type explicitly indicated that refrigerants were not used. For these sites, the ASHRAE average area per cooling ton (square feet per refrigeration ton) was applied to site square footage to estimate cooling capacity, which was then used to estimate total refrigerant capacity and associated leakage. For sites that indicated expected refrigerant usage in Q4 2025, reported usage from Q1–Q3 2025 was extrapolated to estimate Q4 2025. If no Q1–Q3 usage data was available but the site otherwise indicated refrigerant-equipped systems were in use, annual refrigerant leakage was calculated using estimated capacity and standard leakage rates instead of assuming zero usage. Sites were only excluded from estimation where it was explicitly confirmed that refrigerants were not used (e.g., no HVAC systems, zero applicable square footage, or specific space types without refrigerant equipment).	**Activity data:** Aggregated amount of refrigerant purchased or number of units, capacity, and type of refrigerant(s) used for Q1 2025 through Q3 2025 **Rentable square footage (RSF):** Site-level RSF data **Days used:** Number of days each site was under WBD's operational control	Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases (epa.gov).	Sites that noted that their refrigerant consuming equipment was outside of WBD's operational control were excluded from the inventory.	All sites were assumed to have an HVAC system within WBD's operational control, unless specifically noted otherwise by a data collector. Sites were only assumed to have other refrigerant-consuming equipment (non-HVAC refrigerant consuming equipment such as, chillers or refrigerators), if the data collector explicitly denoted the existence of the equipment. Emissions from non-HVAC refrigerant-consuming equipment were calculated when sufficient data was provided. If usage data did not explicitly indicate coverage through year-end, it was assumed to apply to the full reporting period. A fielding question for projected Q4 usage was asked and if data collectors noted they expected Q4 usage, then Q4 usage was estimated based on Q1-3 usage. For sites that reported to have an HVAC on site, but no data available for it, it was assumed that the refrigerant used was R-410A as that is the most common refrigerant used in HVAC. For sites with no usage provided but confirmation that there was refrigerant-consuming equipment on site, refrigerant leakage was estimated for the full time the site was operational during the reporting year. Leakage was estimated using a 10% average leakage rate per the EPA. If refrigerant usage and capacity for HVAC systems were not provided, the ASHRAE average cooling capacity of office buildings was used to estimate cooling capacity based on square footage of WBD sites. Per confirmation from data collectors, sites with 0 square footage are non-emissions generating (typically PO boxes, parking, or roof spaces) and were excluded from calculations. It was assumed that there were no refrigerants used for those sites during the reporting year. Sites that specifically noted they had no refrigerant consuming equipment on site were excluded from the inventory.

Emissions Scope		Source	Calculation Methodology	Estimation Methodology	Data Used	Emissions Factors	Exclusions	Assumptions
Scope 1	Fugitive	Fire suppressants	Emissions from fire suppressants were calculated based on system type (fixed or portable) and total discharge amount. If the discharge amount was not shared, an EPA average leakage factor was used to estimate an annual leakage rate which was multiplied by a GWP based on suppressant chemical. Only emissions for suppressants with greenhouse gases in the Kyoto Protocol were included as emissions; anything outside of this is not required per the GHGP.	In instances when site-specific data was not available, emissions were estimated unless fire suppression systems were confirmed to be under the landlord's operational control. Leakage for estimated sites was calculated by determining the number of portable CO_2 fire suppression systems on site using a WBD-specific fire suppressant per square foot intensity factor. This intensity factor was calculated using the total number of portable CO_2 systems in the available data divided by the corresponding total square footage for each site. The average count of portable CO_2 fire suppressants per square foot was applied to the estimated site's square footage and leakage was calculated based on this estimate. For sites that noted a fixed FM-200 system but provided no usage or capacity, kg of capacity was estimated per square foot and applied to the square footage of the site. Average capacity by area was calculated by multiplying the site height (ft) with the FM-200 flooding factor (lb/ft3) and converted to kg/sq ft.	**Activity data:** Number of fire suppression systems and their associated system type, suppressant chemical, capacity, and discharge amount for Q1 2025 through Q3 2025; if applicable **Rentable square footage (RSF):** Site-level RSF data **Days used:** Number of days each site was under WBD's operational control	Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases (epa.gov).	N/A - no exclusions	If the equipment usage end date was prior to 12/31/25, the usage provided by data collectors was assumed to be for the entire reporting period as it was not assumed there is consistent discharge throughout the year. A fielding question for projected Q4 2025 usage was asked and if data collectors noted they expected Q4 2025 usage, then Q4 usage was estimated based on Q1-Q3 2025 usage. If a system was discharged in the reporting year, no further leakage was assumed to have occurred. If a system was not discharged in the reporting year, the EPA fire suppressant leakage rates were applied. If fire suppressant usage and type were not provided, the site was assumed to use a CO_2 based portable fire suppressant. All sites were assumed to have a fire suppressant system on site, unless specifically noted otherwise. If fire suppressant discharge values were provided, leakage was not estimated. For estimations regarding FM-200 fire suppressant systems, it was assumed that average ceiling height is 10 feet. The flooding factor was obtained at design concentration for UL approved systems at room temperature (assumed to be 70 degrees F) at sea level per the "HYGOOD FM-200 Engineered Extinguishing system" manual.
	Fugitive	Vehicle	Emissions from refrigerants in road vehicles were calculated based on count of owned or leased road vehicles. Count of vehicles was multiplied by an assumed annual leakage rate of coolant.	Vehicle refrigerant leakage rate was assumed to be 20% per year (as per Greenhouse Gas Inventory Guidance: Fugitive Emissions (epa.gov), Mobile Air Conditioning, Operating Emissions (% of capacity/yr.)), multiplied by the GWP of an assumed refrigerant type of HFC-134A. Activity data was aggregated at the country level, and the average number of operating days per vehicle in each country was used to prorate the annual refrigerant leakage rate.	**Activity data:** Number of owned and leased vehicles and average annual leakage rate **Days used:** Average days used by country	Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases (epa.gov).	Production vehicles provided within the 'Production - Mobile' calculations are excluded from fugitive calculations to avoid potential double accounting.	All road vehicles were assumed to have an internal cooling system regardless of the specifications of individual vehicles. All road vehicles were assumed to lose 20% of their coolant capacity in a year. All road vehicles were assumed to use HFC-134A coolant since it is the most common refrigerant used in MVAC systems since 1994. All road vehicles are assumed to be in use throughout the entire reporting year unless confirmed that it was returned prior to the end of the reporting year. Non-road vehicles, motorcycles, and forklifts (Industrial/ Commercial Equipment) were assumed to not use coolant and thus have no emissions related to refrigerants.

Emissions Scope	Source	Calculation Methodology	Estimation Methodology	Data Used	Emissions Factors	Exclusions	Assumptions
Scope 1	Mobile	Vehicle	Emissions from mobile combustion related to vehicles were calculated by multiplying annual consumption of mobile fuel (fleet) or total distance travelled by the relevant emission factors. For vehicles in the US, South America, Asia, Middle East, Oceania and Africa, EPA emission factors were used. For vehicles based in Europe, total distance travelled was multiplied by DESNZ emission factors.	In instances where partial year fuel or distance data was provided, the data was annualized to account for the entire period the vehicle was in use and under WBD's operational control. When either fuel usage or distance data was missing, but fuel efficiency data was available, the missing value was estimated using the provided fuel efficiency and the available fuel usage or distance data. In instances where distance was not available but fuel was, distance was estimated using an average vehicle fuel efficiency and multiplying by the provided fuel. In instances where neither fuel nor distance was provided, an average usage and distance was calculated using WBD intensity data (WBD-specific data used to represent the average of usage and distance for WBD-specific vehicles).	**Activity data:** Aggregated fuel purchase quantities and distances for WBD-owned or leased vehicle fleet for Q1 2025 through Q3 2025 **Days used:** Number of days the vehicle was used based on the data period start and end date provided	United States and non-EU vehicles - EPA Emission factors for GHG Inventories (Tables 2, 3, and 4), January 15, 2025. For United Kingdom and other EU vehicles -United Kingdom - Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors, June 10, 2025.	N/A - no exclusions	Electric vehicles were excluded from Scope 1 emissions, as they were assumed to be charged onsite with associated emissions captured in Scope 2 (purchased electricity). Vehicles with no activity data were assumed to be active for a full year; where partial-year data was provided and the vehicle was known not to have been decommissioned, the remainder of the year was estimated using prorated activity. If actual usage for the full period of vehicle use was provided (e.g., vehicles returned during the year), no additional estimation was applied. Where direct DESNZ emission factors were unavailable, vehicles were mapped to the closest applicable category (e.g., light-duty trucks as vans up to 3.5 tonnes, heavy-duty trucks as all HGVs with average laden weight, motorcycles as average motorbikes). Hybrid passenger cars were calculated using DESNZ emission factors regardless of location, while hybrid light-duty trucks were calculated using the DESNZ factor for hybrid large cars due to the lack of a direct match. All vehicles using DESNZ emission factors and motor gasoline were assumed to use petrol; where fuel type was not provided, the DESNZ “unknown fuel” emission factor was applied. Medium-duty trucks using motor gasoline were assumed to have the same fuel efficiency as delivery trucks for emissions calculations. Passenger cars using alternative fuels other than gasoline or diesel were assumed to be light-duty cars. For vehicles using EPA emission factors, the emission factor corresponding to the reported model year was applied; if the exact year was unavailable, the next available later model year was used. Vehicles older than the earliest EPA-reported year used the first available EPA emission factor. Vehicles using EPA emission factors with no provided fuel type were assumed to use motor gasoline, as EPA does not provide emission factors for unknown fuel types. Gasoline-powered forklifts categorized as industrial/commercial equipment were assumed to use gasoline 4-stroke engines for EPA emissions calculations. Vehicles reported as using flex fuel were assumed to operate on E85 (85% ethanol, 15% gasoline); emissions were calculated using a weighted average, with CO_2 emissions from the ethanol portion treated as biogenic and reported separately.

Emissions Scope		Source	Calculation Methodology	Estimation Methodology	Data Used	Emissions Factors	Exclusions	Assumptions
Scope 1	Mobile	Corporate jets	Emissions from mobile combustion related to corporate jets were calculated by multiplying annual fuel consumption by EPA GHG emission factors for trips originating in the US, Canada, and Mexico and DESNZ emission factors for flights originating in Europe.	N/A - no estimations were performed	**Activity data:** 2025 fuel usage of owned and leased corporate jets	For flights originating in the US, Canada, and Mexico: United States - EPA Emission factors for GHG Inventories (Table 2), January 15, 2025. For United Kingdom and EU flights: United Kingdom - Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors, June 10, 2025.	N/A - no exclusions	No assumptions utilized

Emissions Scope	Source	Calculation Methodology	Estimation Methodology	Data Used	Emissions Factors	Exclusions	Assumptions
Scope 2 – Facilities	Purchased electricity - Location-based method (LBM)	Emissions from purchased electricity using the location-based method (LBM) were calculated by multiplying annual electricity usage for all sites by EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (“eGRID”) emission factors for US sites, NIR factors for sites in Canada, and the IEA country-specific factors for sites outside of the US and Canada.	Because electricity data collection occurred before the end of 2025, actual Q4 2025 consumption data was not yet available. As a result, electricity consumption for Q4 2025 was estimated. The preferred approach for this estimation was to use Q4 2024 data and a scaling factor to estimate Q4 2025 consumption. If 2024 data was not available (or inaccurate), then consumption for the rolling year (Q4 2024 - Q3 2025) was used. Where neither option above was available, the available data was prorated to daily electricity consumption and multiplied by the number of days the site was operational. In instances where actual electricity usage data was unavailable, but it was determined that electricity was used at the site based on site type, electricity consumption was estimated by using WBD-specific data tailored to the space type and the country or region. This approach was applied to all sites, with the estimation process leveraging the available sample size to confirm accuracy and relevance.	**Activity data:** Monthly electricity purchase quantities for Q4 2024 through Q3 2025 **Rentable square footage (RSF):** Site-level RSF data **Days used:** Number of days each site was under WBD’s operational control	United States - EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (“eGRID”) emission factors with 2023 data, January 15, 2025. National Inventory Report 1990–2023: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada, March 21, 2025. IEA Electricity emission factors, 2025.	N/A - no exclusions	If square footage was unavailable and actual electricity consumption data was not provided for select sites, square footage was estimated using the Google Map and Measure tool. Registered offices and serviced offices were assumed to be PO boxes and were excluded from the electricity calculation. Sites with the space type of 'car parking spaces,' 'parking,' ‘bureau office parking,' 'parking-surface,' 'roof/antenna,' and 'land' were assumed to not use electricity and are excluded from the electricity calculation. Sites with space type of 'parking/storage' and 'parking garage' were assumed to use electricity for lighting and were included in the calculation. For select space types, only 1-2 sites provided data that inform the estimations for the other sites with no data provided. Although these sites with provided data represent a small sample size, which may not be representative of the complete population, it was assumed that estimating consumption for sites with no data is more accurate than excluding the sites entirely. Sites classified as ‘office + tech’ space types used the average electricity intensity factor for ‘office’ space types for estimation purposes. This is due to the fact that only one ‘office + tech’ site provided data in 2025 and the intensity factor varied significantly between 2024 and 2025 due to the lack of data. Because two sites were designated as residential and neither provided data, it was not possible to estimate using 2025 data. Sites classified as residential space types use the 2024 electricity intensity factor for estimation purposes. In the absence of actual Q4 2025 data, Q4 2025 electricity consumption was estimated by applying a Q1–Q3 2024 to Q1–Q3 2025 scaling factor to Q4 2024 consumption, assuming comparable seasonal usage patterns.
	Purchased electricity - Market-based method (MBM)	Emissions from purchased electricity using the market-based method (MBM) were calculated by multiplying annual electricity usage for all sites by the associated market-based emission factor by location, factoring in any contractual instruments held by WBD that met the Scope 2 Quality Criteria.		**Activity data:** Monthly electricity usage **Renewable energy:** Contractual instruments held by WBD	Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs), where applicable. Utility-specific emission factors, where applicable. For sites in the EU, Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) 2024 Residual Mix factors. 2024 Green-e® Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2022 Data). Where market-based factors are unavailable, location-based factors were used.		

Emissions Scope	Source	Calculation Methodology	Estimation Methodology	Data Used	Emissions Factors	Exclusions	Assumptions
Scope 2 — Facilities	Purchased heat and cooling (Location-based and Market-based methods)	Emissions from purchased heat were calculated by multiplying annual heat by the DESNZ purchased heat emission factor. Emissions from purchased cooling were calculated by multiplying annual purchased cooling by the Energy Star purchased cooling emission factor.	Because data collection occurred before the end of 2025, actual Q4 2025 consumption data was not yet available. As a result, Q4 2025 heat and/or cooling consumption was estimated for sites that indicated use. Estimation occurred by annualizing the provided data to reflect the full period during which the site was under WBD's operational control.	**Activity data:** Aggregated heat and cooling purchase quantities for Q1 2025 through Q3 2025	United States - ENERGY STAR Indirect GHG Emissions Factors for all District Fuels. United Kingdom - DESNZ Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors, June 10, 2025. Note: Emission factors only include emissions from energy and do not include emissions from refrigerants from purchased heat or cooling.	N/A - no exclusions	Sites that did not indicate any heat or cooling use were not estimated. Purchased heat was assumed to be district heating. Given that the source (e.g., electricity or natural gas) of the purchased cooling was unknown and that country-specific factors were unavailable, an average of the three US emission factors available (derived from different purchased cooling sources) was used. Emissions for cooling and heat were considered to be the same for the Location-Based Method (LBM) and Market-Based Method (MBM) as there were no readily available market-adjusted emission factors for district heat or purchased cooling.

2025 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Methodology

Productions Boundary

Within the minimum boundary for productions:
Emissions for productions were calculated and included in the FY2025 inventory only if they met both the operational control criteria and the timing criterion described below.

Operational control criteria (one of the following):

- "In-house" productions, defined as productions under WBD's operational control and direct management
- Co-productions where WBD is the lead and has operational control
- Commissioned productions where WBD has operational control

Timing criterion:[16,17,18]

- Principal photography wrapped in 2025, including full seasons of series where the principal photography wrap date occurred in 2025

Outside of the minimum boundary for productions:
Emissions for productions were not included in the FY2025 inventory if they met any of the criteria below.

- Principal photography wrapped before or after 2025, including content delivered in 2025 but not produced in 2025
- Co-productions where WBD was not the lead
- Licensed productions where WBD does not have operational control
- Commissioned productions where WBD does not have operational control
- Third-party purchased content (finished content that WBD purchases)
- Marketing specific production content
- Remotely executed (REMI) sports productions where minimal crew and cameras are on site
- Ad sales created for third party clients
- Series/content delivered in 2025 that was not produced in 2025[19]

16. For sports productions, only events or games held in 2025 are included within the 2025 inventory boundary.
17. For news programs that span multiple years without defined seasons, only segments that aired in 2025 are included within the 2025 boundary.
18. Only pilot episodes with reported data are included within the 2025 inventory.
19. Warner Bros. International Television Production (WBITVP) companies were only able to provide production delivery dates as opposed to wrap dates. As such, WBITVP content delivered in 2025 is included in the 2025 boundary.

Emissions Scope	Source	Calculation Methodology	Estimation Methodology	Data Used	Emissions Factors	Exclusions	Assumptions
Productions Scope 1	Natural gas	Emissions from natural gas were calculated based on actual and estimated consumption for each production site where on-site natural gas usage was confirmed. Annual consumption of natural gas at WBD production sites was multiplied by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) GHG emission factors, based on fuel type for US sites. For non-US sites, International Energy Agency (IEA) direct combustion factors were used. For productions where no activity data was provided, no activity data was estimated using a Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS), and no emissions were estimated using a WBD-specific emissions intensity, Sustainable Entertainment Alliance (SEA) industry average emissions intensities were used to estimate emissions.	In instances where natural gas activity data was unavailable, but the use of natural gas for the production was confirmed, the following average data methods were applied: **Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) usage estimation:** For production sites where only the square footage and days used were shared, CBECS usage by floorspace intensity factor (usage per square foot per day) was utilized to estimate the total natural gas consumption (in MMBtu). The site's square footage was mapped to a range, and the associated electricity intensity factor was applied. If activity data or square footage was provided for less than 80% of a production's sites, the production emissions estimations below were used, and activity data was ignored. **WBD-specific emissions intensity per shoot day per category:** For productions that provided number of shoot days, but did not provide activity data or square footage, a WBD-specific emissions intensity factor per shoot day per category was utilized to estimate the total emissions (MT CO_2e). **WBD-specific emissions intensity per category:** For productions without activity data, square footage values, or number of shoot days, a WBD-specific emissions intensity per category was utilized to estimate emissions (MT CO_2e). **SEA industry average emissions intensity:** For productions where no activity data was shared and no estimation was applicable, SEA industry average emissions intensities were used to calculate emissions. Since the available SEA industry average emissions intensities were only broken down by CO_2e, the percentage of emissions associated with CH_4 and N_2O were estimated using the percentage for all other emissions sources.	**Activity data:** Annual quantity of natural gas purchased **Rentable square footage (RSF):** Site-level RSF data **Days used:** Number of days each site was under WBD's operational control **Shoot days:** Number of shoot days for the associated production **On location days:** Number of days shooting on location **Start, wrap, and delivery date:** Production start, wrap, and delivery date **Episodes:** The number of episodes included within the 2025 production inventory boundary	United States - EPA Emission factors for GHG Inventories (Table 1), January 15, 2025. For all other countries - IEA Direct Combustion Emission Factors, 2025. For productions where no activity data was shared or proxies were available to estimate, emissions averages from SEA's "Carbon Emissions of Film and Television Production 2020 - 2022" report were used.	Productions that provided data for only a portion of sites. If a production provided data for over 80% of sites, remaining sites were excluded from estimations. Productions were excluded from emissions calculations when activity data was not provided, no estimation approach was applicable, no other WBD proxy could be used to estimate, and SEA industry average emissions intensities were not available to estimate emissions. In 2025 there were 7 productions excluded. Podcasts, marketing specific production content, reshoots/ additional photography, and social media content are excluded.	Productions filmed at sites already included in the Scope 1 and 2 operations inventory calculations (WBD owned/operated sites) were not included in production emissions calculations to avoid double-counting. Sites with the space type of 'car parking spaces,' 'parking,' 'parking-surface,' 'roof/ antenna,' and 'land' were assumed to not use natural gas and thus emissions were not calculated. All 'car parking spaces,' 'parking,' and 'parking-surface' were assumed to be normal asphalt painted spaces with no covering or use of natural gas. All natural gas used by productions was assumed to be from assets within WBD's operational control. If more than 5% of in-Scope/included productions provided activity data for a certain category, then it was considered a sufficient sample size for estimating WBD-specific emissions intensity factors. For production sites where it was confirmed that no natural gas was used, consumption was assumed to be zero and these sites were excluded from estimations. For production sites where purchased heat data was provided but associated natural gas or area data was unavailable, emissions were only calculated utilizing the provided heat data. In these cases, emissions were excluded from Scope 1 natural gas emissions calculations because electric heat data for the same facilities is included in Scope 2 production emissions, avoiding double accounting.

Emissions Scope		Source	Calculation Methodology	Estimation Methodology	Data Used	Emissions Factors	Exclusions	Assumptions
Productions	Scope 1	Equipment fuel	Emissions from equipment were calculated using annual fuel consumption data where equipment usage was provided. The annual consumption of fuel at production sites was multiplied by EPA, DESNZ, or IEA direct combustion factors based on fuel type and filming location. If location was not available, the production office country location was utilized. The annual equipment fuel consumption was multiplied by EPA GHG emission factors, based on fuel type for US equipment and DESNZ for UK equipment that uses alternate fuels. For non-US sites, IEA direct combustion factors were used. For productions where no equipment activity data was shared and a WBD-specific emissions intensity was not available, Sustainable Entertainment Alliance (SEA) industry average emissions intensities were used to estimate emissions.	For productions that provided usable activity data for over 80% of their equipment, that data was used to calculate emissions for associated equipment, and all other equipment was excluded. If activity data was provided for less than 80% of a production's equipment, activity data was ignored and the production emissions estimations below were used. **WBD-specific emissions intensity per shoot day per category:** For productions without activity data but with number of shoot days available, a WBD-specific emissions intensity factor was utilized to estimate the total emissions (MT CO_2e). **WBD-specific emissions intensity per category:** For productions without activity data or number of shoot days, a WBD-specific emissions intensity (emissions per production category) was utilized to estimate emissions (MT CO_2e). **SEA industry average emissions intensity:** If both activity data and WBD-specific emissions intensities were not available, then the SEA industry average emissions intensities were used to calculate emissions. Since the SEA industry average emissions intensities are only broken down by CO_2e, the percentage of emissions associated with CH_4 and N_2O were estimated using the percentage for all other emissions sources. When a production provided either mobile fuel data or equipment fuel data, but not both, emissions were estimated using SEA industry average emissions intensities, which represent total fuel usage across mobile and equipment sources. In these cases, total production emissions were calculated using SEA industry averages, and any reported equipment activity data was excluded, as SEA industry emissions intensities include both mobile and equipment fuel and emissions cannot be disaggregated.	**Activity data:** Annual quantity of fuel consumed **Days used:** Number of days each site was under WBD's operational control **Shoot days:** Number of shoot days for the associated production **On location days:** Number of days shooting on location **Start, wrap, and delivery date:** Production start, wrap, and delivery date **Episodes:** The number of episodes included within the 2025 production inventory boundary	For US production sites, equipment fuel emission factors from US EPA emission factors were used. (EPA Emission for GHG Inventories (Table 1), January 15, 2025). For all other countries, IEA Direct Combustion Emission Factors, 2025. DESNZ equipment fuel emission factors for propane, renewable diesel, B5 diesel, and kerosene were used for EU and UK sites (United Kingdom - DESNZ Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2025). For productions that use biofuels, CH_4, N_2O emissions are calculated using DESNZ bio energy emission factors. Respective biogenic emissions are calculated using DESNZ. If no other data or proxies are available to estimate, emission averages from SEA's "Carbon Emissions of Film and Television Production 2020 - 2022 Report" were used.	Productions that provided data for only a portion of equipment. If a production provided data for over 80% of equipment, remaining equipment was excluded from estimations. Productions were excluded from emissions calculations when activity data was not provided, no estimation approach was applicable, no other WBD proxy could be used to estimate, and SEA industry average emissions intensities were not available to estimate emissions. In 2025 there were 7 productions excluded. Podcasts, marketing specific production content, reshoots/ additional photography, and social media content are excluded.	Productions where fuel usage data was collected and provided through Transworks was assumed to be inclusive of both equipment and mobile fuel. As such, productions where mobile fuel data was received from a different source file were excluded to avoid double accounting. Transworks is a separate export from the data accounting template that contained fuel usage for certain productions. This data was assumed to be more accurate and complete than other data sources. If more than 5% of in-Scope/ included productions provided activity data for a certain category, then it was considered a sufficient sample size for estimating WBD-specific emissions intensity factors.

Emissions Scope		Source	Calculation Methodology	Estimation Methodology	Data Used	Emissions Factors	Exclusions	Assumptions
Productions	Scope 1	Mobile	Emissions from vehicles were calculated using annual consumption of mobile fuel (fleet) or total distance travelled. Activity data was multiplied by EPA GHG emission factors for vehicles in the US, South America, Asia, Middle East, Oceania and Africa. For vehicles based in Europe, total distance travelled was multiplied by DESNZ emission factors. The distance travelled or fuel usage per vehicle was calculated using average fuel efficiency per vehicle type from US Department of Energy database for any vehicle when no activity data provided. For productions where no mobile activity data was shared and a WBD-specific emissions intensity was not available, Sustainable Entertainment Alliance (SEA) industry average emissions intensities were used to estimate emissions.	For productions that provided usable activity data for over 80% of their vehicles, that data was used to calculate emissions for associated vehicles, and all other vehicles were excluded. If activity data was provided for less than 80% of a production's vehicles, activity data was ignored and the production emissions estimations below were used. **WBD-specific emissions intensity per shoot day per category:** For productions without activity data but with number of shoot days available, a WBD-specific emissions intensity factor was utilized to estimate the total emissions (MT CO_2e). **WBD-specific emissions intensity per category:** For productions without activity data or number of shoot days, a WBD-specific emissions intensity (emissions per production category) was utilized to estimate emissions (MT CO_2e). **SEA industry average emissions intensity:** If both activity data and WBD-specific emissions intensities were not available, then the SEA industry average emissions intensities were used to calculate emissions. Since the SEA industry average emissions intensities are only broken down by CO_2e, the percentage of emissions associated with CH_4 and N_2O were estimated using the percentage for all other emissions sources. When a production provided either mobile fuel data or equipment fuel data, but not both, emissions were estimated using SEA industry average emissions intensities, which represent total fuel usage across mobile and equipment sources. For productions where mobile emissions were estimated using SEA industry averages, total production emissions were calculated using these averages, and any reported equipment activity data was excluded, as SEA industry emissions intensities incorporate both mobile and equipment fuel and emissions cannot be disaggregated.	**Activity data:** Annual quantity of fuel consumed **Days used:** Number of days each site was under WBD's operational control **Shoot days:** Number of shoot days for the associated production **On location days:** Number of days shooting on location **Start, wrap, and delivery date:** Production start, wrap, and delivery date **Episodes:** The number of episodes included within the 2025 production inventory boundary	For US productions, vehicle fuel emission factors from US EPA emission factors were used. (EPA Emission factors for GHG Inventories (Tables 2, 3, and 4), January 15, 2025). For UK, non-US country productions, and all "Hybrid" vehicle types, vehicle fuel emission factors from DESNZ were used. (United Kingdom - DESNZ Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors June 10, 2025). For productions that use biodiesel (B100) or B20 or Gasoline (E10), CH_4 and N_2O emissions were calculated using US EPA emission factors. Respective biogenic emissions were calculated using CO_2 emission factors. For productions that use renewable diesel, CH_4 and N_2O emissions were calculated using DESNZ emission factors assuming it as "Biodiesel HVO." Respective biogenic emissions were calculated using CO_2 emission factors. If no other data or proxies were available to estimate, emission averages from SEA's "Carbon Emissions of Film and Television Production 2020 - 2022 Report" were used.	Productions that provided data for only a portion of vehicles. If a production provided data for over 80% of vehicles, remaining vehicles were excluded from estimations. Productions were excluded from emissions calculations when activity data was not provided, no estimation approach was applicable, no other WBD proxy could be used to estimate, and SEA industry average emissions intensities were not available to estimate emissions. In 2025 there were 7 productions excluded. Podcasts, marketing specific production content, reshoots/ additional photography, and social media content are excluded.	For emissions calculation, buses were assumed as "Light duty trucks" since the US EPA does not have specific emission factors for buses. All boats included in the inventory were assumed to be a 4 stroke engine for calculating emissions. For records initially reported as vehicle type "Other," the vehicle type was updated based on data collector comments (e.g., snowmobiles were updated to non-road equipment emission factors). Scope 1 mobile combustion emissions include vehicles that are owned or operated under WBD's operational control. Vehicles such as hired cars, taxis, mileage-reimbursed personal vehicles, and those used for courier services were excluded from Scope 1, as WBD does not have operational control over their fuel consumption; emissions from these activities were accounted for in Scope 3. Productions where fuel usage data was collected and provided through Transworks was assumed to be inclusive of both equipment and mobile fuel. As such, productions where mobile fuel data was received from a different source file were excluded to avoid double accounting. Transworks is a separate export from the data accounting template that contained fuel usage for certain productions. This data was assumed to be more accurate and complete than other data sources. If more than 5% of in-scope/included productions provided activity data for a certain category, then it was considered a sufficient sample size for estimating WBD-specific emissions intensity factors. For productions that utilized hybrid fuels (a mix of biofuel and non-biofuel), emission factors were calculated using a weighted average of conventional fuel and biofuel emission factors, based on the reported fuel blend percentages. Electric vehicles were not calculated in Scope 1 production emissions as it was assumed that the electricity from vehicle charging was captured in Scope 2.

Emissions Scope		Source	Calculation Methodology	Estimation Methodology	Data Used	Emissions Factors	Exclusions	Assumptions
Productions	Scope 1	Refrigerants	N/A - no calculations were performed since no refrigerant leakage or recharge was reported. As such, there were no production emissions associated with refrigerants in 2025.	N/A - no estimations were performed	**Activity data:** Annual amount of refrigerant purchased or number of units, capacity, and type of refrigerant(s) used	Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases (epa.gov).	Production sites where refrigerant leakage data or discharge data was not provided were excluded from emissions calculation.	Per the document “Scope 1 & 2 Emissions in Film and Television Production” (page 43) published by SEA on July 2025, fugitive emissions leakages were considered to be outside of the minimum boundary; therefore, data was not estimated unless refrigerant usage was provided.
		Fire suppressants	N/A - no calculations were performed since no fire suppressant usage or leakage was reported. As such, there were no production emissions associated with fire suppressants in 2025.	N/A - no estimations were performed	**Activity data:** Number of fire suppression systems and their associated system type, suppressant chemical, capacity, and discharge amount; if applicable	Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases (epa.gov).	Production sites where fire suppressant leakage data or discharge data was not provided were excluded from emissions calculation.	Per the document “Scope 1 & 2 Emissions in Film and Television Production” (page 43) published by SEA on July 2025, fugitive emissions leakages was considered outside of the minimum boundary; therefore, data was not estimated unless fire suppressant usage was provided.

Emissions Scope	Source	Calculation Methodology	Estimation Methodology	Data Used	Emissions Factors	Exclusions	Assumptions
Productions	Scope 2	Purchased electricity - Location-based method (LBM)	Location-based method based on actual and estimated purchased electricity consumption was used for all sites in the reporting boundary. Annual electricity usage for all sites was multiplied by EPA eGRID emission factors for US sites, and the IEA for country-based locations outside of the US. For productions where no activity data was shared or estimated using Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) or estimated using a WBD-specific intensity factor, Sustainable Entertainment Alliance (SEA) industry average emissions intensities were used to estimate emissions.	In instances where electricity activity data was unavailable, but the use of electricity for the production was confirmed, the following average data method was applied: **Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) usage estimation:** For production sites where only the square footage and days used was shared, CBECS usage by floorspace intensity factor (usage per square foot per day) was utilized to estimate the total electricity consumption (in kWh). The site's square footage was mapped to a range, and the associated electricity intensity factor was applied. If activity data or square footage was provided for less than 80% of a production's sites, the production emissions estimations below were used, and activity data was ignored. **WBD-specific emissions intensity per shoot day per category:** For productions that provided number of shoot days, but did not provide activity data or square footage, a WBD-specific emissions intensity factor per shoot day per category was utilized to estimate the total emissions. **WBD-specific emissions intensity per category:** For productions without activity data, square footage values, or number of shoot days, a WBD-specific emissions intensity per category was utilized to calculate emissions. **SEA industry average emissions intensity:** For productions where no activity data was shared and no estimation was applicable, SEA industry average emissions intensities were used to calculate emissions. Since the available SEA industry average emissions intensities were only broken down by CO_2e, the percentage of emissions associated with CH_4 and N_2O were estimated using the percentage for all other emissions sources.	**Activity data:** Annual quantity of electricity purchased **Rentable square footage (RSF):** Site-level RSF data **Days used:** Number of days each site was under WBD's operational control. **Shoot days:** Number of shoot days for the associated production. **On location days:** Number of days shooting on location. **Start, wrap, and delivery date:** Production start, wrap, and delivery date. **Episodes:** The number of episodes included within the 2025 production inventory boundary.	"United States - EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database ("eGRID") emission factors with 2023 data, January 15, 2025. For all other countries - IEA Electricity emission factors, 2025. If no other data or proxies are available to estimate, emission averages from SEA's "Carbon Emissions of Film and Television Production 2020 - 2022 Report" were used.	Productions that provided data for only a portion of sites. If a production provided data for over 80% of sites, remaining sites were excluded from estimations Productions were excluded from emissions calculations when activity data was not provided, no estimation approach was applicable, no other WBD proxy could be used to estimate, and SEA industry average emissions intensities were not available to estimate emissions. In 2025 there were 7 productions excluded. Podcasts, marketing specific production content, reshoots/ additional photography, and social media content are excluded.	All electricity used by productions were assumed to be from assets within WBD's operational control. If more than 5% of in-Scope/included productions provided activity data for a certain category, then it was considered a sufficient sample size for estimating WBD-specific emissions intensity factors. For production sites where it was confirmed that no electricity was used, consumption was assumed to be zero and these sites were excluded from estimations. Productions filmed in sites already included in the Scope 1 and 2 operations inventory calculations (WBD owned/operated sites) were not included in production emissions calculations to avoid double-counting.
		Purchased electricity - Market-based method (MBM)	Market-based method based on actual and estimated purchased electricity consumption was used for all production sites that provided activity data in the reporting boundary. For all productions that provided activity data or had activity data estimated using CBECS, CO_2 emissions were calculated using 2024 Green-e factors, while CH_4 and N_2O emissions were estimated using the respective production site's LBM factors as proxies for all US sites. For countries based outside of the US, CO_2 emissions were calculated using 2024 AIB Residual Mix factors, while CH_4 and N_2O emissions were estimated using the respective production sites LBM factors as proxies. For all production sites where no activity data or area value was provided, only LBM estimated emissions were calculated and used.			2024 Green-e® Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2022 Data) for all sites based in US. Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) 2024 Residual Mix factors for sites in the EU. Note: Location-based factors were used where market-based factors were unavailable.		

Emissions Scope		Source	Calculation Methodology	Estimation Methodology	Data Used	Emissions Factors	Exclusions	Assumptions
Productions	Scope 2	Purchased heat	Annual heat was multiplied by the DESNZ purchased heat emission factor.	N/A - no estimations were performed	**Activity data:** Annual heat purchased	DESNZ Greenhouse gas reporting: Conversion factors, June 10, 2025.	N/A - no exclusions	Purchased heat was assumed to be district heat in calculations. Productions filmed in sites already included in the Scope 1 and 2 inventory calculations (WBD owned/operated sites) were not calculated in the production emissions inventory to avoid double-counting. Production sites where purchased heat data was not provided were excluded from emissions calculation as it was assumed no purchased heat was used.

2025 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Methodology

Scope 3 Calculation Methodology

WBD's Scope 3 inventory includes indirect GHG emissions (not included in Scope 2) that occur in WBD's value chain. These emissions are inclusive of the upstream emissions Categories listed below:

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting

In future years, WBD will look to refresh its screening of Scope 3 emissions to determine if additional Categories should be included as relevant.

Note that all Scope 3 emissions used Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), except where GWP values were already incorporated into the emission factors. Scope 3 emissions were not calculated using supplier-specific, fuel-based emission factors for any Category. While data from suppliers and other value chain partners is leveraged to inform activity data—particularly for Category 6 (Business Travel)—emissions are primarily estimated using industry average or model-based methodologies.

Emissions Scope	Source	Calculation Methodology	Estimation Methodology	Data Used	Emissions Factors	Exclusions	Assumptions
Categories 1 & 2	Category 1 - Purchased goods and services Category 2 - Capital goods	**Spend-based methodology:** Emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods were calculated using direct and indirect spend data. The purchased goods and services and capital goods were mapped to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code of the US Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (USEEIO) supply chain emission factors (with margins) and adjusted for inflation from the base year (2024) to align with the 2025 spend. Adjusted spend was multiplied by supply chain emission factors to calculate final emissions. Purchased goods and services and capital goods were reported together, as spend on capital goods cannot currently be disaggregated from spend data. Only purchased goods and services and capital goods in alignment with the minimum boundaries for Categories 1 and 2 were included.	**Spend from three WBD systems was included:** SpendHQ, Beeline, and GreenSlate. Spend from one system (SpendHQ) was mapped into purchase sub-categories, with associated taxonomy definitions. Each sub-category was mapped to a corresponding NAICS code. USEEIO emission factors, aligned with each NAICS code, were used to calculate final emissions for the spend data. For spend labelled as “uncategorized” and ”unaddressable” in SpendHQ (representing approximately 3% of total Category 1 and 2 emissions), a weighted average emission factor was applied, based on the NAICS codes mapped to the rest of WBD’s SpendHQ spend. Spend from two additional systems (Beeline and GreenSlate) was mapped to the corresponding NAICS code at the vendor level for the top 80% of vendors, ranked by spend for each individual spend system. This approach was applied because vendors were not classified into corresponding sub-categories and the overall population was too large to map all individual vendors. The bottom 20% of vendors in each spend system were calculated using a weighted average emission factor based on the NAICS codes assigned to the top 80% of vendors for that spend system. Because certain vendors within the top 80% of spend were excluded from the emissions calculation for not meeting the minimum boundary, a corresponding exclusion percentage was applied to the remaining 20% of spend. This percentage was based on the proportion of spend excluded from the top 80% for that spend system.	**Activity data:** Purchasing activity in the reporting year for operating expenditures (OpEx) and capital expenditures (CapEx). **Inflation adjustment factor:** US Bureau of Labor Statistics Chained Consumer Price Index (CPI).	US Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (USEEIO) Supply chain emission factors without margins expressed in CO_2e, using AR6 GWP values in the US Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.4.0 by Cornerstone Sustainability Data Initiative - October 14, 2025.	The associated spend on sports broadcasting rights (under the sub-category “Licensing-sports”) has been excluded as, per the Sustainable Entertainment Alliance’s (SEA) Scope 3 Emissions in Film and Television Production Whitepaper, it is outside the minimum boundary for Category 1. Some sports broadcasting rights spend may be included if it is found outside of the associated sub-category. For future inventories, WBD will review this spend to better understand the classification and determine whether updates to sub-category mappings are needed. The associated spend on music licensing has been excluded as no industry guidance exists on its treatment, and line item detail is currently unavailable. WBD will continue to explore this further for future inventories. Data from WBD systems Zietel and TPH were excluded from emissions calculations. The majority of spend in TPH did not meet the minimum boundary and the remaining spend was immaterial. Zietel spend was unretrievable by the WBD team. These systems will continue to be assessed in future reporting years.	Spend values provided via SpendHQ only utilized sub-category mapping provided by Procurement for NAICS code mapping. Negative values were assumed to represent refunds or credits and were included in the overall spend. The ”Electricity” sub-category includes spend on electricity and related service providers or consultants. One service provider was identified and included in the Scope 3 inventory, with estimated spend provided separately by service type. Spend already captured in other Scopes or Categories (including electricity) was excluded, while the remaining spend was aggregated and assigned an appropriate NAICS code. The subcategory ‘Licenses & Permits’ was assumed to include first-run and syndicated content. Since line item detail is currently unavailable for this sub-category, all associated spend in this sub-category was included. Along with this, licensed and commissioned productions (where WBD is not the lead) were captured in Scope 3 Categories 1 and 2 and not in Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Intercompany spend is captured in the internal transfer sub-category; however, it was possible that additional intercompany spend remained within other sub-categories. Some additional due diligence regarding intercompany spend was done, but ultimately no sub-categories or NAICS mappings were changed. All data that does not meet the minimum boundary for Categories 1 and 2 and/or that is included in Scope 1 and 2 was removed. Additionally, data that should fall under another upstream Scope 3 Category was also removed to enable more accurate year-over-year comparability as WBD continues to evaluate the relevance of additional Scope 3 Categories in the future.

Emissions Scope	Source	Calculation Methodology	Estimation Methodology	Data Used	Emissions Factors	Exclusions	Assumptions
Category 3	Fuel- and Energy-related Activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)	**Average-data methodology:** Emissions were calculated using the total fuel, electricity, heat, and cooling consumed (including both operations and productions). The consumed electricity, heat, cooling, and fuel was multiplied by the relevant IEA (for electricity) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) (for heat, cooling, and fuel) well-to-tank (WTT) and transmission and distribution (T&D) emission factors.	N/A - no estimations were performed for Category 3; see Scope 1 & 2 operations and productions estimation methodology for further details.	**Scope 1 activity data:** Total Scope 1 stationary and mobile fuel consumption for the reporting year, by country **Scope 2 activity data:** Location-based and market-based electricity and purchased heat and cooling consumption for the reporting year, by country	United Kingdom and EU countries - DESNZ Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2024; Well to tank (WTT) - fuels, WTT - heat and Transmission and distribution (T&D) factors. International Energy Agency (IEA) Life Cycle Upstream Emission Factors, 2024 version, which include WTT T&D and T&D emissions. DESNZ emission factors use AR5 GWPs, while IEA emission factors use AR6 GWPs. IEA Fuel-cycle Factors , 2024 version.	Production sites where purchased heat data was not provided were excluded from emissions calculation. Productions filmed in facilities already included in the Scope 1 and 2 inventory calculations (WBD owned/ operated sites) were excluded from production emissions calculation to avoid double accounting. All vehicles used solely for personal use were excluded from emissions. Sites that specifically note they had no refrigerant consuming equipment on site, or that the refrigerant consuming equipment was outside of WBD's operational control were excluded from the inventory. Per confirmation from data collectors, facilities with 0 square footage are non-emissions generating (typically PO boxes, parking, or roof spaces) and were excluded from calculations. It was assumed that there were no refrigerants used for those sites during the reporting year. Facilities that did not indicate the presence of a generator on site or where it was not confirmed whether diesel or other fuel was used, were excluded from the emissions calculation. For facilities where natural gas usage was not confirmed by the data collector, it was assumed that natural gas was not used and site was excluded from emissions calculation.	The DESNZ WTT Factors used for purchased heat were also used for purchased cooling as there is no available WTT emission factor specifically for purchased cooling. DESNZ emission factors were used for fuels as IEA does not provide EFs for upstream emissions of fossil fuels. WTT electricity emissions (market-based method): For the market-based method, renewable electricity supported by contractual instruments that meet the Scope 2 quality criteria is assigned a zero WTT emission rate. This reflects that the renewable generation attributes associated with these instruments do not result in upstream fuel extraction or generation emissions for WBD. For electricity WTT calculations (market-based and location-based methods), onsite solar where renewable electricity certificates (RECs) are not retained by WBD are included. The third-party purchasing entity has the right to claim the renewable energy attributes associated with the onsite solar generated so these cannot be claimed by WBD. T&D electricity emissions: Emissions associated with electricity transmission and distribution losses are calculated using location-based emission factors only. This approach is used because the renewable energy procured under the market-based method does not include coverage of T&D losses, and WBD does not purchase energy attribute certificates (EACs) to address emissions associated with those losses. Country-specific T&D factors for heat, steam, and cooling were unavailable; therefore, DESNZ T&D factors were applied across all countries. Solar electricity generation was excluded from T&D calculations because it is generated on site and consumed directly at the facility regardless of whether the renewable energy certificates (RECs) are retained by WBD. **Additional assumptions applicable:** Refer to Scope 1 stationary natural gas, diesel, and propane; Scope 2 electricity, heat, and cooling; and production Scope 1 and 2 sections for assumptions applicable to this Category.

Emissions Scope	Source	Calculation Methodology	Estimation Methodology	Data Used	Emissions Factors	Exclusions	Assumptions
Category 6	Business travel	**Distance-based methodology:** Emissions from business travel were calculated using total distance traveled by air, road-vehicle, and rail when travel distance was available. Total distance for each trip for car rental, rail, and reimbursed mileage was multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors (DESNZ for the UK and EU countries and EPA for all other countries) to determine the emissions for each trip. All flights used DESNZ emission factors regardless of country. This approach was taken because the EPA air emission factors are based on an outdated version of DESNZ data, while DESNZ maintains more current factors. **Fuel-based methodology:** When distance was not provided but fuel data was available for flights, emissions were calculated using the total fuel used. Total fuel used for each trip was multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors (DESNZ emission factors for the UK and EU countries and EPA for all other countries) to determine the emissions for each trip. **Spend-based methodology:** When only spend was available, emissions from business travel were calculated using the reimbursed spend (flights, chartered jets, car rentals, ground transportation, reimbursed personal vehicle mileage, hotel stays and public transit). Total spend was multiplied by the relevant NAICS code and adjusted for inflation from the base year (2024) to align with 2025 spend. Emissions from hotel stays, which are optional per the GHG Protocol, were included within the Category 6 total with the intent of developing a more detailed inventory as source data was readily available. Total hotel night stays per country were multiplied by the Cornell Hotel Sustainability Benchmarking Index (CHSB) 2025 emission intensities. When the number of hotel night stays was unavailable, the spend-based method was used.	N/A — no estimations were performed	**Activity data:** Distance per mode of transportation, fuel used for flights, total spend reimbursements, and number of hotel night stays **Inflation adjustment factor:** US Bureau of Labor Statistics Chained Consumer Price Index (CPI).	United States - EPA Emission for GHG Inventories (Table 10 and Table 8), January 15, 2025. Spend for all countries - US Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (USEEIO) Supply chain emission factors without margins per US Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.4.0 by Cornerstone Sustainability Data Initiative - October 14, 2025. United Kingdom and EU countries (car, rail, & reimbursed mileage); all countries (air) - DESNZ Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2025; Business travel (air and land), June 10, 2025. All countries - Cornell Hotel Sustainability Benchmarking Index (CHSB) 2025 emission factors.	N/A	**Air** The DESNZ 'Average passenger' class emission factors were used as more specific classes were not provided within the data sources. **Car rental:** For car rentals, the vehicle type 'Average car (unknown)' was selected when the vehicle type was not specified. As the US EPA does not have specific emission factors for electric/hybrid vehicles, DESNZ emission factors were used for all EV/hybrid vehicles regardless of rental country. For all non-electric/hybrid vehicles in European countries, 'unknown' fuel emission factors were used as exact fuel type for each vehicle is not known. All car travel calculated using the spend-based method used the 'All Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation' NAICS code as spend accounts for car rentals, rideshares and taxis, buses, and other methods of transportation. A consistent outlier exclusion policy was applied for each preferred car rental vendor report (Avis, Enterprise and Hertz). As such, outlier mileage distance values (values above 500 miles driven per day) are replaced with a value of 500 miles per day, consistent with the outlier policy used in Avis & Budget. **Rail:** For rail calculations, "national rail" emission factors were used as this is the average emissions per km for diesel and electric trains. **Hotel stays:** For hotel stays, the 'Non-Resort mean' emission factors were used for all countries as the CHSB hotel types are categorized in two groups: resort or non-resort. It was assumed that WBD employees generally stay in non-resort hotels for business travel. For hotel spend calculations, the 'Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels' NAICS code was used for all countries as spend accounts for hotel and motel accommodations and 'casino hotels' are not specified. **Reimbursed mileage:** Reimbursed mileage data with associated mileage was assumed to be 'Passenger vehicles' for EPA emission factors, 'Average car' and 'Unknown' fuel for DESNZ emission factors. **Public transit:** For public transit calculations, the 'Mixed Mode Transit Systems' NAICS code was used for all countries as the public transit spend accounts for multiple types of transit. If country name is not provided, US emission factors were used for calculations as WBD headquarters are located in the US.

Emissions Scope	Source	Calculation Methodology	Estimation Methodology	Data Used	Emissions Factors	Exclusions	Assumptions
Category 7	Employee commuting	**Average-data methodology:** Total estimated distance traveled by each employee was multiplied by days in office to determine average distance commuted per year. Commuting distances were multiplied by the appropriate emission factors (DESNZ for employees based in Europe and US EPA for all other employees). Emissions from telecommuting, which are optional per the GHG Protocol, were included within the Category 7 total with the intent to have a more detailed inventory. For fully remote workers and days worked remotely by hybrid employees, calculations use the baseline residential energy, which is defined as the "energy consumption measured in a household before the pandemic period when some household members might have been home during the day while others were working outside of the home." This value was multiplied by the incremental increase in energy to baseline energy ratio (percentage) to calculate the additional energy consumed from remote working. The energy consumed by remote workers only was multiplied by the number of remote employees and number of days remote working to calculate total energy consumed by remote workers. Total natural gas and electricity consumption were multiplied by the appropriate emission factor (US EPA for employees based in the US and IEA emission factors for all other countries).	Average commuting distance for each mode of transport was estimated using country or region-specific commuting averages, mode of transport by percentage of population, and number of working days on site. The two-way commute was calculated per mode of transit per country/region. The average distance traveled by each WBD employee (regular, intern, project, and temporary) was estimated based on the average commuting distance for each mode of transport and time type (full-time vs part-time) for each office location. Based on assumptions provided by data collectors regarding the length of time worked per year and per week for each type of employee, the number of days worked on site for hybrid employees per week was estimated.	**Activity data:** Total number of employees who work in each office location (including time type and employee category) and associated flexible work policy for each location **Commuting data:** Average commuting type and time determined based on available country specific transportation records **Anthesis Whitepaper:** Estimating Energy Consumption & GHG Emissions for Remote Workers, February 2021	United States - EPA Emission for GHG Inventories (Table 10), January 15, 2025. United Kingdom and EU countries - DESNZ Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2025; Business travel (land), June 10, 2025. IEA Direct Combustion Emission Factors, 2025. IEA Electricity emission factors, 2025.	N/A	**General:** Employees commuting by walking and biking did not produce emissions and no emissions were calculated. Emissions from e-bikes were assumed to be negligible and not calculated. For offices that closed in 2025, it was assumed that employees located at these offices were relocated to another office nearby and continued commuting into office per WBD's flexible work policy. For electricity related to telecommuting, grid based emission factors were selected based on office country. For offices without specific flexible work policies, all employee types (regular, temporary, project, and intern) are assumed to abide by the 3 days per week in office requirement outlined in WBD's "Flexible Work Policy." All full-time regular, intern, and project employees were assumed to work a standard work week (i.e. 40 hours per week, 5 days per week). All temporary employees were assumed to work 35 weeks in 2025 (WBD provided a distribution of temporary employees' assignment duration, and a weighted average was derived). For offices with specific flexible work policies, it was assumed that all full-time and part-time employees abided by the office specific policy. All regular and project employees were assumed to work 48 weeks in 2025 (52 weeks in a year, factoring in 4 weeks for holidays and PTO) as confirmed by data collectors. Commuting patterns in the UK were assumed to be similar for Europe (and use DESNZ emission factors). Given the absence of more geographically representative factors, US EPA factors were applied to the rest of the world. It was assumed that the distance travelled was the same despite the commuting method. If office specific policy includes a half a day (i.e. 4.5 days x week), days commuted were rounded up to a full day to account for round trip commutes. **Interns:** All interns were assumed to work an average of 16 weeks per year (3 intern cycles per year and each cycle includes approximately 4 months (i.e., 16 weeks)).