

Greenhouse Gas Reduction Initiatives



Scope 1



Scope 2

2040 Net-zero greenhouse gas emissions in operations

Build new factories and facilities to US Green Building Council **LEED standards.**

Launch a **cross-industry R&D** initiative to identify **greener chemicals** and develop **new abatement equipment.**

2030: 100% renewable

2030: Invest approximately \$300 million in energy conservation at Intel facilities to achieve an additional 4 billion kWh of energy savings.

electricity across global operations.



Scope 3

2030: Reduce the **carbon footprint of platform reference designs** for future client form factors **by 30% or more.**

2030: Increase product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors.

2030: Supply chain emissions 30% lower than they would have been without action.

2016

Intel requests 94 of its top-tier suppliers to participate in the CDP Supply Chain survey and submit baseline data on their own carbon footprints.

2017

Intel continues its 100% green power purchase commitment for the U.S. and achieves 100% green power for its European operations.

2018

Intel surpasses its goal to achieve cumulative energy savings of 4 billion kWh from 2012 to 2020, two years ahead of schedule.

2022

Intel announces additional goals to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions in its global operations and catalyze industry-wide action to address climate change.



2015

Intel signs the U.S. White House Climate Pledge and commits to continue green power purchases and increasing on-site alternative energy.

2013

Intel achieves LEED Gold certification for the first semiconductor fabrication facility in the U.S. and increases its purchase of green power to 100% of annual U.S. electricity use.

2012

Intel reduces its absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions more than 60% below 2007 levels, exceeding its 20% greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goal.

2010

Intel opens its first LEED certified building, a design center in Haifa, Israel.

1994

Intel begins voluntary environmental reporting.

1996

Intel leads the first voluntary agreement to reduce the use of perfluorinated compounds (PFCs) in the semiconductor industry.

2006

Intel joins the U.S. EPA Climate Leaders program and becomes the first ICT company to join the EU Commission's Sustainable Energy Europe Campaign.

2008

Intel becomes the largest voluntary corporate purchaser of green power under the U.S. EPA Green Power Partner Program.

