



Report of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Directors of Dell Technologies Inc.

We have reviewed the accompanying management assertion of Dell Technologies Inc. (Dell) that the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, environmental metrics, and diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) metrics as of or for the year ended February 2, 2024, other than Scope 3 GHG emissions - category 1, purchased goods and services, which is presented for the year ended February 3, 2023 (collectively, the metrics), in management's assertion are presented in accordance with the assessment criteria set forth in management's assertion. Dell's management is responsible for its assertion and for the selection of the criteria, which management believes provide an objective basis for measuring and reporting on the metrics. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on management's assertion based on our review.

Our review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in AT-C section 105, *Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements*, and AT-C section 210, *Review Engagements*, and standards established by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) in International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether any material modifications should be made to management's assertion in order for it to be fairly stated. The procedures performed in a review vary in nature and timing from, and are substantially less in extent than, an examination, the objective of which is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether management's assertion is fairly stated, in all material respects, in order to express an opinion. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Because of the limited nature of the engagement, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an examination been performed. We believe that the review evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the *Code of Professional Conduct* established by the AICPA and the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code).

The firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment. In performing our review, we performed inquiries; performed tests of mathematical accuracy of computations on a sample basis; read relevant policies to understand terms related to relevant information about the metrics; reviewed supporting documentation in regard to the completeness and accuracy of the data in the metrics on a sample basis; and performed analytical procedures.

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

The preparation of the environmental metrics requires management to establish the criteria, make determinations as to the relevancy of information to be included, and make assumptions that affect reported information. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in materially different amounts or metrics being reported.

As discussed in management's assertion, Dell has estimated GHG emissions for certain emissions sources and consumption for certain energy and water sources for which no primary usage data is available.

As discussed in management's assertion, in 2024, Dell changed the boundary and criteria used to calculate certain GHG emissions and environmental metrics.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Austin, Texas
June 28, 2024

DELL TECHNOLOGIES INC. MANAGEMENT ASSERTION

Overview

With respect to the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, environmental, and diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) metrics presented in the tables below as of or for the year ended February 2, 2024 (FY24), other than Scope 3 GHG emissions - category 1, purchased goods and services, which is presented for the year ended February 3, 2023 (FY23) (collectively, the metrics), management of Dell Technologies Inc. (Dell) asserts that such metrics are presented in accordance with the assessment criteria set forth below. Management is responsible for the selection of the criteria, which management believes provide an objective basis for measuring and reporting on the metrics, and for the completeness, accuracy, and validity of the metrics.

Organizational Boundary

Dell uses the operational control approach to account for and report the GHG emissions and environmental metrics. For the GHG emissions and environmental metrics, the boundary includes all company facilities (owned and leased), vehicles (owned and leased), aircraft, and other business activities. Data related to Moogsoft Inc., which was acquired during FY24, is excluded from the GHG emissions and environmental metrics given the number of former Moogsoft Inc. employees (less than 100) and the employees work remotely.

For the DEI metrics, please refer to footnote 16 in the DEI metrics assessment criteria section of the management assertion for definition of the boundary used to account for and report the DEI metrics.

Table 1: Metrics - GHG emissions

GHG EMISSIONS METRICS	DEFINITION OF METRIC ^{(1),(2),(3)}	METRIC QUANTITY (FOR THE YEAR ENDED) (in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (mtCO ₂ e))
Scope 1 GHG emissions	Direct GHG emissions from stationary equipment fuel consumption, mobile fuel consumption, refrigerants, and on-site photovoltaic systems ⁽⁴⁾	38,800
Scope 2 GHG emissions	Indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, cooling, steam, and heating, using the location-based and market-based methods ⁽⁵⁾	Location-based: 331,300 Market-based: 133,600
Scope 3 GHG emissions - category 1, purchased goods and services	Indirect GHG emissions from goods and services purchased or acquired by Dell during FY23 ⁽⁶⁾	18,238,800
Scope 3 GHG emissions - category 3, upstream fuel- and energy-related activities	Indirect GHG emissions from fuels and energy purchased and consumed by Dell. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upstream emissions (well-to-tank (WTT)) of purchased fuels consumed - Upstream emissions (WTT) of fuels consumed from generation of purchased electricity, cooling, steam, and heating - Transmission and distribution (T&D) losses from the generation of purchased electricity, cooling, steam, and heating⁽⁷⁾ 	127,900
Scope 3 GHG emissions - category 4, upstream transportation/ distribution	Indirect GHG emissions from the inbound transportation of Dell's products from Dell-owned manufacturing facilities or original design manufacturer sites of final assembly to fulfillment centers, and from the outbound transportation of goods from fulfillment centers to customer	773,400

	locations ⁽⁸⁾	
Scope 3 GHG emissions - category 6, business travel	Indirect GHG emissions from commercial passenger air and rail transportation, chartered and executive-owned (non-Dell) flights, hotel stays, and rental car usage by employees for business-related activities. Use of taxis, public buses, subways and rideshare services, overnight stays at private residences, and local business travel using employee personal vehicles are excluded ⁽⁹⁾	81,500
Scope 3 GHG emissions - category 11, use of sold product	Indirect GHG emissions from the use of server systems, storage systems, networking systems, displays, docking stations, client notebook and desktop systems shipped to end users. Software and client peripherals are excluded ⁽¹⁰⁾	11,473,600

Table 2: Metrics - Environmental

ENVIRONMENTAL METRICS	DEFINITION OF METRIC ⁽¹¹⁾	METRIC QUANTITY (FOR THE YEAR ENDED)
Total energy consumed	Total energy consumed at Dell's facilities, which is comprised of: (i) electricity consumed, and (ii) other building and transportation energy consumed ^{(1),(12)}	996 (million kWh)
Percentage of electricity generated from renewable sources	Percentage of electricity consumed from on-site generation of and purchased renewable sources ^{(1),(13)}	61.5%
Percentage of recycled/renewable material content in packaging	Percentage of primary packaging made from recycled or renewable material ⁽¹⁴⁾	96.4%
Water withdrawals (total volume)	Volume of water withdrawn from groundwater, surface water and third-party sources at Dell's facilities ⁽¹⁵⁾	1,692 thousand cubic meters (m ³)

Table 3: Metrics - Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI)

DEI METRICS	DEFINITION OF METRIC ⁽¹⁶⁾	METRIC QUANTITY (AS OF)
Global female representation - Overall	Percentage of employees in our global workforce that self-identify as female ⁽¹⁷⁾	35.0%
Global female representation - People leader roles	Percentage of our global people leaders that self-identify as female ⁽¹⁸⁾	29.1%
U.S. race/ethnicity representation - Black/African American or Hispanic/Latino	Percentage of employees in our U.S. workforce that self-identify as Black/African American or Hispanic/Latino ⁽¹⁹⁾	16.1%
U.S. People leader roles - Black/African American or Hispanic/Latino	Percentage of our U.S. people leaders that self-identify as Black/African American or Hispanic/Latino ⁽²⁰⁾	12.6%

GHG emissions metrics assessment criteria

1. Dell considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition*, *GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard*, and *Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard: Supplement to the GHG Protocol Accounting and Reporting Standard* (together the "GHG Protocol") to guide the criteria to assess, measure, and report GHG emissions and energy/electricity consumption.
2. GHG emissions quantification is subject to significant inherent measurement uncertainty because of such things as GHG emissions factors that are used in mathematical models to calculate GHG emissions, and the inability of these models, due to incomplete scientific knowledge and other factors, to accurately measure under all circumstances the relationship between various inputs and the resultant GHG emissions. Environmental and energy use data used in GHG emissions calculations are subject to inherent limitations, given the nature and the methods used for measuring such data. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in materially different amounts or metrics being reported.
3. GHG emissions are expressed in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e) and Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions are inclusive of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and refrigerants such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). The other GHGs of sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) are not emitted as a result of activities of Dell. Emissions data by individual gas is not disclosed as a majority of CO₂e relates to CO₂. These carbon dioxide equivalent emissions utilize or are adjusted to Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC's) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 year), unless otherwise noted. CO₂e emissions are calculated by multiplying actual or estimated activity data (e.g., energy consumption, refrigerant gas loss, spend) by the relevant emission factor and/or GWP. All emission factors are updated annually where applicable. GHG emissions metrics are rounded to the nearest hundred.
4. Related to Scope 1 GHG emissions:
 - Stationary equipment fuel and mobile fuel
 - Stationary equipment fuel includes natural gas, propane, and diesel. Consumption is based upon third-party invoices or on-site meter readings provided by internal departments at each facility, where available. Where consumption data is not available, consumption is estimated based upon similar facilities that have data or an internally developed intensity factor. For natural gas estimates, the intensity factor is obtained from the 2018 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) published in 2022 by the United States (U.S.) Energy Information Administration (EIA). No estimates for propane or diesel consumption were necessary as actual consumption was available.
 - Mobile fuel from vehicles includes motor gasoline and motor diesel. Consumption is based upon mileage or fuel purchase data provided by internal departments at facilities that own or lease vehicles, or leased car providers.
 - Mobile fuel from air travel includes aviation fuel. Consumption is based upon aviation fuel consumption or mileage data pertaining to company aircraft that is provided by the internal aviation department.
 - Emission factors: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2023 Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2023). Additionally, the CO₂ emissions for aviation fuel use a multiplier of 1.9 to account for the effects of radiative forcing.
 - Electricity generated by on-site photovoltaic systems (not connected to a third-party grid) is assumed to be used on-site and is categorized within Scope 1 GHG emissions with zero emissions. However, Dell operates one solar photovoltaic system that produces electricity that is added to the utility grid. The electricity produced in this system is transferred through the grid to a nearby Dell facility and is included in Dell's total amount of electricity used under Scope 2 GHG emissions.
 - Refrigerants:
 - HFC leaks are estimated for facilities using an internally developed intensity factor (kg/square foot) based on an internal assessment performed for all Dell facilities in 2015.
 - HFC emissions are estimated for vehicles assuming a charge of 1 kilogram (kg) of refrigerant per vehicle and a leakage rate of 20% per year based on the U.S. EPA GHG Inventory Guidance for Direct

Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases (2020). Dell makes assumptions regarding which vehicles have HFC refrigerants based on geography and vehicle model year.

- Approximately 37% of the reported Scope 1 GHG emissions from the sources above was estimated.
 - In FY24, Dell changed the boundary and criteria used to calculate our Scope 1 GHG emissions. The changes include:
 - No longer adjusting the intensity factor for vacant facilities when estimating natural gas consumption or HFC leaks in response to our reduced real estate footprint and return to work initiatives.
 - Exclusion of HFC emissions for company aircraft which represented less than 1% of reported FY23 Scope 1 GHG emissions.
 - Overall, the changes resulted in an increase of approximately 4% in the reported Scope 1 GHG emissions. These changes were not reflected in the comparative information for previous fiscal years prior to FY24.
5. Related to Scope 2 GHG emissions:
- Electricity includes purchased electricity from the grid and purchased electricity from the property-owner for Dell's direct use on-site. Electricity purchased from a property-owner and generated through captive diesel generators in India is categorized under Scope 2 GHG emissions as purchased electricity. Electricity from solar parking lot light units is excluded and is estimated to represent less than 1% of total electricity consumption.
 - Total amount of purchased electricity, cooling, steam, and heating used is based upon monthly consumption data collected from third-party invoices, on-site meters, or supplier-provided data, where available. Where consumption data is not available, consumption is estimated using internally developed intensity factors. For purchased electricity estimates, the intensity factors are obtained from the 2018 CBECS published in 2022 by the U.S. EIA for office buildings. No estimates were necessary for cooling, steam, and heating used as actual consumption was available.
 - Emission factors: Location-based:
 - Purchased electricity and cooling:
 - U.S. facilities: U.S. EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) 2021 (2023).
 - Facilities in all other countries: International Energy Agency (IEA) Emissions Factors 2021 (2023).
 - Purchased steam and heating: Obtained directly from the supplier or calculated from the supplier fuel mix information.
 - Emission factors: Market-based:
 - Electricity from renewable sources is provided through Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and Guarantees of Origin (GOs) obtained via (i) power purchase agreements (PPAs), (ii) utility programs with suppliers (U.S. and certain European Union (EU) countries), (iii) PPAs for wheeled solar (India), and (iv) the direct purchase of RECs (U.S.). In addition, renewable sourced electricity in leased facilities is included in Dell's inventory when the property-owner permits tenants to claim it. Any remaining electricity consumption not associated with a REC, GO, PPA or utility/supplier-specific program was converted to emissions using the emission factor hierarchy described below.
 - The environmental attribute certificates (e.g., RECs, GOs) applicable to FY24 have been retired by Dell or retired on Dell's behalf.
 - For the Dell operated solar photovoltaic system that produces electricity that is added to the utility grid and then transferred to a nearby Dell facility, the resulting RECs are not retained by Dell, and therefore, have not been included in the market-based calculation for Dell's inventory.
 - After application of RECs, GOs, PPAs and supplier-specific programs, the following hierarchy was applied:
 - Purchased electricity at U.S. facilities (CO₂): 2023 Green-e® Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2021 Data) (2023).
 - Purchased electricity at European facilities (CO₂): Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) European Residual Mixes 2021 (2022).
 - Purchased electricity (CH₄, N₂O) at facilities in all countries, cooling, steam, and heating: Same as the location-based emission factors.
 - Approximately 2% of the reported Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based) and approximately 4% of the reported Scope 2 GHG emissions (market-based) from the sources above was estimated.
 - In FY24, Dell changed the criteria used to calculate our Scope 2 GHG emissions. The changes include:
 - No longer adjusting the intensity factor for vacant facilities when estimating purchased electricity consumption in response to our reduced real estate footprint and return to work initiatives.

- For facilities where a gap in monthly purchased electricity consumption data exists, using intensity factors obtained from the 2018 CBECS, whereas in FY23, monthly consumption was estimated from recent annual or seasonal averages.
 - Overall, the changes resulted in an increase of less than 1% in both the reported Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based) and reported Scope 2 GHG emissions (market-based). These changes were not reflected in the comparative information for previous fiscal years prior to FY24.
6. Related to Scope 3 GHG emissions - category 1, purchased goods and services:
- Due to the timing of available information from the CDP climate program, this metric uses data from FY23, and represents Dell's FY23 emissions, not FY24 emissions.
 - Calculated based on annual procurement spend data obtained from Dell's procurement systems.
 - Where Dell is purchasing goods from the original design manufacturer (ODM), annual procurement spend includes the spend for the complete finished goods (i.e., incremental work and production of finished goods by ODMs, not only spend for initial component parts).
 - Emission factors and GWPs:
 - For suppliers participating in the CDP climate program:
 - Supplier data for Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 GHG emissions - category 1 is available: Supplier-specific emission factor is calculated based on Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 GHG emissions – category 1 obtained from 2022 CDP reports/publicly available reporting, and corresponding annual revenue obtained from publicly available financial statements.
 - Supplier data for Scope 1 and Scope 2 is available but Scope 3 GHG emissions - category 1 is not available: A supplier-specific emission factor is calculated based on Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions data as referenced above. To account for Scope 3 GHG emissions – category 1, commodity-specific Inter-Country Input-Output (ICIO)/Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) factor which uses the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) is used versus calculating a supplier-specific emission factor.
 - For suppliers that do not report to the CDP climate program or do not publicly report their emissions or revenue, an average supplier-specific emission factor is calculated by commodity using information obtained from other supplier data available, as long as there are at least three suppliers with emissions (i.e., Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 GHG emissions – category 1) and financial inputs (i.e., revenue) to meet Dell's data quality threshold.
 - If an average supplier-specific emission factor cannot be calculated, an emission factor with margins from the U.S. EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.2 by NAICS-6 (2021) which uses the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) is used.
 - In FY24, Dell changed the criteria used to calculate our Scope 3 GHG emissions – category 1, purchased goods and services, which is presented in this assertion for FY23. The changes include:
 - For purchased goods from ODMs, annual procurement spend includes the spend for the complete finished goods, whereas in FY23, annual procurement spend included the spend for the initial component parts.
 - For suppliers participating in the CDP climate program, and for which Scope 3 GHG emissions – category 1 is not available, the commodity-specific ICIO/OECD factor was used, whereas in FY23, the U.S. EPA Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (EEIO) v1.1 commodity level (2016) emission factor without margins was used.
 - For suppliers that do not report to the CDP climate program or do not publicly report their emissions or revenue, an emission factor from the U.S. EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission factors V1.2 by NAICS-6 (2021) factors with margins was used, whereas in FY23, the U.S. EPA EEIO v1.1 commodity level (2016) emission factor without margins was used.
 - Overall, the changes resulted in an increase of approximately 57% in the reported Scope 3 GHG emissions - category 1, purchased goods and services. These changes were not reflected in the comparative information for previous fiscal years prior to FY23.
7. Related to Scope 3 GHG emissions - category 3, upstream fuel- and energy-related activities:
- Upstream emissions (WTT) calculated based on activity data (natural gas, propane, diesel, motor gasoline, motor diesel, aviation fuel, and purchased electricity, cooling, steam, and heating) from Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.
 - For T&D losses from purchased cooling, steam, and heating only, associated emissions calculated in Scope 2 emissions are multiplied by an average loss rate of 5% per the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) United Kingdom (UK) Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2023 (2023).

- Emission factors:
 - Upstream emissions WTT of purchased fuels consumed (Scope 1): DESNZ UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2023 (2023), which uses GWPs from the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).
 - Upstream emissions WTT from the generation of purchased electricity, cooling, steam, and heating (Scope 2): Derived from the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting Methodology document (2022), which uses GWPs from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), and IEA Emissions Factors 2021 (2023).
 - T&D losses from purchased electricity:
 - U.S. facilities: U.S. EPA eGRID 2021 (2023).
 - Facilities in all other countries: IEA Emission Factors 2021 (2023).

- 8. Related to Scope 3 GHG emissions - category 4, upstream transportation/distribution:
 - For inbound transportation, emissions are provided by contracted logistics service providers (LSPs) on Dell-specific GHG emissions reports, where available. Where a contracted LSP Dell-specific GHG emissions report is not available, emissions are estimated based on the LSP Dell-specific activity reports or LSP Dell-specific billing or procurement data.
 - For outbound transportation:
 - Total emissions include all modes of transportation contracted by Dell and assumed modes used include ocean/sea, air, road, and rail. Inland waterways are not utilized by Dell's contracted LSPs.
 - Emissions are provided by contracted LSPs on Dell-specific GHG emissions reports, where available. Where a contracted LSP Dell-specific GHG emissions report is not available, calculated based on product shipment information obtained from Dell's sales systems, and logistics information for the weight, transportation distance and mode of transportation.
 - Shipment weight accounts for product and packaging weight and is based on (in order of preference) total weight provided for transportation, weight captured in Dell's logistics system, line-of-business average weight per unit, or an assumed average of 7 kg per unit multiplied by number of units shipped.
 - Transportation distance is calculated using the great arc distance formula and a transportation circuitry factor using postal codes and cities. Where a postal code and city is not available, the central point of the country is assumed.
 - Mode of transportation is obtained from Dell's logistics system and where mode of transportation is not available, a region-specific transportation mode is applied based on business unit and order type.
 - In line with the Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) ecolabel guidance from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard for Environmental and Social Responsibility Assessment of Computers and Displays (2018), outbound transportation also includes cases where the customer is responsible for the transportation of the product from the fulfillment centers to customer locations.
 - Emissions from non-Dell controlled logistics facilities, such as warehouse or fulfillment centers, are only included when provided by the contracted LSP.
 - Emission factors and GWPs for outbound and inbound transportation where a contracted LSP Dell-specific GHG emissions report is not available:
 - Emission factors for all modes of transportation information gathered or calculated are WTW (well-to-wheel) emission factors.
 - Calculated using GWPs embedded within the sources listed below.
 - Air and rail transportation: Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) Framework for Logistics Emissions Accounting and Reporting Version 2.0: Smart Freight Centre (2019). In line with the GLEC Framework, a radiative forcing factor is not applied for air transportation.
 - Road transportation:
 - If carrier is known: U.S. EPA SmartWay Carrier 2022 Data Year Performance Rankings Spreadsheet.
 - If carrier is unknown: GLEC Framework for Logistics Emissions Accounting and Reporting Version 2.0: Smart Freight Centre (2019).
 - Ocean and Sea Transportation: Business for Social Responsibility (BSR) Clean Cargo Working Group (CCWG) Emissions Report 2021.

9. Related to Scope 3 GHG emissions - category 6, business travel:
 - For commercial passenger air and rail transportation, travel mileage data is obtained from external travel management vendors.
 - For chartered and executive-owned (non-Dell) flights, travel mileage and/or fuel data is obtained from the internal finance team or internal aviation department.
 - When only mileage data is available, fuel consumption is estimated by multiplying the mileage by the average fuel consumption rates published by manufacturer or commercial aviation data sources for the type of aircraft used.
 - When mileage data is not available, mileage is estimated based upon travel origin and destination from on-line resources.
 - For rental cars, Dell utilizes the rental car fuel consumption obtained from rental car vendors.
 - For hotel stays, the number of hotel nights by country are obtained from external travel management vendors.
 - Emission factors:
 - Commercial passenger air and rail transportation: DESNZ UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2023 (2023), which uses GWPs from the IPCC's AR5. Additionally, the CO₂e emissions for commercial passenger air transportation utilize the emissions factor with radiative forcing.
 - Chartered and executive-owned (non-Dell) flights: U.S. EPA 2023 Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2023). Additionally, the CO₂ emissions for aviation fuel use a multiplier of 1.9 to account for the effects of radiative forcing.
 - Rental cars: Obtained directly from the vendor.
 - Hotel stays: DESNZ UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2023 (2023), which uses GWPs from the IPCC's AR5.
 - In FY24, Dell changed the criteria used to calculate our Scope 3 GHG emissions – category 6, business travel. The change includes:
 - Exclusion of HFC emissions for rental cars, which were representative of less than 1% of reported FY23 Scope 3 GHG emissions – category 6, business travel.
 - Overall, the change resulted in a decrease of less than 1% in the reported Scope 3 GHG emissions – category 6, business travel. This change was not reflected in the comparative information for previous fiscal years prior to FY24.

10. Related to Scope 3 GHG emissions - category 11, use of sold products:
 - Calculated based on the number of units shipped by country during the fiscal year obtained from Dell's revenue systems, and the expected lifetime energy use for representative models obtained from internal engineering calculations and product datasheets.
 - For storage systems, this calculation is based on the expected lifetime energy use for the representative drives and enclosures ordered during the fiscal year obtained from Dell's order systems.
 - Emission factors: IEA Emissions Factors 2021 (2023) or where available, IEA's provisional 2022 emissions factors are used. When country-level factors are not available, the closest region is used (OECD Americas, OECD Asia Oceania, OECD Europe, or World).
 - In FY24, Dell changed the boundary used to calculate our Scope 3 GHG emissions – category 11, use of sold products. The change includes:
 - Inclusion of emissions for docking stations due to data that was not previously available.
 - Overall, the change resulted in an increase of approximately 1% in the reported Scope 3 GHG emissions – category 11, use of sold products. This change was not reflected in the comparative information for previous fiscal years prior to FY24.

Environmental metrics assessment criteria

11. The preparation of the environmental metrics requires management to establish the criteria, make determinations as to the relevancy of information to be included, and make assumptions that affect reported information. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in materially different amounts or metrics being reported.

12. Related to total energy consumed:
 - Calculated based on the combined energy consumption data for Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions described above, excluding refrigerants.
 - Approximately 2% of the reported total energy consumed was estimated.

- Total energy consumed is rounded to the nearest whole number.
13. Related to the percentage of electricity generated from renewable sources:
- Calculated as the total amount of renewable electricity (kWh) used by Dell during the fiscal year, divided by the total amount of electricity used by Dell during the same fiscal year. Electricity used by Dell includes electricity generated by on-site photovoltaic systems, purchased electricity from the grid and from property owners, and electricity purchased from a property owner and generated through captive diesel generated in India. Electricity from renewable sources and total amount of electricity used is described within the methodology for calculating Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions above. This metric is rounded to the nearest tenth.
14. Related to the percentage of recycled/renewable material content in packaging:
- Calculated as the total amount of primary packaging made from recycled or renewable materials used by Dell as measured by weight during the fiscal year, divided by the total weight of all primary packaging used for shipping Dell-branded products to customers from known Dell customer packaging programs.
 - Dell's primary packaging is defined as the primary packaging materials used in the shipment of Dell-branded products. Materials included in Dell's primary packaging primarily include the following:
 - Corrugate
 - Molded paper pulp (MPP)
 - Plastic bags
 - Air Packs
 - Fiberboard
 - Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)
 - Expanded polyethylene (EPE)
 - High density polyethylene (HDPE)
 - Polyurethane
 - Wood
 - Polypropylene (PP)
 - Other
 - The process by which we collect data for the total weight of primary packaging materials shipped worldwide, including recycled or renewable materials, is via a FY24 supplier survey. Dell's suppliers receive a spreadsheet in which they respond and provide the requested data on all primary packaging materials manufactured for packaging of Dell-branded products during the fiscal year, including whether the packaging material is made from recycled or renewable materials.
 - Dell considers (i) 100% of wood reported by suppliers to be recycled or, renewable as an assumption is made that wood used in crate/racks in transport are re-used, (ii) 100% of MPP reported by suppliers to be recycled, and (iii) 100% of corrugate or fiberboard, that is provided by suppliers with a Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) or Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) certification, is classified as renewable; otherwise, renewable corrugate or fiberboard is based on the supplier survey. The total weight of recycled or renewable materials for the other primary packaging materials listed above is based on the supplier survey.
 - This metric is rounded to the nearest tenth.
15. Related to water withdrawals:
- Dell uses water at its facilities for commercial building operations and domestic uses, such as in heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, including cooling towers; for cooking and dishwashing in on-site cafeterias; in landscape irrigation systems; for hand washing and toilet flushing; in fire protection systems (sprinklers); and for general housekeeping and facility cleaning. Dell does not use water in its product assembly processes or incorporate water into its products.
 - Water withdrawals come from the sources below. Dell does not directly withdraw water from water bodies, and wastewater that is recovered from Dell-operated sanitary wastewater treatment systems and reused or discharged on-site is not considered a withdrawal.
 - Surface water: Captured rainwater that is used for landscape irrigation.
 - Groundwater: Groundwater from on-site wells.
 - Third-party sources:
 - Locally supplied fresh water obtained directly from utility providers or indirectly from property- owners.
 - Purchased bulk container (tanker) water provided by third parties.

- Purchased treated effluent water that is used for landscape irrigation and/or toilet flushing.
- Water withdrawal amount is based upon monthly usage data collected from third-party utility invoices, on-site meters, supplier-provided and property owner-provided data, or volumetric measurements, where available.
 - Where usage data is not available, total water withdrawal is estimated using internally developed intensity factors based on water withdrawal for comparable Dell facilities during fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2020.
 - Approximately 18% of the reported water withdrawals was estimated.
- This metric is rounded to the nearest whole number.
- In FY24, Dell changed the criteria used to calculate our water withdrawals. The changes include:
 - No longer adjusting the intensity factor for vacant facilities when estimating water withdrawal in response to our reduced real estate footprint and return to work initiatives.
 - For facilities where a gap in monthly usage data exists, using internally developed intensity factors only, whereas in FY23, monthly usage was estimated from recent annual or seasonal averages.
 - Overall, the changes resulted in an increase of approximately 2% in the reported water withdrawals. These changes were not reflected in the comparative information for previous fiscal years prior to FY24.

DEI metrics assessment criteria

16. Boundary
 - Global workforce is the total number of global employees as obtained from the Human Resource (HR) system of record as of the end of the fiscal year. Global employees include the following categories of employees from the HR system: regular employees, interns, fixed-term employees, and fixed-term retirees. Employees of SecureWorks and Moogsoft Inc. (acquired in FY24) and contingent workers (workers who are not on Dell payroll) are excluded.
 - Employees that leave their race/ethnicity or gender blank, or choose the “Not Specified” option, are reported as their own discrete group and are included as part of the global workforce.
 - DEI metrics are rounded to the nearest tenth.
17. Related to global female representation:
 - Calculated based on the number of employees in our global workforce who have self-identified as female in their profile within Dell’s HR system, divided by the total number of global employees.
18. Related to global female representation – people leader roles:
 - Calculated based on the number of global people leaders who have self-identified as female in their profile within Dell’s HR system, divided by the total number of global people leaders.
 - People leaders are defined using Dell’s internal management levels and includes employees in management levels of M6-M11 and executive positions of E1-E5.
19. Related to U.S. race/ethnicity representation – Black/African American or Hispanic/Latino:
 - Calculated based on the number of employees in the U.S. workforce who have self-identified as Black/African-American or Hispanic/Latino in their profile within Dell’s HR system, divided by the total number of employees in the U.S. workforce.
 - U.S. workforce is defined as employees who have a work location country of “United States of America” in Dell’s HR system.
20. Related to U.S. people leader roles – Black/African American or Hispanic/Latino:
 - Calculated based on the number of U.S. people leaders who have self-identified as Black/African-American or Hispanic/Latino in their profile within Dell’s HR system, divided by the total number of U.S. people leaders.
 - U.S. people leaders are defined using Dell’s internal management levels and includes employees in management levels of M6-M11 and executive positions of E1-E5.
 - U.S. people leaders is defined as people leaders who have a work location country of “United States of America” in Dell’s HR system.