



Report of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Directors of Cognizant Technology Solutions Corporation

We have reviewed the accompanying Cognizant Technology Solutions Corporation (Cognizant) management assertion, that the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and total energy consumption metrics (metrics) for the year ended December 31, 2020 in management's assertion are presented in conformity with the assessment criteria set forth in management's assertion.

Cognizant'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*. 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 to be fairly stated. A review is substantially less in scope 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. We believe that our review provides a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

In performing our review, we have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of 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.

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 total energy consumption metric 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 a materially different amount or metric being reported.

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

As discussed in management's assertion, subsequent to the original issuance of Cognizant's 2020 metrics, Cognizant made changes to certain of its reporting boundaries, measurement methods, and criteria related to the metrics. Cognizant retrospectively updated its 2020 metrics based on the new reporting boundaries, measurement methods, and criteria.

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

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP".

May 27, 2021, except for the retrospective update of the 2020 metrics based on the new reporting boundaries, measurement methods, and criteria discussed in management's assertion, as to which the date is May 20, 2022

Management Assertion

With respect to the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and total energy consumption metrics (metrics) presented in the table below and reported by Cognizant Technology Solutions Corporation (Cognizant) for the year ended December 31, 2020 (reporting year), management of Cognizant asserts that such metrics are presented in conformity 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. Management is responsible for the completeness, accuracy, and validity of the metrics.

GHG Emissions and Total Energy Consumption Metrics	Definition of Metric and Assessment Criteria 1,2,3,5,6	Metric Quantity 4,16
Total Scope 1	Direct emissions from stationary and mobile fuels, refrigerants, and on-site solar panels. ⁸	10,542 MTCO ₂ e ⁷
Scope 2 (Location-based)	Indirect emissions from purchased electricity (Location-based), district heating and cooling, and electric vehicles charged offsite. ⁹	149,209 MTCO ₂ e ⁷
Scope 2 (Market-based); Total Scope 2 (referencing Market-based)	Indirect emissions from purchased electricity (Market-based), district heating and cooling, and electric vehicles charged offsite. ⁹	101,756 MTCO ₂ e ⁷
Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and energy-related activities	Indirect upstream well-to-tank (WTT) emissions and transmission & distribution (T&D) losses associated with the fuels and electricity consumed by Cognizant. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stationary fuels (WTT) ● Mobile fuels (WTT) ● Electricity (T&D losses and WTT) ● District heating and cooling (WTT) ● Electric vehicles charged offsite (T&D losses)¹⁰ 	51,508 MTCO ₂ e ⁷
Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel	Indirect emissions from business travel and associated WTT emissions. ¹¹	87,363 MTCO ₂ e ⁷
Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting	Indirect emissions from employee commuting. ¹²	50,117 MTCO ₂ e ⁷
Total energy consumption for Scope 1 and 2 activities	Direct and indirect energy consumed from fuel and energy consumption (diesel, liquid petroleum gas, natural gas, gasoline, electricity, district heating and cooling, and electric vehicles charged offsite). ^{13,14,15}	901,620 gigajoules

GHG emissions disclosure

1. Cognizant 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* and the *Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard* (together the "GHG Protocol"), to guide the criteria to assess, calculate and report GHG emissions, including total energy consumption.

2. Organizational boundary relates to Cognizant's sites over which it had operational control during the reporting year.

3. Emissions associated with the following sites are not included: those under construction, not operational, on short-term leases, co-working sites, or non-integrated companies (those in process of being or recently acquired).

4. Cognizant's GHG emissions and total energy consumption are rounded to the nearest whole number and are for the year ended December 31, 2020.

5. Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions are inclusive of carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), methane (CH₄), and industrial gases, which include hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). The other GHGs of sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) are not emitted by Cognizant's sites. Emissions data by individual gas is not disclosed as a majority of CO₂e relates to CO₂. These CO₂e emissions utilize Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year), unless a different Assessment Report is already embedded in the emission factor source. CO₂e are calculated by multiplying actual or estimated energy, fuel and refrigerant usage by relevant emission factors taking into account the equivalent GWP.

6. 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.

7. MTCO₂e = Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions

8. Related to Scope 1 GHG emissions:

- Scope 1 stationary fuels includes diesel fuel used for backup generators, liquid petroleum gas, and natural gas used by Cognizant sites.
 - Diesel powered backup generators are in use at certain sites in France, Hungary, India, Lithuania, Mexico, the Philippines, Poland, and the United States (U.S.). Diesel consumption (volume) was obtained from third-party invoices or property owners' reports. Stationary diesel is adjusted for stockpiling for sites in India. Where diesel consumption was not available, Cognizant estimated diesel consumption using the intensity method (liters/square foot) based on comparable Cognizant sites. For Mexico and the countries in Europe, Cognizant assumed the same number of diesel powered backup generators were in service during 2020 as in 2021 as a proxy.
 - Food vendors on-site at fully leased or owned sites in India consume liquid petroleum gas. Actual consumption data was obtained from third-party invoices or vendors' reports. No estimates were made.
 - U.S. and Canadian sites, and certain European sites are assumed to consume natural gas. Natural gas consumption was obtained from third-party invoices or property owners' reports. For sites where consumption data was not available for certain months, an average monthly consumption was calculated based on the invoices received for that site. For sites where consumption data was not available, Cognizant estimated natural gas consumption using the 2012 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey intensity factors for United States offices.
- Scope 1 mobile fuels include diesel or gasoline fuels used for the Cognizant vehicle fleet in Belgium, Brazil, Germany, India, the Netherlands, and Portugal.
 - Cognizant used invoice data where available to measure mobile fuel consumption. For vehicle fleets where mobile fuel consumption data was not available for certain months, an average monthly consumption was calculated based on the invoices received for that vehicle fleet.
 - Where invoice data was not available, Cognizant estimated emissions from mobile fuel using the intensity method (average annual GHG emissions by vehicle from 2021).
- Scope 1 emissions from refrigerants apply to Kyoto Protocol refrigerants used in the operation of sites in India and the Philippines. All other refrigerant emissions are outside of Cognizant's operational control and are excluded from reporting. Refrigerant top ups were obtained from third-party invoices.
- Energy associated with on-site solar panels (not connected to a third party grid) is generated and consumed on-site at sites in India. Cognizant categorized emissions from on-site solar panels within its Scope 1 GHG emissions with zero emissions.
- Emission factors: United Kingdom (UK) Government GHG Conversion factors for Company Reporting (2020).
- Estimated emissions from the sources above account for approximately 36% of total Scope 1 GHG emissions.

9. Related to Scope 2 GHG emissions:

- Scope 2 purchased electricity applies to electricity used at Cognizant sites and purchased a) from the grid, or b) from the property-owner for Cognizant's direct use on-site.
 - Cognizant captured actual electricity usage from the grid from third-party invoices or property owners' reports. For sites where consumption data was not available for certain months, an average monthly consumption was calculated based on the invoices received for that site. For all other sites (except the U.S. and Canada) where electricity consumption was not available, Cognizant estimated electricity using the intensity method (kWh/square foot) based on comparable Cognizant sites.

- For sites in the U.S. and Canada, Cognizant used the 2012 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey intensity factors for United States offices.
- Electricity purchased from a property owner and generated through captive diesel generators in India is based on invoice data and categorized under Scope 2 as purchased electricity.
- In certain countries, Cognizant has sites that house on-site data centers or Cognizant operated (infra-managed) data centers. Electricity used for these data centers is included in Scope 2. Cognizant calculated its data center electricity use based on contracted power, its share of power utilization provided by the partner data centers and operating hours per year. Data centers operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 365 days per year.
- Scope 2 district heating and cooling is used for one site in Hungary. Consumption was estimated based on the 2021 consumption.
- Scope 2 electricity consumption by electric vehicles charged offsite for Cognizant’s vehicle fleet in Belgium and the Netherlands. Cognizant used the intensity method (annual average km/vehicle from 2021).
- Emission factors: Location-based:
 - Grid electricity (excluding infra-managed data centers):
 - India: Government of India Ministry of Power Central Electricity Authority CO₂ baseline database for the Indian Power Sector (2018).
 - U.S.: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (“eGrid”) 2019 factors by sub-region (2021).
 - All other countries: International Energy Agency (IEA) Emissions Factors (2020).
 - Electricity purchased from property owners: UK Government GHG Conversion factors for Company Reporting (2020) for 100% mineral diesel.
 - Electricity from infra-managed data centers:
 - India: Government of India Ministry of Power Central Electricity Authority CO₂ baseline database for the Indian Power Sector (2021).
 - U.S.: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency eGrid 2020 factors by sub-region (2021).
 - All other countries: IEA Emissions Factors (2021).
 - District heating and cooling, and electric vehicles charged offsite: UK Government GHG Conversion factors for Company Reporting (2021).
- Emission factors: Market-based:
 - Grid electricity (excluding infra-managed data centers):
 - Solar and wind energy purchased through power purchase agreements or energy contracts or through the property owner: Treated as zero emissions.
 - For all other countries: Same as the location-based factors.
 - Electricity purchased from property owners: Same as the location-based factors.
 - Electricity from infra-managed data centers: Same as the location-based factors.
 - District heating and cooling, and electric vehicles charged offsite: Same as the location-based factors.
- Estimated emissions from the sources above account for approximately 14% of Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based) and approximately 20% of Scope 2 GHG emissions (market-based) and total Scope 2 GHG emissions (referencing market-based).

Scope 3 GHG emissions

10. Related to GHG emissions from Scope 3, category 3: fuel- and energy-related activities:
 - Calculated based on activity data (diesel, liquid petroleum gas, natural gas, gasoline, electricity, district heating and cooling, and electric vehicles charged offsite) from Scope 1 and 2 emissions.
 - Emission factors:
 - WTT for diesel, liquid petroleum gas, natural gas, gasoline, electricity: UK Government GHG Conversion factors for Company Reporting (2020).
 - WTT for district heating and cooling and T&D losses for electric vehicles charged offsite: UK Government GHG Conversion factors for Company Reporting (2021).
 - T&D losses for electricity: IEA Emissions Factors (2020).
11. Related to GHG emissions from Scope 3, category 6: business travel:
 - Air and rail travel: The data used in the calculation is obtained from reports provided by a third-party commercial travel manager, which includes total distance per trip for business travel booked:
 - Air travel covers domestic and international travel by Cognizant employees globally.
 - Rail travel covers commuter train, national rail, and international rail by Cognizant employees globally.
 - Other business travel categories: Calculated based on annual procurement spend data (accommodation, car lease, relocation services, transportation, travel management, and visa & immigration services) obtained from Cognizant’s procurement system.
 - Emission factors:
 - Air and rail travel, and associated WTT: UK Government GHG Conversion factors for Company Reporting (2020).

- Other business travel categories: Quantis emission factors available from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 evaluator tool (cited October 2021).
12. Related to GHG emissions from Scope 3, category 7: employee commuting:
- Includes employees commuting between their homes and their worksites. Calculated using an average intensity factor estimated based on peer benchmarks and the number of employees obtained from the HR system as of December 31, 2020.
 - Emission factors: Average GHG emissions intensity factor for employee commuting based on publicly available data, as reported to CDP Climate Change for 2020, for three (3) similar companies, Infosys, IDM, and Wipro.

Energy consumption

13. Direct and indirect energy include total gigajoules of direct on-site renewable energy consumption from solar panels, direct energy purchased, which is comprised of diesel, liquid petroleum gas, natural gas, and gasoline, and indirect energy purchased which is comprised of purchased electricity, district heating and cooling generated offsite, as well as electricity consumption by electric vehicles charged offsite for the year ended December 31, 2020.

14. The preparation of the total energy consumption metric 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 a materially different amount or metric being reported.

15. Estimated energy consumption from the sources above account for approximately 31% of the total energy consumption for Scope 1 and 2 activities.

Summary of Changes in Reporting Boundary, Measurement Methods, and Criteria

16. Subsequent to the original issuance of Cognizant's 2020 metrics, Cognizant expanded the scope of our measured and reported GHG emissions and energy consumption metrics and refined the criteria and measurement methods used to calculate our Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 GHG emissions and total energy consumption metrics, collectively, the "updated measurements". Cognizant retrospectively updated the 2020 metrics included herein based on the refined criteria and measurement methods, which resulted in higher GHG emissions and energy consumption. The updated measurements include:

- Total Scope 1:
 - Diesel powered backup generators: Cognizant expanded the reporting boundary to include sites in France, Hungary, Lithuania, Mexico, and Poland and measured consumption using the methodology described in 8. above. In addition, Cognizant reclassified emissions related to diesel powered backup generators in the Philippines from Scope 2 (captive diesel generators) to Scope 1.
 - Natural gas: Cognizant expanded the reporting boundary to include sites in Europe. Cognizant made the assumption that all sites in the U.S. and Canada consume natural gas. In addition, for sites where natural gas consumption was not available, Cognizant refined its methodology to estimate natural gas consumption using the 2012 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey intensity factors for United States offices instead of using an internally derived intensity factor.
 - Mobile fuels: Cognizant expanded the reporting boundary to include the vehicle fleet in Belgium, Brazil, Germany, the Netherlands, and Portugal, which include both diesel and gasoline vehicles, and measured consumption using the methodology described in 8. above.
 - Cognizant updated its measurement of total Scope 1 GHG emissions from 7,437 MTCO_{2e} to 10,542 MTCO_{2e} based on the above.
- Scope 2 (Location-based and Market-based) and Total Scope 2 (referencing Market-based):
 - Cognizant reclassified emissions related to diesel powered backup generators in the Philippines from Scope 2 (captive diesel generators) to Scope 1. Cognizant expanded the reporting boundary to include infra-managed data centers, district heating and cooling, and electric vehicles charged offsite and measured consumption using the methodology described in 9. above. In addition, for sites in Canada where electricity consumption was not available, Cognizant refined its methodology to estimate electricity consumption using the 2012 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey intensity factors for United States offices instead of using an internally derived intensity factor.
 - Cognizant updated its measurement of Scope 2 location-based and Scope 2 market-based (including total Scope 2) from 148,138 MTCO_{2e} to 149,209 MTCO_{2e} and 100,685 MTCO_{2e} to 101,756 MTCO_{2e}, respectively.
- Scope 3, category 3: fuel- and energy-related activities:
 - Metric quantity updated as a result of updates to Scope 1 and 2 consumption data described above.
 - Cognizant updated its measurement of Scope 3, category 3: fuel- and energy-related activities from 50,797 MTCO_{2e} to 51,508 MTCO_{2e}.
- Scope 3, category 6: business travel:

- Cognizant expanded the reporting boundary to include other business travel categories and measured consumption using the methodology described in 11. above.
- Cognizant updated its measurement of Scope 3, category 6: business travel from 45,859 MTCO_{2e} to 87,363 MTCO_{2e}.
- Scope 3, category 7: employee commuting:
 - Cognizant expanded the reporting boundary to include worldwide employees and refined its calculation methodology. Cognizant calculated emissions from employee commuting using an average intensity method (GHG emissions by employee) estimated based on a peer benchmark applied to the number of employees as of December 31, 2020 instead of using employee commuting trips from company-provided transportation in India logged in Cognizant's automated system.
 - Cognizant updated its measurement of Scope 3, category 7: employee commuting from 11,206 MTCO_{2e} to 50,117 MTCO_{2e}.
- Total energy consumption for Scope 1 and 2 activities:
 - Metric quantity updated as a result of updates to Scope 1 and 2 consumption data as described above.
 - Cognizant updated its measurement of total energy consumption for Scope 1 and 2 activities from 767,307 gigajoules to 901,620 gigajoules.