

**BlackRock**<sup>®</sup>

**2021**

**Greenhouse Gas  
Emissions Report**

Greenhouse Gas (“GHG”) Emissions of  
BlackRock’s Operations for the year ended December 31, 2021

# About this Report

BlackRock's 2021 Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") Emissions Report ("GHG Emissions Report" or "Report") is being provided for BlackRock, Inc. (together, with its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise indicates, "BlackRock" or the "Company" or the "firm"). All data in this report is provided for the year-ended December 31, 2021 unless otherwise noted. This Report is presented in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) ("GHG Protocol").

## GHG Protocol

The GHG Protocol was established through a partnership of non-governmental organizations, governments, and other stakeholders that was convened by the World Resources Institute ("WRI") and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development ("WBCSD"). The GHG Protocol provides a consistent standard and guidance for the measurement and reporting of GHG emissions by companies. BlackRock has adopted this standard for measuring and reporting on the GHG emissions that arise from BlackRock's business operations.

## Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD")

BlackRock reports detailed information about its management of climate-related risks and opportunities across its business in its TCFD-aligned reports. Reporting of GHG emissions is a recommended disclosure of the TCFD. This GHG Emissions Report serves as a supplement to BlackRock's annual TCFD report and provides detailed information about the methodologies and approaches used to compute BlackRock's GHG emissions. BlackRock's annual TCFD Reports can be found on BlackRock's website.

## Management's Assertion

Management of BlackRock is responsible for the completeness, accuracy, and validity of the disclosures included in this Report for the year-ended December 31, 2021. Management is also responsible for the collection, quantification, and presentation of the information included in the Report and for the selection of the criteria, which management believes provide an objective basis for measuring and reporting. Management of BlackRock, Inc. asserts that the GHG Emissions Report for the year ended December 31, 2021 is presented in accordance with the GHG Protocol.

## Limited Assurance

BlackRock engaged Deloitte & Touche LLP ("Deloitte") to perform a review engagement on management's assertion that the GHG Emissions Report for the year-ended December 31, 2021 is presented in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Deloitte's report can be found at the end of this Report.

Historical data for years-ended 2019 and 2020 that are included in this Report were not reviewed or assured by Deloitte. However, certain metrics had limited level of assurance by an independent third party, Lloyds Register Quality Assurance ("LRQA"). Copies of the assurance statements issued by LRQA can be found on BlackRock's website.

## Important Notes & Limitations

Like most companies, the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on BlackRock's operating model in 2021 (and 2020), with most employees working from home for most of the year. Although BlackRock's global offices have remained fully open and operational throughout the pandemic, employee travel and other normal in-office activity were curtailed. As a result, 2021 data and emissions reductions are not necessarily representative of improvements in the management of BlackRock's GHG emissions since 2019.

This document includes non-financial metrics that are subject to measurement uncertainties resulting from limitations inherent in the nature and the methods used for determining such data. The selection of different but acceptable measurement techniques, including estimation, can result in materially different measurements. The precision of different measurement and estimation techniques may also vary. This Report was published in July 2022. BlackRock reserves the right to update its measurement and estimation techniques and methodologies in the future.

Certain information provided herein is based in part on information from third-party sources that BlackRock believes to be reliable. The inclusion of information contained in this report should not be construed as a characterization regarding the materiality or financial impact of that information.

This Report contains information about BlackRock and may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, may be forward-looking statements, including statements related to BlackRock's climate and other sustainability-related strategies, plans, developments, targets, goals, and expectations.

BlackRock cautions that forward-looking statements are subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties, which change over time. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and BlackRock assumes no duty to and does not undertake to update forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements and

future results could differ materially from historical performance.

Factors that can cause results to differ, as well as additional factors that can affect forward-looking statements, are discussed in BlackRock's Annual Report on Form 10-K and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, accessible on the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov) and on BlackRock's website at [www.blackrock.com](http://www.blackrock.com).

# Approach to Measuring GHG Emissions

This section provides a description of BlackRock's approach to measuring GHG emissions that arise from its business operations.

## Organizational Boundary

BlackRock is a leading publicly traded investment management firm with \$10.01 trillion of assets under management ("AUM") at December 31, 2021. BlackRock has approximately 18,400 employees in more than 30 countries who serve clients in over 100 countries across the globe.

BlackRock leases office space in New York City and throughout the world, including Atlanta, Belgrade (Serbia), Boston, Edinburgh, Mumbai (India), Gurgaon (India), Hong Kong, London, Mexico City, Paris, Princeton, New Jersey, San Francisco, Seattle, Frankfurt (Germany), Budapest, Singapore, Sydney, Toronto, Shanghai, Dublin, Zurich, and Tokyo. The Company also owns an 84,500 square foot office building in Wilmington, Delaware and a 43,000 square foot data center in Amherst, New York.

BlackRock utilizes an operational control boundary for the purposes of GHG emissions reporting. GHG emissions associated with the facilities over which BlackRock has determined it has operational control are included in this GHG Emissions Report ("Operational Control Boundary"). This includes owned and leased facilities and company-owned vehicles globally.

## Base Year

The base year for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 is 2019, consistent with the emissions reduction goals BlackRock has established. As subsequent years' emissions will be measured relative to the 2019 baseline, there are certain circumstances under which BlackRock may recalculate its baseline or subsequent year's disclosures including but not limited to mergers, acquisitions, divestitures, or clarifications or changes to methodologies. In each instance, BlackRock will consider recalculation based on materiality and provide disclosure detailing updated assumptions and/or calculations made.

## Emissions Reported

This Report includes Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, reported in accordance with the requirements of the GHG Protocol. In addition, this Report includes emissions reflecting the following Scope 3 categories: (i) Purchased Goods and Services; (ii) Capital Goods; (iii) Fuel and Energy-Related Activities ("FERA"); (iv) Transportation and Distribution; (v) Waste; (vi) Business Travel; (vii) Employee Commuting; and (viii) Leased Assets. These are the categories of Scope 3 emissions that BlackRock has determined are relevant to its business (except for Category 15 (Investments) of Scope 3, which is discussed under Exclusions below).

The GHG emissions data included in this Report cover carbon dioxide ("CO<sub>2</sub>"), methane ("CH<sub>4</sub>"), and nitrous oxide ("N<sub>2</sub>O") emissions from electricity and fuel consumption, as well as hydrofluorocarbons ("HFC") emissions from refrigerants. BlackRock is not aware of emissions of perfluorocarbons ("PFCs"), sulfur hexafluoride ("SF<sub>6</sub>"), or nitrogen trifluoride ("NF<sub>3</sub>") within its Operational Boundary.

BlackRock used Global Warming Potentials ("GWP") obtained from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change ("IPCC") Fifth Assessment Report (Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis – Table 8.A.1) ("AR5") to convert GHG emissions into carbon dioxide equivalents ("CO<sub>2</sub>e"), with an exception to Scope 3 Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services and Category 2: Capital Goods. The IPCC Fourth Assessment Report ("AR4") GWP are used for these categories since the EPA Emission Factors applied do not enable simple application of AR5 GWP. Exhibit A shows the 100-year time horizon AR5 GWP relative to CO<sub>2</sub>.

**Exhibit A: AR5 Global Warming Potentials Used in this Report**

Greenhouse Gas	GWP
CO <sub>2</sub>	1
CH <sub>4</sub>	28
N <sub>2</sub> O	265
HFC 134a	1,300

## Exclusions

This Report does not include Scope 3 emissions arising from Investments. While Category 15 of Scope 3, "Investments" (hereafter, "Scope 3 Investments" or "S3C15"), is an important category of emissions that should be considered by financial institutions, a key

question that arises for asset managers, like BlackRock, is the treatment of investments that are managed on behalf of external clients, who are the asset owners. The GHG Protocol distinguishes asset owners from asset managers under S3C15. It requires asset owners to report emissions associated with their investments, whereas asset managers are not required to report emissions associated with the assets they manage for external clients (though they may optionally do so). The GHG Protocol draws this distinction between owners and managers, but it does not yet fully address reporting under S3C15 by asset managers.

In addition, the standards for quantifying emissions associated with investments remain nascent and methodologies for several asset classes have not yet been developed or agreed upon across the industry.

As a result, Scope 3 Investments emissions have not been included in this GHG Emissions Report although BlackRock did publish preliminary estimates of the absolute emissions and carbon footprint associated with the investments BlackRock makes on behalf of its clients in corporate securities and real estate (where data is available) in its 2021 TCFD Report. Please see the Report for further discussion of the S3C15 category.

## **Methodology**

### **Scope 1**

Scope 1 emissions include direct emissions arising from stationary combustion of fuels, mobile combustion of fuels, and refrigerants. Primary usage data is used to calculate GHG emissions associated with stationary and mobile combustion of fuels. This data is collected through BlackRock's internal processes and aggregated by BlackRock's Corporate Sustainability Team.

Fugitive emissions from refrigerants are estimated using The World Bank Group GHG Emissions Inventory Management Plan for Internal Business Operations (2014) to calculate a refrigerant intensity rate based on assumptions about the area per ton of cooling, charge per ton of cooling, and annual loss, which is then multiplied by the relevant site's floor area to calculate an annual figure for refrigerant losses. Facilities are assumed to be cooled using HFC134a refrigerant. This assumption is based on the refrigerant emissions analysis reported in United States Environmental Protection Agency ("U.S. EPA"), Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2006, April 2008.

Emissions factors for Scope 1 emissions were obtained from the U.S. EPA Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

### **Scope 2**

Scope 2 emissions include indirect emissions arising from purchased electricity and purchased heat.

BlackRock reports Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity using the GHG Protocol dual-reporting methodology, stating figures to reflect both:

- A location-based method that reflects the average emissions intensity of the national electricity grids from which consumption occurs; and
- A market-based method that reflects emissions from electricity specific to each supply / contract.

The location-based method considers average emission factors for the electricity grids that provide electricity to a reporting organization. The emission factors used for U.S. electricity consumption are the subregion emission rates from U.S. EPA's eGRID database specific to each year reported. Electricity emissions for locations outside the U.S. are primarily obtained from the International Energy Agency ("IEA") CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion (2021 Edition). For Canada, emissions factors are obtained from the Canada National Inventory Report 2021. For Australia, emissions factors are obtained from the Department of the Environment and Energy, Australian National Greenhouse Accounts, National Greenhouse Accounts Factors (August 2021).

The market-based method considers contractual arrangements under which the reporting organization procures power from specific suppliers or sources, such as renewable energy. Where electricity supplies are known to be from a renewable source, a zero emissions factor is used, otherwise residual mix factors are used where available.

With respect to renewable electricity, BlackRock calculates market-based electricity emissions by accounting for renewable electricity utility contracts and the purchase of energy attribute certificates ("EACs") (referred to as "Scope 2 (market-based)" and defined by the GHG Protocol) in Exhibit B.

Residual mix factors used are shown below:

- United States: 2021 Green-e® Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2019 Data) (<https://www.green-e.org/2021-residual-mix>).
- Europe: AIB European Residual Mix (2021) (<https://www.aib-net.org/facts/european-residual-mix>).
- Other countries: Location-based and utility-specific emissions factors are used.

Primary electricity consumption data is collected for more than 90% of the emissions reported. Where primary electricity data is unavailable, BlackRock estimates usage. Estimates are made based on actual data from the individual site, square footage, and/or geographic location. Buildings of similar structure, headcount and size are also considered as a reference.

Scope 2 emissions from purchased heat are estimated. Purchased heat emissions are derived for sites known to use natural gas but for

which BlackRock does not have a natural gas account with a local utility or a direct invoice. Consumption for purchased heat is estimated based on square footage.

### Scope 3

This GHG Emissions Report includes upstream Scope 3 emissions. Several different approaches are used to compute Scope 3 emissions based on the category as discussed below:

- **Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Transportation and Distribution:** Emissions arising in BlackRock's "supply chain", which include emissions categorized as Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, and Transportation and Distribution, are estimated using industry- and commodity-level emissions factors published by the U.S. EPA in January 2022, in combination with BlackRock's annual spend data.
- **Fuel-and Energy-Related Activities:** Upstream emissions are calculated for fuel extraction and transmission and distribution losses by multiplying the quantity of fuel consumed and energy purchased under Scope 1 and 2 by upstream energy and transportation and distribution loss emission factors. Location-based electricity generation emission factors are derived from: U.S. EPA eGRID 2020 for sites in the U.S., Canada National Inventory Report 2021 for Canada sites, Department of Environmental Energy Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors 2021 for Australia, and IEA 2021 data for all other sites. Market-based electricity generation emission factors are derived from: 2021 Green-e Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2019 data) for U.S. sites, Association of Issuing Bodies ("AIB") Residual Mix (2021) for European sites, and location-based emissions factors for all other countries. Emissions from fuel-related activities were calculated using U.S. EPA emissions factors. Well-to-tank ("WTT") emissions factors for fuels and WTT emissions from transmission and distribution losses for electricity are derived from DEFRA 2021.
- **Waste:** Waste includes waste that is landfilled, recycled, composted, or incinerated. BlackRock reports Scope 3 waste emissions based on actual data for sites where employees representing 53% of BlackRock's total headcount are located. Average waste volumes for sites with actual data are used to estimate waste-related emissions for the remaining sites without reported data. Emissions were calculated using DEFRA 2021 emission factors.
- **Business Travel:** Business travel emissions calculations are based on purchased tickets for commercial air and rail travel and usage data provided by vendors for car rentals and car services. Air travel emissions were calculated using DEFRA 2021 emissions factors; rail, car rentals and car services emissions are calculated using U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories published on April 2021.
- **Employee Commuting:** BlackRock's offices in India provide a shuttle service for employees commuting between employees' homes and BlackRock's offices. Emissions are calculated using the fuel consumption and mileage of employee shuttles in India. The emission factors were sourced from the U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories published on April 2021. The employee commuting category does not include emissions from employee commuting outside of the shuttles in India.
- **Leased Assets:** BlackRock has determined that executive suites and unmanned, co-located data centers do not fall within BlackRock's operational control. As a result, energy usage related to these facilities is categorized as Scope 3 Upstream Leased Assets. Emissions for U.S. sites were calculated using U.S. EPA eGRID 2020 emission factors. Emissions for sites outside of the U.S. were calculated using IEA 2021 factors.

# GHG Emissions Data

Exhibit B provides BlackRock's Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. The 2019 and 2020 data was not subject to Deloitte's review and, accordingly, Deloitte does not express a conclusion or any form of assurance on such information.

**Exhibit B: 2021 Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions**  
in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents ("MTCO<sub>2</sub>e")

	2019 <sup>1</sup> (baseline)	2020 <sup>1</sup>	2021	% Change from 2019 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Scope 1</b>	5,589	3,278	4,407	-21%
<b>Scope 2 (Location-Based)</b>	23,126	19,363	18,637	-19%
<b>Scope 2 (Market-Based)<sup>2,3</sup></b>	4,454	2,256	2,207	-50%
<b>Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions (Location-Based)</b>	<b>28,715</b>	<b>22,641</b>	<b>23,044</b>	<b>-20%</b>
<b>Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions (Market-Based)<sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>10,043</b>	<b>5,534</b>	<b>6,614</b>	<b>-34%</b>

1) The year over year change in this table was calculated by management using the 2021 information presented within this table and comparable 2019 information. The 2019 information used in the calculation and included within this table and the 2020 information included in this table was not subject to Deloitte's review and, accordingly, Deloitte does not express a conclusion or any form of assurance on such information.

2) Scope 2 (Market-Based) and Total Scope 1 and 2 (Market-Based) emissions for 2019 and 2020 have been recalculated based on an updated interpretation of market matching for EACs under the GHG Protocol. When EACs are used, BlackRock seeks to match the country in which the electricity was generated to the country in which the EAC is issued. In some cases, country-by-country matching is not possible; for example, where EACs are not available or cost prohibitive. In those cases, BlackRock will cover electricity usage with EACs from a neighboring region. The updated calculation applies 0 emissions only when the EAC matches the country or market-boundary (e.g., US or EU) of usage.

3) BlackRock has a renewable energy contract with Calpine for its New York offices located at 40, 49 and 55 East 52nd Street, that includes purchase of wind power energy on behalf of BlackRock. The associated RECs are not provided as part of the transaction. BlackRock considers its wind power electricity contract with Calpine to allow for market-based emissions reporting to be zero. BlackRock does not receive the associated RECs from the wind asset as they are used and retired by NYSERDA to meet its compliance obligations under the State renewable energy standards.

Exhibit C provides BlackRock's Scope 3 GHG emissions.

**Exhibit C: 2021 Scope 3 GHG Emissions**  
in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents ("MTCO<sub>2</sub>e")

	2019 <sup>1</sup> (baseline)	2020 <sup>1</sup>	2021	% Change from 2019 <sup>1</sup>
<b>1. Purchased Goods &amp; Services<sup>a</sup></b>	249,356	214,957	241,526	-3%
<b>2. Capital Goods<sup>a,b</sup></b>	8,015	2,337	29,410	267%
<b>3. Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Location-Based)<sup>c</sup></b>	7,865	6,825	9,396	19%
<b>Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Market-Based)</b>	3,093	2,465	3,019	-2%
<b>4. Transportation &amp; Distribution</b>	1,709	973	1,313	-9%
<b>5. Waste Generated in Operations<sup>d</sup></b>	1,162	379	146	-87%
<b>6. Business Travel<sup>d</sup></b>	39,116	6,606	3,079	-92%
<b>7. Employee Commuting (employee shuttles in India)<sup>d</sup></b>	1,161	26	30	-97%
<b>8. Leased Assets (Location-Based)</b>	777	928	937	21%
<b>Leased Assets (Market-Based)</b>	0	0	334	-

a) 2019 and 2020 GHG emissions for this category were calculated using U.S. EPA 2020 v1.0 emission factors. 2021 emissions were calculated using a different source, U.S. EPA 2020 v1.1 emissions factors.

b) Capital Goods in 2021 increased primarily due to construction of BlackRock's New York City headquarters.

c) FERA increase reflects changes that UK DEFRA made to its 2021 methodology for calculating country level average well-to-tank emissions factors for electricity, and specifically to add in impacts from thermal renewables. At the time of publication, UK DEFRA has not published revised emissions factors for previous years.

d) Certain emissions declined significantly in 2020 and 2021 primarily due to changes to our operating model arising from COVID-19.

## INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REVIEW REPORT

**BlackRock, Inc.**  
**New York, NY**

We have reviewed management of BlackRock, Inc.'s ("BlackRock") assertion that the accompanying Report of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions of BlackRock for the year-ended December 31, 2021 (the "Report") is presented in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition), published by the World Resources Institute/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (together the "GHG Protocol"). BlackRock's management is responsible for its assertion. 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*. 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 are required to be independent and to meet our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Professional Conduct issued by the AICPA. We applied the Statements on Quality Control Standards established by the AICPA and, accordingly, maintain a comprehensive system of quality control.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment. In performing our review, we conducted inquiries and for a selection of information included in the Report, we performed tests of mathematical accuracy of computations or compared specified information to underlying records.

The preparation of the Report requires management to interpret the criteria, make determinations as to the relevancy of information to be included, and make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported information. Measurement of certain amounts includes estimates and assumptions that are subject to substantial inherent measurement uncertainty resulting, for example, from the accuracy and precision of emission conversion factors or estimation methodologies used by management. Obtaining sufficient, appropriate review evidence to support our conclusion does not reduce the inherent uncertainty in the greenhouse gas emissions. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement methods, input data, or assumptions may have resulted in materially different amounts being reported.

Any information relating to periods prior to the year-ended December 31, 2021 or information relating to forward looking statements, goals and progress against goals, was not subject to our review and, accordingly, we do not express a conclusion or any form of assurance on such information, as denoted by an asterisk (\*) in the Report.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to management of BlackRock's assertion that the accompanying Report of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions for the year-ended December 31, 2021 is presented in accordance with the GHG Protocol, in order for it to be fairly stated.

*Deloitte + Touche LLP*

July 25, 2022