Marvell Technology Group, Ltd.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

10/14/2024, 05:23 pm

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Marvell Technology Inc. is a global fabless semiconductor solutions provider focused on building essential technology for data infrastructure with an unrivalled portfolio of compute, networking, security and storage products. Trusted by the world's leading technology companies for over 25 years, our cloud-optimized silicon technology is changing the way tomorrow's enterprise, cloud, automotive and carrier architectures transform – for the better. Marvell has the industry's most comprehensive data infrastructure portfolio covering critical enabling components across storage, compute, electro-optics, networking and security. Marvell uniquely offers these leading products to be customized and optimized for customers' unique requirements as ASICs in collaboration with customers who have in-house silicon design teams. Sustainability is core to how Marvell operates as a responsible corporation. Marvell's approach to sustainability is based upon the areas of greatest impact and opportunity for our company and that are material to our financial performance and long-term value creation. We integrate environmental considerations into our direct operations, product design and supply chain management. These priorities are supported by a strong system of sustainability governance and complemented by goals on each of our material sustainability topics. This CDP Report contains forward-looking statements regarding Marvell's ESG policies, procedures and future actions related thereto within the meaning of the federal securities laws that involve risks and uncertainties. Words such as "anticipates," "expects," "intends," "plans," "projects," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," "can," "may," "will," "would" and similar expressions identify such forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of results and should not be considered as an indication of future activity or future performance. Actual events or results may differ materially from those described in this CDP Report due to a number of risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to: the ability of Marvell to implement its

plans with respect to ESG matters in the time frame anticipated or at all; Marvell's reliance on independent foundries and subcontractors for the manufacture, assembly and testing of its products; the impacts and costs associated with changes in ESG and similar regulations; Marvell's ability to monitor and accurately report on ESG matters; general macroeconomic conditions, or expectations of such conditions, such as rising interest rates, macroeconomic slowdowns, recessions, inflation and stagflation; changes in demand for semiconductors and the related changes in demand and supply for our products; our ability to define, design, develop and market products for the Cloud and 5G markets, as well as for Artificial Intelligence (AI) solutions; our dependence on a small number of customers; and other risks detailed in Marvell's SEC filings from time to time. Marvell undertakes no obligation to revise or publicly update any forward-looking statements.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	01/30/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

5507700000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from:

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CUSIP number: 573874104

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

Ticker symbol: MRVL

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Germany
☑ Romania
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Singapore
☑ Canada
☑ Israel
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Denmark
☑ Netherlands
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No, this is confidential data	*We do not provide geolocation data for our facilities, as we consider this to be sensitive information that is not intended for external use.*

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Since Marvell is a fabless company and we outsource manufacturing of all our products to third-party suppliers, we have mapped all our direct suppliers. The type of information that has been collected from suppliers include: location, facilities and facility types, associated spend, business criticality, supplier risk exposure and potential risk vulnerability, including risks related to climate change, among others. The coverage of our mapping included all Tier 1 suppliers (full coverage).
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

As a semiconductor design company, we don't use plastic directly in our products, as core components of semiconductor chips, such as the silicon wafer and metal wiring, do not involve plastic. However, plastic is used indirectly, in the packaging that houses and protects the chip. Given that zero waste and plastic reduction commitments are becoming increasingly important to our customers, we plan to map the use of plastic in our supply chain to enhance our visibility into our upstream plastic-related impacts.
[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Considering the pace of technological change, short-term in the Hi-Tech sector is usually under one year.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Medium-term is usually between one and three years, and it reflects our goal setting time horizon. For example, our ESG goals have primarily been medium-term goals.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Long-term is usually above three years.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

Select from:

☑ Impacts only

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

We consider impacts but not dependencies because we do not have a standardized process to assess dependencies.
[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios and Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Heat stress

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In FY 2023, Marvell worked to complement our annual corporate-level ERM process with TCFD-aligned quantitative climate risk and opportunity assessment. This assessment aimed to identify and evaluate potential physical and transition climate risks and opportunities and identify ways to enhance our organizational adaptive capacity and inform our business strategy. To examine potential physical risks, we conducted climate scenario analysis using the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) scenarios across the 2030 and 2050 timeframes which leverage IPCC's AR6 (Sixth Assessment Report) climate models. To examine potential transition risks and opportunities, we applied all six Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios. This analysis provided an indication of how resilient our business strategy is to different future carbon policy developments which are aligned to a 1.5-2 C world. We also qualitatively evaluated how potential changes to climate policies as well as technological, market and reputational changes could create future risks and opportunities for us. Due to the long-time horizons (2030 and 2050) of our climate scenario analysis, the potential risks considered in our assessment are not financial forecasts, but broad conceptualizations of possible business and financial impact pathways. Additionally, our physical risk assessment did not consider any efforts around potential enhancement of our own or our suppliers' adaptive capacity and ability to respond to future impacts of climate change. We also included climate change in our materiality assessment procedures. In FY24, we

conducted a double materiality assessment to identify and evaluate key sustainability topics for Marvell. Double materiality assessment is defined as the assessment of both financial materiality and impact materiality. Financial materiality considers the actual or potential financial effects, or impacts, to Marvell's business and its ability to create long-term value. Impact materiality considers Marvell impact on the environment, society and economy as a result of its business activities. In the assessment process, we collected new data by engaging key stakeholders via interviews, surveys and industry and market research, to better understand where Marvell has significant risks, impacts and opportunities. The materiality assessment results identified climate change as high risk/opportunity to Marvell and that Marvell has a high level of impact on climate change.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Other enterprise risk management, please specify **:**(Internal Enterprise Risk Management Framework)

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water stress

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Market

☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In order to assess our exposure to water stress in our direct operations, we conduct an annual water risk assessment. Our assessments apply findings from the World Wildlife Fund (WWF)'s Water Risk Filter and World Resources Institute (WRI)'s Aqueduct tools, which evaluate locations based on baseline water stress for the region, water basin-related risk and water intensity. We define 'water-stressed areas' facilities as those meeting the following water risk criteria: (1) located in an area of high or extremely high baseline water stress according to WRI Aqueduct, (2) located in an area of high or extremely high riverine or coastal flooding, or drought risk according to WRI Aqueduct, (3) located in an area of high or extremely high water stress under current or future 2030 and 2050 business as usual climate scenarios according to WRI Aqueduct, or those located in an area of high or extremely high overall basin water risk under the Aqueduct or Water Risk Filter tool. We lastly included a business criticality component by only including facilities that are either fully owned by Marvell or have a SF 50,000 SF AND site headcount 5% of total headcount. We also included water in our materiality assessment procedures. In FY24, we conducted a double materiality assessment to identify and evaluate key sustainability topics for Marvell. Double materiality assessment is defined as the assessment of both financial materiality and impact materiality. Financial materiality considers the actual or potential financial effects, or impacts, to Marvell's business and its ability to create long-term value. Impact materiality considers Marvell impact on the environment, society and economy as a result of its business activities. In the assessment process, we collected new data by engaging key stakeholders via interviews, surveys and industry and market research, to better understand where Marvell has significant risks, impacts and opportunities. The materiality assessment results identified water as medium risk/opportunity to Marvell and that Marvell has a medium level of impact on water.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

	Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed	Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities	Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities
	Select from: ☑ No	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure	*We are considering assessing the interconnections between environmental impacts, risks and/or opportunities in the future.*

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We identify priority locations as it pertains to water based on the results of our annual water risk assessment. In order to assess our exposure to water stress in our direct operations, we conduct an annual water risk assessment. Our assessments apply findings from the World Wildlife Fund (WWF)'s Water Risk Filter and World Resources Institute (WRI)'s Aqueduct tools, which evaluate locations based on baseline water stress for the region, water basin-related risk and water intensity. We define 'water-stressed areas' facilities as those meeting the following water risk criteria: (1) located in an area of high or extremely high baseline water stress

according to WRI Aqueduct, (2) located in an area of high or extremely high riverine or coastal flooding, or drought risk according to WRI Aqueduct, (3) located in an area of high or extremely high water stress under future 2030 and 2050 business as usual climate scenarios according to WRI Aqueduct, or those located in an area of high or extremely high water depletion under the WWF Water Risk Filter. In FY24 we determined that water did not pose a substantive risk to Marvell or any of our priority sites. See question 3.1.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**We determine substantive effect using multiple indicators, such as revenue and operating costs, which are considered in concert as an overall effect.

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

150000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Marvell assesses climate- and water-related risks and opportunities as part of Marvell's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process by identifying a potential impact of various risks and opportunities on Marvell's ability to do business. The scale of impact severity is defined as "low risk/opportunity, but not substantive" with the total impact of 0-50 million, "medium risk/opportunity, but not substantive" with the total impact of 50 - 150 million, and "high risk/opportunity, substantive" with the total impact of greater than 150 million. As such, Marvell defines a substantive financial impact from any climate-related risk or opportunity that would impact the company by a dollar amount equal to above 150 million. Marvell's Executive Leadership Team (ELT) identifies risks in the following key business categories: Financial, Operational, Strategic, Sales, Engineering, Information, Organizational, Legal and Regulatory. The risk is determined in the terms of its impact (ranging from "manageable" to "major", to "critical") and its likelihood of occurrence (ranging from "remote" to "possible", to "likely"). The risks are classified into a risk matrix and the ELT considers the risk tolerance relative to industry peers as well as areas of focus. In developing and executing mitigation plans for each of these significant risks and areas of focus, the team will also evaluate publicly disclosed risks (such as those in Marvell's Annual Report on the Form 10-K) and conduct discussions with relevant stakeholders. Marvell regularly updates the risk and opportunity assessment and discusses it with the Board of Directors annually.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**We determine substantive effect using multiple indicators, such as revenue and operating costs, which are considered in concert as an overall effect.

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

150000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Marvell assesses climate- and water-related risk and opportunities as part of Marvell's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process by identifying a potential impact of various risks and opportunities on Marvell's ability to do business. The scale of impact severity is defined as "low risk/opportunity, but not substantive" with the total impact of 0-50 million, "medium risk/opportunity, but not substantive" with the total impact of 50 - 150 million, and "high risk/opportunity, substantive" with the total impact of greater than 150 million. As such, Marvell defines a substantive financial impact from any climate-related risk or opportunity that would impact the company by a dollar amount above 150 million. Marvell's Executive Leadership Team (ELT) identifies opportunities in the following key business categories: Financial, Operational, Strategic, Sales, Engineering, Information, Organizational, Legal and Regulatory. Marvell regularly updates the risk and opportunity assessment and discusses it with the Board of Directors annually.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.3) Please explain

Marvell is a fabless semiconductor company that primarily operates offices, data centers and engineering labs, and hence our direct operational water footprint is relatively small. We plan to enhance our water stewardship efforts in our supply chain and further engage our direct manufacturing suppliers around their water practices. At this time, we do not identify and classify water pollutants in our direct operations or our supply chain.
[Fixed row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

In FY24 (reporting year), we did not identify any climate-related risks that could be substantive for Marvell's ability to do business. We believe that Marvell is not exposed to climate-related risks, as our climate risk assessment did not take into account quantification of financial impacts of climate risks. Since our evaluation is still in progress, we are unable to make precise financial estimates for these risks. We plan to conduct a more detailed asset-level quantitative assessment to quantify potential financial impacts of risks and opportunities. In FY 2023, Marvell worked to complement our annual corporate-level ERM process with TCFD-aligned quantitative climate risk and opportunity assessment. This assessment aimed to identify and evaluate potential physical and transition climate risks and opportunities and identify ways to enhance our organizational adaptive capacity and inform our business strategy. To examine potential physical risks, we conducted climate scenario analysis using the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) scenarios across the 2030 and 2050 timeframes which leverage IPCC's AR6 (Sixth Assessment Report) climate models. To examine potential transition risks and opportunities, we applied all six Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios. This analysis provided an indication of how resilient our business strategy is to different future carbon policy developments which are aligned to a 1.5-2 C world. We also qualitatively evaluated how potential changes to climate policies as well as technological, market and reputational changes could create future risks and opportunities for us. Due to the long-time horizons (2030 and 2050) of our climate scenario analysis, the potential risks considered in our assessment are not financial forecasts, but broad conceptualizations of possible business and financial impact pathways. Additionally, our physical risk assessment did not consider any efforts around potential enhancement of our own or our suppliers' adaptive capacity and ability to respond to future impacts of climate change. Since our evaluation is still in

progress, we are unable to make precise financial estimates for these risks, and hence we are not disclosing any risks in FY24 (reporting period). In our future work, we plan to conduct asset-level quantitative assessment and quantify not only potential climate-related but also financial impacts of risks and opportunities.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

In FY24, we did not identify any water-related risks that could be substantive for Marvell's ability to do business. We believe that Marvell is not exposed to substantive water-related risks, as our water risk assessment did not consider quantification of financial impacts of climate risks. Since our evaluation is still in progress, we are unable to make precise financial estimates for these risks. We plan to conduct a more detailed asset-level quantitative assessment to quantify potential financial impacts of water risks and opportunities. In FY23, Marvell worked to complement our annual corporate-level ERM process with TCFD-aligned quantitative climate risk and opportunity assessment. This assessment aimed to identify and evaluate potential physical and transition climate risks and opportunities, including those related to water, and identify ways to enhance our organizational adaptive capacity and inform our business strategy. To examine potential physical risks (including water stress/drought and flooding), we conducted a climate scenario analysis using the SSP scenarios across the 2030 and 2050 timeframes which leverage IPCC's AR6 climate models. Given the long-time horizons (2030 and 2050) of our climate scenario analysis, the identified risks are not financial forecasts, but broad concepts of potential business and financial impacts. Additionally, the assessment did not account for efforts to enhance suppliers' adaptive capacity to climate change impacts. In order to assess our exposure to water risks in our direct operations, we also conduct an annual water risk assessment across our operations and supplier sites. Our assessments apply findings from the World Wildlife Fund (WWF)'s Water Risk Filter and World Resources Institute (WRI)'s Aqueduct tools. We define facilities as being at risk when they meet the following criteria: (1) located in an area of high or extremely high baseline water stress according to WRI Aqueduct, (2) located in an area of high or extremely high riverine or coastal flooding, or drought risk according to WRI Aqueduct, (3) located in an area of high or extremely high water depletion (according to WRF) or water stress (based on the business-as-usual scenarios of Aqueduct for the years 2030 and 2050). Lastly, we accounted for business criticality by including only facilities that are fully owned by Marvell or have more than 50,000 square feet (SF) and a site headcount exceeding 5% of the total headcount.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

In FY24, we did not identify any plastic-related risks that could be substantive for Marvell's ability to do business. We believe that Marvell is not exposed to substantive plastic-related risks, as plastic is not used directly in our products. Some plastic is used indirectly for the packaging that houses and protects a semiconductor chip. In the future, we plan to map plastic-related impacts in our supply chain to enhance our understanding of our plastic-related impacts.
[Fixed row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*No water-related regulatory violations took place in FY24 (reporting year) or previously.*

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.6.3) Please explain

Marvell is evaluating the potential for water-related opportunities, some of which may or may not be substantive (timeline of evaluation is FY24 - FY25). Our Sustainability Team in collaboration with the internal Thriving Organization - Environment Working Group and the executive Sustainability Committee is developing and refining our water strategy. Potential opportunities could include increasing the use of recycled water and improving water efficiency for irrigation and installing low flow sinks and toilets. We also plan to conduct a more detailed water risk assessment within our manufacturing supply chain (e.g., foundries, assembly, and testing suppliers) and identify engagement opportunities with our suppliers and customers through the RBA and the Alliance for Water Stewardship.
[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Germany
☑ Romania
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Canada
☑ Israel
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Denmark
☑ Netherlands
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America

☑ Singapore

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Since Marvell is a fabless semiconductor company focused on product design, our biggest climate-related opportunity is associated with our potential to develop new semiconductor products that require less power during the use phase, ultimately increasing energy efficiency of devices and data infrastructure systems that incorporate our products, and reducing our downstream greenhouse gas emissions. Our company plays an important role in improving the overall efficiency of clouds, enterprise networks, and automobiles by developing products that continuously increase performance per Watt. In FY24, we developed and formally validated our first company-wide science-based target (SBT). In addition to focusing on Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, our SBT also focuses on Scope 3 emissions. We plan to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from use of our products sold by 55% per petabyte per second by FY30, from a FY22 base year. This goal will be tracked annually, and we will be continuously evaluating and reporting our progress towards this goal. As the costs of electricity continue to increase globally, we will be capitalizing on our opportunity to partner with our existing and new customers and enable more energy efficient products, helping them to reduce their energy consumption in the use phase, and the associated GHGs and operating costs.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Developing products with lower power is a competitive differentiator for us, and we integrate power efficiency considerations in the design of all products in our portfolio. Therefore, the potential financial impact figure of 5.507 billion reported is calculated based on Marvell's FY 2024 total revenue.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

5507700007

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Developing products with lower power is a competitive differentiator for us, and we integrate power efficiency considerations in the design of all products in our portfolio. Therefore, the potential financial impact figure of 5.507 billion reported is calculated based on Marvell's FY24 total revenue. Our FY 2024 revenue represents our total revenue from five key end markets that we serve: data center, carrier infrastructure, enterprise networking, consumer, and automotive/industrial. We serve these five end markets with a broad portfolio of semiconductor solutions based on our compute, networking, security, electro-optics, and storage technologies, which are essential and differentiating for these markets. We calculated our total potential financial impact as follows: 2.22 bln (data centers) 1.23 bln (enterprise networking) 1.05 bln (carrier infrastructure) 622 mln (consumer) 388mln (automotive). We categorize revenue from our five end markets by using a number of data points, including: (1) the type of customer purchasing the product, (2) the function of our product being sold, and (3) our knowledge of the end customer product or application into which our product will be incorporated.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2730200000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Design of more energy efficient products is part of Marvell's annual R&D operating expenses as well as selling, general and administrative costs, which is cumulatively equal to 2.73 bln. Our FY 2024 R&D costs were around 1.9 bln and included: (1) costs from our acquisitions (including the addition of new employees), (2) depreciation and amortization costs, and (3) engineering design costs. Our selling, general and administrative costs were 834 mln. Therefore, our total costs associated with this climate-related opportunity were 2.73 bln and were calculated as follows: 1.9 bln (R&D costs) 834 mln (selling, general, and admin costs). For more information about our R&D expenses, please refer to Marvell's FY 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K: https://investor.marvell.com/annual-reports.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We are increasingly identifying and capitalizing on opportunities to develop more energy efficient products to continue serving our customers and meet their demand for more energy efficient semiconductor solutions. Our R&D efforts are directed largely to the development of high-performance products with lowest power. We devote a significant portion of our resources on an annual basis to expanding our product portfolio based on a broad intellectual property portfolio with designs that are intended to enable high-performance, reliable communications over a variety of physical transmission media. Example: Since emissions from electricity consumption in the use phase of our products make up the largest part of our company-wide carbon footprint, in FY23, we developed our science-based target (SBT).

In FY24, we submitted our SBT, and it was validated by the SBTi. In addition to focusing on Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, our SBT also focuses on Scope 3 emissions. As part our SBT, we committed to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from the use of our products sold by 55% per petabyte per second by FY30, from a FY22 base year. In FY 2024 (reporting period), Marvell also continued to run an internal cross-functional Sustainable Product Design Working Group that met regularly and had a special focus on identifying, pursuing and enabling product solutions with higher energy efficiency. Its first priority was to mobilize the implementation of R&D solutions targeting product power across the company. To reduce power consumption of our products during the use phase, we collaborate on low power design methods and computer aided design (CAD) tools, we encourage development of power saving circuits, and we raise awareness of novel chip packaging approaches to manage thermal heat.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

5507700000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Developing products with lower power is a competitive differentiator for us, and we integrate power efficiency considerations in the design of all products in our portfolio. Therefore, the potential financial impact figure of 5.507 billion reported is calculated based on Marvell's FY24 total revenue. Our FY 2024 revenue represents our total revenue from five key end markets that we serve: data center, carrier infrastructure, enterprise networking, consumer, and automotive/industrial. We serve these five end markets with a broad portfolio of semiconductor solutions based on our compute, networking, security, electro-optics, and storage

technologies, which are essential and differentiating for these markets. We calculated our total potential financial impact as follows: 2.22 bln (data centers) 1.23 bln (enterprise networking) 1.05 bln (carrier infrastructure) 622 mln (consumer) 388mln (automotive). We categorize revenue from our five end markets by using a number of data points, including: (1) the type of customer purchasing the product, (2) the function of our product being sold, and (3) our knowledge of the end customer product or application into which our product will be incorporated. Our total revenue was 5.507 bln, so the amount aligned with this opportunity represents 100% of the total revenue. For more information about our revenue, please refer to Marvell's FY 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K: https://investor.marvell.com/annual-reports.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2730000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Design of more energy efficient products is part of Marvell's annual R&D operating expenses as well as selling, general and administrative costs, which is cumulatively equal to 2.73 bln. Our FY 2024 R&D costs were around 1.9 bln and included: (1) costs from our acquisitions (including the addition of new employees), (2) depreciation and amortization costs, and (3) engineering design costs. Our selling, general and administrative costs were 834 mln. Total OPEX was 2.8bn so the amount aligned with this opportunity represents 95% of total OPEX. For more information about our R&D expenses, please refer to Marvell's FY 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K: https://investor.marvell.com/annual-reports.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Our Proxy Statement outlines our policy: "When making its determination whether a nominee is qualified for the position of director, the N&G Committee may also consider such other factors as it may deem in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders, such as the following: Diversity of perspective, opinion, experience, and background of the proposed director, including the need for financial, business, academic, public sector or other expertise on our Board or its committees, as well as gender and ethnic diversity."

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

During our double materiality assessment, biodiversity was not identified as a top sustainability issue. As a fabless semiconductor company, Marvell does not directly manage land and biodiversity resources, and our manufacturing suppliers do not directly use biodiversity resources in production processes, and hence their operations do not directly impact natural habitats or ecosystems. Our primary focus is on designing chips, while manufacturing is outsourced to foundries, which means their environmental footprint is more related to energy consumption and electronic waste management. Therefore, addressing issues related to GHG emissions and energy and water resource efficiency is more relevant to our sustainability efforts.
[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:
☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Nominating and Governance Committee of the Board of Directors of Marvell has oversight over our sustainability strategy, which also includes our climate program. The Nominating and Governance Committee is also responsible for overseeing disclosures regarding corporate social responsibility and sustainability matters, monitoring and evaluating the Corporate Guidelines and other corporate policies to ensure that all governance standards are being met. As climate change is a material issue for Marvell, the Chief Operations Officer (COO) who is the executive champion of the Thriving Organization - Environment Working Group has an overall responsibility for climate strategy and climate-related issues. The COO works closely with the Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer, who ultimately raises the issue with the Board as part of sustainability updates, both in the Nominating & Governance Committee's quarterly updates and in the annual full Board update. The company-wide climate strategy is set by management and reviewed by the Board. An example of a climate-related decision reviewed by the Board includes setting a company-wide science-based carbon reduction target aligned with a 1.5C climate scenario, which was set in FY24. The Nominating and Governance Committee may be assisted by the Audit Committee, whose duties include, among others, oversight of the quality and integrity of reporting practices of the company, including the review of financial information as it relates to climate. Although the Audit Committee's functions are separate from that of the Nominating and Governance Committee and are to ensure the quality of financial statements and accounting, auditing, and reporting practices of the company, the Audit Committee may assist in providing information to help with the decision-making process.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Nominating and Governance Committee of the Board of Directors of Marvell has oversight over our sustainability strategy, which also includes our climate program. The Nominating and Governance Committee is also responsible for overseeing disclosures regarding corporate social responsibility and sustainability matters, monitoring and evaluating the Corporate Guidelines and other corporate policies to ensure that all governance standards are being met. As water is a material issue for Marvell, the Chief Operations Officer (COO) who is the executive champion of the Thriving Organization -Environment Working Group has an overall responsibility for the environmental strategy implementation, including water-related issues. The COO works closely with the Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer, who ultimately raises the issue with the Board as part of sustainability updates, both in the Nominating & Governance Committee's quarterly updates and in the annual full Board update. The company-wide sustainability strategy (including water commitments and initiatives) is set by management and reviewed by the Board. An example of a water-related decision reviewed by the Board includes the decision to conduct a TCFD-aligned climate scenario analysis that included assessment and evaluation of water-related risks, and the development of water action plans for sites where Marvell has operational control over water management. The Nominating and Governance Committee may be assisted by the Audit Committee, whose duties include, among others, oversight of the quality and integrity of reporting practices of the company, including the review of financial information as it relates to climate. Although the Audit Committee's functions are

separate from that of the Nominating and Governance Committee and are to ensure the quality of financial statements and accounting, auditing, and reporting practices of the company, the Audit Committee may assist in providing information to help with the decision-making process.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

During our double materiality assessment, biodiversity was not identified as a top sustainability issue. As a fabless semiconductor company, Marvell does not directly manage land and biodiversity resources, and our manufacturing suppliers do not directly use biodiversity resources in production processes, and hence their operations do not directly impact natural habitats or ecosystems. Our primary focus is on designing chips, while manufacturing is outsourced to foundries, which means their environmental footprint is more related to energy consumption and electronic waste management. Therefore, addressing issues related to GHG emissions and energy and water resource efficiency is more relevant to our sustainability efforts.
[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Operations Officer (COO) is the executive champion of the Sustainability Committee, has overall responsibilities for climate strategy and climate-related issues at Marvell, and in this capacity can elevate climate-related matters to Marvell's senior leadership. The COO works closely with the EVP and Chief Legal Officer, who ultimately raises any climate-related issues with the Board as part of sustainability updates, both in the Nominating & Governance Committee's quarterly updates and in the annual full Board update. The COO is responsible for assessing and leading the management of climate-related risks and opportunities; evaluating the impact of climate-related issues on the company's ability to do business and Marvell's reputation; elevating stakeholder concerns; and guiding the implementation of climate-related policies, programs and disclosures. The COO also oversees the implementation of relevant programs, systems and processes to monitor sustainability matters, as deemed necessary and appropriate (e.g., implementing energy and water efficiency measures across Marvell's sites, procurement of renewable energy for direct operations, overseeing supplier engagement around sustainability etc.). As the champion of Marvell's Sustainability Committee, the COO provides cross-functional and multi-disciplinary oversight of the company's climate-related strategies, goals and approaches to managing potential impacts. The committee meets bi-monthly, or more frequently, as needed. In FY24, we restructured our working groups to reflect new pillars of our sustainability strategy. Our newly established working groups —Thriving Organization, Sustainable Products and Responsible Supply Chain — represent a wide range of business. Updates and feedback on the overall climate strategy and program implementation from the Thriving Organization (Environment) working group are then shared with the COO and other executives during quarterly Sustainability Committee meetings.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The COO is the executive champion of our Thriving Organization -Environment Working Group, and in that capacity provides executive oversight of Marvell's water strategy, including analysis of current and potential risks and makes recommendations on how policies, practices and disclosures can be adjusted to address current trends. The COO works closely with the General Counsel, who ultimately brings any material water-related issues to the attention of the Board of Directors and senior leadership, as appropriate. Examples of material water-related issues: water security that may affect our business continuity, most specifically in our supply chain, where good-quality freshwater is essential to ensure high quality of semiconductor product, as well as any water-related issues that could affect Marvell's brand and public perception. If a water-related disaster were to occur, the COO would report the incident to the CEO, as necessary and will escalate the issue to the Security and Crises Management teams.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

We do not provide monetary incentives for the management of climate change impacts at Marvell, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years. Our approach to environmental sustainability is driven by a commitment to integrate responsible practices into our core operations and culture across the company. We focus on long-term strategies and investments that support sustainable practices, such as reducing our carbon footprint, improving energy efficiency, and managing water resources at our sites responsibly. By prioritizing these efforts, we aim to achieve sustainability outcomes, driven by a shared commitment across all levels of our company.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

We do not provide monetary incentives for the management of water-related issues and impacts at Marvell, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years. Our approach to environmental sustainability is driven by a commitment to integrate responsible practices into our core operations and culture across the company. We focus on long-term strategies and investments that support sustainable practices, such as reducing our carbon footprint, improving energy efficiency, and managing water resources at our sites responsibly. By prioritizing these efforts, we aim to achieve sustainability outcomes, driven by a shared commitment across all levels of our company.
[Fixed row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Code of Business Conduct outlines our commitment to all applicable regulations in our direct operations. Our Environmental Health & Safety policy also outlines our commitments to environmental management in our operations. Our Supplier Code of Conduct outlines expectations of suppliers, and refers to the Responsible Business Alliance Code of Conduct. The RBA Code includes greenhouse gas emission management. We are also a member of the United Nations Global Compact, and uphold the following principles. Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges; Principle 8: undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and Principle 9: encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies. We have formulated a company-wide strategy to address our climate impacts, both within our direct operations as well as outside our four walls. In FY23, we developed our science-based target aligned with a 1.5C climate scenario, supporting the goals of the Paris Agreement. Our target has been formally validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). In our direct operations, Marvell commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% by FY30 from a FY22 base year. Marvell commits to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from use of our products sold by 55% per petabyte per second against FY22 baseline (FY30).

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

SBTi Commitment.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Code of Business Conduct outlines our commitment to all applicable regulations in our direct operations. Our Environmental Health & Safety policy also outlines our commitments to environmental management. We are also a member of the United Nations Global Compact, and uphold the following principles: Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges; Principle 8: undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and Principle 9: encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies. We are members of the Responsible Business Alliance and so adhere to the RBA Code of Conduct, which includes water management. Our Supplier Code of Conduct outlines expectations of suppliers, and refers to the Responsible Business Alliance Code of Conduct. Water-related criteria are embedded into our suppliers' requirements as part of the adherence to the RBA Code of Conduct. We require that our direct suppliers: • Implement a water management program that documents, characterizes and monitors water sources, use and discharge; seeks opportunities to conserve water; and controls channels of contamination • Characterize, monitor, control and treat wastewater as required prior to discharge or disposal • Conduct routine monitoring of performance of wastewater treatment and containment systems to ensure optimal performance and regulatory compliance.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

RBACodeofConduct8.0.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Other, please specify **:**Semiconductor Climate Consortium (SCC) Clean Energy Buyers Association (CEBA) Responsible Business Alliance (RBA)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Marvell is a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), which is a special initiative of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative. The UNGC calls for companies to align their strategies and operations with universal principles on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption, and take actions that advance broader societal goals aligned with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. Marvell supports the Ten Principles of the UNGC in the areas of Human Rights, Labor, Environment and Anti-Corruption and annually submits our Communication on Progress. In FY24 (reporting period), Marvell continued to be an active member of the Semiconductor Climate Consortium, which is the first of its kind collaborative for companies operating in the semiconductor space and which works to speed industry value chain efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in member company operations and in other sectors of our value chain. The consortium is based on three pillars: (1) Collaborate and align (aligning on common approaches to continuously improve and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the semiconductor industry value chain, (2) Be transparent and report (publicly reporting progress and GHG emissions for the value chain annually according to the guidelines and principles in the GHG Protocol and agree to key underlying assumptions), and (3) Be ambitious and target net zero. Marvell's position is aligned with the consortium, and through the consortium working groups, Marvell has been engaging with members companies from across the value chain to address industry-level climate change issues through GHG emission baselining, industry-level carbon reduction roadmap development, advancing renewable energy sourcing globally, and improving communications between semiconductor equipment suppliers to support new manufacturing and reporting efficiencies, among others. In FY24 (reporting period), recognizing the need to scale renewable energy availability in the U.S., we continued our membership of the Clean Energy Buyers Alliance (CEBA). This community of institutional energy customers partners with clean energy providers, business partners, leading environmental nongovernmental organizations and top climate-focused philanthropies to drive a vision of "customer-driven clean energy for all." Its members help to deploy market and policy solutions for a carbon-free energy system in the U.S. Marvell is a longstanding member of the Responsible Business Alliance, a nonprofit organization that is the world's largest industry coalition dedicated to corporate social responsibility in global supply chains, which includes members from the electronics, retail, auto and toy industries. Within our Supplier Code of Conduct, we expect our suppliers to follow the RBA Code of Conduct. Working through the RBA helps to drive consistency in the standards across our industry and allows us to help improve ESG practices in partnership with our customers and peers. We are committed to adopting and implementing the RBA Code internally at Marvell and externally with our supply chain partners. A key facet of our participation in RBA is the Validated Assessment Program (VAP). Our suppliers, and others in the industry, are audited by third parties to ensure they are complying with the RBA Code. The VAP measures ESG performance and helps to build capacity to improve practices within companies. Our priority is our Tier 1 suppliers, which represent 80% of our direct supplier spend. We believe this is where we can make the greatest impact across our supply chain. We hold Quarterly Business Reviews (QBRs), in which we communicate the importance of compliance with the RBA and which help ensure our suppliers are successful in completing audits. In FY24, we brought more suppliers into alignment with RBA. As of the end of FY24, 95% of our top Tier 1 suppliers were audited through VAP, compared to 83% in FY23. In FY24 (reporting year), we continued our membership in the RBA Environmental Sustainability Workgroup. As part of this group, we regularly engage with our peers and partners in the technology space and collaborate on sustainability initiatives and solutions that drive improvement in our organizations and supply chains, including climate action, water stewardship and waste reduction, among others. Specific strategies and tools are co-developed in partnership with RBA to improve measurement of environmental impact, enable higher resource efficiency and building industry capacity and performance. These include, an emissions management tool, an annual environmental survey, an environmental maturity profile, supplier trainings as well as new e-waste and circular economy working groups.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Marvell's commitment.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Marvell's main mechanism of ensuring that our direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with our climate policy and water commitments is through an internally established Working Groups which provide cross-functional knowledge to develop, deliver, report and engage on Marvell's Sustainability efforts. Relevant topics covered by the Environment Working Group include water, climate, and waste. Each working group has an executive-level sponsor who sits

on the Sustainability Committee and retains ultimate accountability for the Working Group's responsibilities. It will also consider and inform the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors' Committees, and senior leadership, as appropriate, on current and emerging sustainability matters that may affect the business, operations, performance or public image of the Company or are otherwise pertinent to the Company and its stakeholders, and will make recommendations on how the Company's policies, practices and disclosures can adjust to or address current trends. Marvell's Sustainability team also has regular communication with our Director of Government Affairs to ensure consistency in our policy engagement with our climate strategy. Should any inconsistency between our policy engagement activities and our climate strategy be identified, our Sustainability team would bring this to the attention of Marvell cross-company Sustainability Committee and will escalate to the COO and CEO as appropriate.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America
☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify **:**Semiconductor Industry Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA) advances policies that help the semiconductor industry grow and unites semiconductor companies around common challenges. SIA and its members have been engaged in ongoing efforts to reduce GHG emissions both in their own operations and by designing and fabricating products with improved energy efficiency to drive down emissions throughout the economy. Under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with EPA, SIA members voluntarily reported on their emissions of PFCs, a category of GHGs. Under this agreement, SIA members reduced their collective absolute US emissions of F-gases by more than 35% since 1995; and down 50% from their peak in 1999. SIA and its members have participated in the efforts of the World Semiconductor Council (WSC) to reduce emissions of PFCs. The global industry committed to a 10% reduction from a baseline year, and in 2011 the industry announced that it far surpassed this goal and achieved a reduction of 32% in absolute emissions. To build on this success, the global industry is implementing a new 10-year reduction goal. Since Marvell is a member of SIA and Marvell's CEO sits on the SIA's Board of Directors, we engage with Congress, the Administration, and key industry stakeholders to encourage policies and regulations that fuel innovation and promote environmental sustainability in the design, manufacture, and use of semiconductor products, as well as the health and safety of its operations and impacts on workers in semiconductor facilities.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

370504

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

To maintain its membership with the SIA, Marvell contributes to SIA an annual Charter Membership fee. Charter Membership is reserved for semiconductor design and manufacturing companies (integrated device manufacturers, foundries, fablite, and fabless firms) headquartered in the United States.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify **:**Semiconductor Industry Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA) advances policies that help the semiconductor industry grow and unites semiconductor companies around common challenges. SIA has promoted water efficiency in its reports and positions statements. For example, in its 2024 Report "Attracting Chips Investment: Industry Recommendations for Policymakers" SIA writes: "Governments should consider what types of programs their local governments may have to help semiconductor companies build power- or water-efficient sites, to optimize consumption and minimize the strain on local utilities." https://www.semiconductors.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Attracting-Chips-Investment_Industry-Recommendations-for-Policymakers_full-report.pdf Since Marvell is a member of SIA and Marvell's CEO sits on the SIA's Board of Directors, we engage with Congress, the Administration, and key industry stakeholders to encourage policies and regulations that fuel innovation and promote environmental sustainability in the design, manufacture, and use of semiconductor products, as well as the health and safety of its operations and impacts on workers in semiconductor facilities.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

370504

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

To maintain its membership with the SIA, Marvell contributes to SIA an annual Charter Membership fee. Charter Membership is reserved for semiconductor design and manufacturing companies (integrated device manufacturers, foundries, fablite, and fabless firms) headquartered in the United States.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

☑ Other, please specify **:**SEC Reporting

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Value chain engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page 44 (climate - operations) Page 54 (climate – products) Page 64 (climate – supply chain) Page 47 (water - operations) Page 67 (water – supply chain)

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

MRVL (Marvell Technology Inc.) (10-K) 2024-03-13.pdf_.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Marvell's FY 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K: https://investor.marvell.com/annual-reports

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

☑ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page 44 (climate - operations) Page 54 (climate – products) Page 64 (climate – supply chain) Page 47 (water - operations) Page 67 (water – supply chain)

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

marvell-sustainability-report-fy24.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Marvell’s FY 2024 Annual Sustainability Report: https://www.marvell.com/company/esg/reports-and-policies.html.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Range between current policies to more ambitious net zero by 2050 and below 2°C scenarios for 2030 & 2050: 1. Below 2°C; 2. Net Zero by 2050; 3. Delayed Transition; 4. Divergent Net Zero; 5. Nationally Determined Contributions 6. Current policies

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Preparing for and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities in our direct operations and supply chain is one of the key aspects of our business strategy. In FY23, we completed a company-wide climate risk screening that was followed by a quantitative climate scenario analysis aligned with the TCFD guidance. To obtain a deeper view into our top physical risks, we applied three Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) scenarios across the 2030 and 2050 timeframes which leverage IPCC's AR6 climate models and represent lower and upper boundary conditions and support our analysis under both low-carbon transition as well as business-as-usual, worse-case scenario emissions trajectories. The SSP1-2.6 scenario (aligned with RCP 2.6 and 1.8C warming) served as a "best case scenario", in which global CO2 emissions are cut severely, but not as fast as in the 1.5C scenario, reaching net-zero after 2050. The SSP2-4.5 (aligned with RCP 4.5 and 2.7C warming) is a "middle of the road scenario", in which CO2 emissions hover around current levels before starting to fall mid-century, but do not reach net-zero by 2100. Finally, the SSP5-8.5 scenarios (aligned with RCP 8.5 and 4.7C warming) was considered a "pessimistic scenario", in which current CO2 emissions levels roughly double by

2050. Our physical risk scenario analysis assessed potential impacts of climate change on a number of locations, including owned and leased sites within our direct operations and key direct supplier sites. To assess and evaluate the transition risks and opportunities for our business, we applied NGFS scenarios that ranged between current policies to more ambitious net zero by 2050 and 1.5-2ºC scenarios for 2030 and 2050. We leveraged these scenarios as they incorporate key transition risk drivers such as policy developments which are aligned to a 1.5-2C world, as well as the rate of technology change, and communicate the magnitude of different variations of those risk drivers through a clear carbon price metric. This analysis provided an indication of how resilient our strategy is to different future carbon policy developments. We found that the scenarios, where policy decarbonization action is delayed, are of highest risk to our business. Our efforts to set a science-based target aligned with a 1.5ºC scenario could significantly mitigate our future transition risk exposure.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Transition climate scenarios: NGFS scenarios For our analysis of climate-related transition risks, we analyzed the impacts of six NGFS scenarios, because they ranged between both current policies and more ambitious net zero goals by 2050, as well as below 2C scenarios for 2030 and 2050 time frames: (1) Below 2C; (2) Net Zero by 2050; (3) Delayed Transition; (4) Divergent Net Zero; (5) Nationally Determined Contributions; and (6) Current Policies. We leveraged these scenarios as they incorporate key transition risk drivers such as policy reaction, policy intensity, regional policy variation and rate of technology change, and communicate the magnitude of different variations of those risk drivers through a clear carbon price metric. This analysis provided an indication of how resilient our strategy is to different future carbon policy developments that are aligned to a 1.5-2 C world. We also qualitatively evaluated how potential changes to climate policies, as well as technological, market and reputational changes, could create future risks and opportunities for us. More details about each of the NGFS scenarios can be found on the NGFS Scenarios Portal.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Reputation

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Preparing for and responding to water-related risks and opportunities in our direct operations and supply chain is one of the key aspects of our business strategy. We therefore conduct an annual water risk assessment using the World Wildlife Fund (WWF)'s Water Risk Filter and the World Resources Institute (WRI)'s Aqueduct tools. Based on these two tools, we define facilities as being at risk when they meet the following criteria: (1) located in an area of high or extremely high baseline water stress according to WRI Aqueduct, (2) located in an area of high or extremely high riverine or coastal flooding, or drought risk according to WRI Aqueduct, (3) located in an area of high or extremely high water depletion (according to WRF) or water stress (based on the business-as-usual scenarios of Aqueduct for the years 2030 and 2050. Lastly, we accounted for business criticality by including only facilities that are fully owned by Marvell or have more than 50,000 square feet (SF) and a site headcount exceeding 5% of the total headcount.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We utilized select indicators from two water risk tools, including the WRI Aqueduct and the WWF Water Risk Filter, to evaluate basin-level water risk for our own facilities under baseline and future-looking scenarios. We applied the WRI Aqueduct, because it provides high-resolution, customizable global maps of water risk, using peer-reviewed methodologies and the best publicly available data. The tools utilize several indicators of overall water risk, including baseline physical risk (quantity and quality) and regulatory and reputational risk. We also looked at future water risks, including water stress, seasonal variability, as well as water supply and demand across the 2030-2050 time frame and under various scenarios. We were also able to leverage these scenarios, as they provided visibility into our location-based exposure to coastal and riverine flood risks under baseline conditions as well as the 2030 and 2050 time frames. We complemented our WRI Aqueduct risk assessment with the WWF water risk filter, which also enabled us to measure our operational risks as well as broader context-based water risk associated with international Institutions & Governance and Reputational Risk (including media scrutiny and geopolitical conflicts).

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Reputation

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Preparing for and responding to water-related risks and opportunities in our direct operations and supply chain is one of the key aspects of our business strategy. We therefore conduct an annual water risk assessment using the World Wildlife Fund (WWF)'s Water Risk Filter and the World Resources Institute (WRI)'s Aqueduct tools. Based on these two tools, we define facilities as being at risk when they meet the following criteria: (1) located in an area of high or extremely high baseline water stress according to WRI Aqueduct, (2) located in an area of high or extremely high riverine or coastal flooding, or drought risk according to WRI Aqueduct, (3) located in an area of high or extremely high water depletion (according to WRF) or water stress (based on the business-as-usual scenarios of Aqueduct for the years 2030 and 2050. Lastly, we accounted for business criticality by including only facilities that are fully owned by Marvell or have more than 50,000 square feet (SF) and a site headcount exceeding 5% of the total headcount.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We utilized select indicators from two water risk tools, including the WRI Aqueduct and the WWF Water Risk Filter, to evaluate basin-level water risk for our own facilities under baseline and future-looking scenarios. We applied the WRI Aqueduct, because it provides high-resolution, customizable global maps of water risk, using peer-reviewed methodologies and the best publicly available data. The tools utilize several indicators of overall water risk, including baseline physical risk (quantity and quality) and regulatory and reputational risk. We also looked at future water risks, including water stress, seasonal variability, as well as water supply and demand across the 2030-2050 time frame and under various scenarios. We were also able to leverage these scenarios, as they provided visibility into our location-based exposure to coastal and riverine flood risks under baseline conditions as well as the 2030 and 2050 time frames. We complemented our WRI Aqueduct risk assessment with the WWF water risk filter, which also enabled us to measure our operational risks as well as broader context-based water risk associated with international Institutions & Governance and Reputational Risk (including media scrutiny and geopolitical conflicts).

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Preparing for and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities in our direct operations and supply chain is one of the key aspects of our business strategy. In FY23, we completed a company-wide climate risk screening that was followed by a quantitative climate scenario analysis aligned with the TCFD guidance. To obtain a deeper view into our top physical risks, we applied three Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) scenarios across the 2030 and 2050 timeframes which leverage IPCC's AR6 climate models and represent lower and upper boundary conditions and support our analysis under both low-carbon transition as well as business-as-usual, worse-case scenario emissions trajectories. The SSP1-2.6 scenario (aligned with RCP 2.6 and 1.8C warming) served as a "best case scenario", in which global CO2 emissions are cut severely, but not as fast as in the 1.5C scenario, reaching net-zero after 2050. The SSP2-4.5 (aligned with RCP 4.5 and 2.7C warming) is a "middle of the road scenario", in which CO2 emissions hover around current levels before starting to fall mid-century, but do not reach net-zero by 2100. Finally, the SSP5-8.5 scenarios (aligned with RCP 8.5 and 4.7C warming) was considered a "pessimistic scenario", in which current CO2 emissions levels roughly double by 2050. Our physical risk scenario analysis assessed potential impacts of climate change on a number of locations, including owned and leased sites within our direct operations and key direct supplier sites. To assess and evaluate the transition risks and opportunities for our business, we applied NGFS scenarios that ranged between current policies to more ambitious net zero by 2050 and 1.5-2ºC scenarios for 2030 and 2050. We leveraged these scenarios as they incorporate key transition risk drivers such as policy developments which are aligned to a 1.5-2C world, as well as the rate of technology change, and communicate the magnitude of different variations of those risk drivers through a clear carbon price metric. This analysis provided an indication of how resilient our strategy is to different future carbon policy developments. We found that the scenarios, where policy decarbonization action is delayed, are of highest risk to our business. Our efforts to set a science-based target aligned with a 1.5ºC scenario could significantly mitigate our future transition risk exposure.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Physical climate scenarios: RCP 2.6 and RCP 4.5 To obtain an in-depth understanding of our top physical risks, we conducted a TCFD-aligned quantitative climate scenario analysis using the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) scenarios across the 2030 and 2050 time frames, which leverage Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC)'s Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) climate models. For our analysis of top physical climate-related risks, we selected three SSP scenarios, SSP 1-2.6, SSP 2-4.5, and SSP 5-8.5, because they represented both lower and upper boundary conditions and supported our analysis under both low-carbon transition as well as business-as-usual and worst-case scenario emissions trajectories. We selected the SSP1-2.6 scenario, because it was aligned with a 1.8C warming and served as a "best-case scenario," in which global CO2 emissions are cut severely, but not as fast as in the 1.5C scenario, reaching net zero after 2050. We selected the SSP2-4.5 scenario, because it was aligned with 2.7C warming, serving as a "middle-of-the-road scenario," in which CO2 emissions hover around current levels before starting to fall mid-century, but do not reach net zero by 2100. Finally, the SSP5-8.5 scenario was chosen as a "pessimistic scenario" aligned with 4.7C warming and in which current CO2 emissions levels roughly double by 2050. These scenarios helped us to model outcomes under various potential futures and assess and evaluate potential impacts of climate change on a number of geographic locations under both current and future-looking time frames of 2030 and 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Preparing for and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities in our direct operations and supply chain is one of the key aspects of our business strategy. In FY23, we completed a company-wide climate risk screening that was followed by a quantitative climate scenario analysis aligned with the TCFD guidance. To obtain a deeper view into our top physical risks, we applied three Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) scenarios across the 2030 and 2050 timeframes which leverage IPCC's AR6 climate models and represent lower and upper boundary conditions and support our analysis under both low-carbon transition as well as business-as-usual, worse-case scenario emissions trajectories. The SSP1-2.6 scenario (aligned with RCP 2.6 and 1.8C warming) served as a "best case scenario", in which global CO2 emissions are cut severely, but not as fast as in the 1.5C scenario, reaching net-zero after 2050. The SSP2-4.5 (aligned with RCP 4.5 and 2.7C warming) is a "middle of the road scenario", in which CO2 emissions hover around current levels before starting to fall mid-century, but do not reach net-zero by 2100. Finally, the SSP5-8.5 scenarios (aligned with RCP 8.5 and 4.7C warming) was considered a "pessimistic scenario", in which current CO2 emissions levels roughly double by 2050. Our physical risk scenario analysis assessed potential impacts of climate change on a number of locations, including owned and leased sites within our direct operations and key direct supplier sites. To assess and evaluate the transition risks and opportunities for our business, we applied NGFS scenarios that ranged between current policies to more ambitious net zero by 2050 and 1.5-2ºC scenarios for 2030 and 2050. We leveraged these scenarios as they incorporate key transition risk drivers such as policy developments which are aligned to a 1.5-2C world, as well as the rate of technology change, and communicate the magnitude of different variations of those risk drivers through a clear carbon price metric. This analysis provided an indication of how resilient our strategy is to different future carbon policy developments. We found that the scenarios, where policy decarbonization action is delayed, are of highest risk to our business. Our efforts to set a science-based target aligned with a 1.5ºC scenario could significantly mitigate our future transition risk exposure.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Physical climate scenarios: RCP 2.6 and RCP 4.5 To obtain an in-depth understanding of our top physical risks, we conducted a TCFD-aligned quantitative climate scenario analysis using the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) scenarios across the 2030 and 2050 time frames, which leverage Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC)'s Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) climate models. For our analysis of top physical climate-related risks, we selected three SSP scenarios, SSP 1-2.6, SSP 2-4.5, and SSP 5-8.5, because they represented both lower and upper boundary conditions and supported our analysis under both low-carbon transition as well as business-as-usual and worst-case scenario emissions trajectories. We selected the SSP1-2.6 scenario, because it was aligned with a 1.8C warming and served as a "best-case scenario," in which global CO2 emissions are cut severely, but not as fast as in the 1.5C scenario, reaching net zero after 2050. We selected the SSP2-4.5 scenario, because it was aligned with 2.7C warming, serving as a "middle-of-the-road scenario," in which CO2 emissions hover around current levels before starting to fall mid-century, but do not reach net zero by 2100. Finally, the SSP5-8.5 scenario was chosen as a "pessimistic scenario" aligned with 4.7C warming and in which current CO2 emissions levels roughly double by 2050. These scenarios helped us to model outcomes under various potential futures and assess and evaluate potential impacts of climate change on a number of geographic locations under both current and future-looking time frames of 2030 and 2050.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

With the results of our climate scenario analysis, we have been able to inform our key business functions, including Corporate Real Estate, Procurement, Legal, and Finance, test the resilience of our risk management and mitigation processes in the face of climate change, and begin the development of strategies to integrate the findings into our ERM process and low-carbon transition planning. Our climate scenario analysis indicated that within our operations, only our owned site in Santa Clara, California (USA) could observe increasing impacts of both drought and flooding coupled with local power outages. According to the U.S.'s Energy Information Administration data, 11% of California's electrical grid mix is attributed to hydropower, therefore in Santa Clara water stress induced by prolonged drought events could potentially impact our electricity supply. Similarly, our supplier operating facilities in Taiwan could see increased risk of drought and flooding coupled with storm surges. Due to the long-time horizons (2030 and 2050) analyzed for our climate scenario analysis, the identified potential risks are not financial forecasts, but broad conceptualizations of possible business and financial impact pathways. Additionally, our physical risk assessment did not consider any efforts around potential enhancement of our own or our suppliers' adaptive capacity and ability to respond to future climate-related impacts. Examples of actions that we took as a result: 1. Risks and opportunities identification, assessment and management: Conducting more detailed supplier risk assessment to better understand our suppliers' exposure to potential climate and water-related risks and how they are enhancing their own risk preparedness and operational resilience. 2. Resilience of business strategy: Developing a corporate Climate Action Plan for our direct operations and a full value chain and integrating climate and water action planning into our Global Design Guidelines for sites where we have operational control to enhance our operational climate and water resilience and preparedness to potential climate and water risks,

such as drought. 3. Strategy and financial planning: Developing a renewable energy procurement roadmap for Marvell's direct operations to align our operations globally with our science-based target and climate commitment to reduce our company-wide Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% by FY30 from an FY22 base year. Developed a Global Design Guidelines that incorporate sustainability requirements for new leased sites. For example, in FY24 (reporting year), we installed rooftop solar system at our site in Bangalore, India, enabling its transition to renewable energy. 4. Capacity building: In FY23, we joined the CDP Supply Chain program to collect GHG and energy data from our direct manufacturing suppliers and evaluate how they integrate climate considerations into their business plans and strategies. In FY24 (reporting year), we maintained our CDP Supply Chain membership and expanded it to all direct suppliers. In FY24, we also strengthened our management of supply chain GHG emissions by integrating climate-focused requirements into our supplier Quarterly Business Reviews (QBR) agenda and proactively holding regular discussions with suppliers on their climate action plans. We request our suppliers undergoing QBRs to report their Scope 1, Scope 2 and material categories of Scope 3 emissions, provide independent third-party assurance of emissions data, and work toward setting and validating their own science-based targets. 5. Target setting and transition planning: In FY24, we established our science-based target aligned with a 1.5C climate scenario. In our direct operations, Marvell commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% by FY30, from a FY22 base year. We also commit to reducing our Scope 3 GHG emissions from use of our products sold by 55% per petabyte per second by FY30, from a FY22 base year.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

In order to assess our exposure to water stress in our direct operations, we conduct an annual water risk assessment. Our assessments apply findings from the World Wildlife Fund (WWF)'s Water Risk Filter and World Resources Institute (WRI)'s Aqueduct tools, which evaluate locations based on baseline water stress for the region, water basin-related risk and water intensity. Examples of actions that we took as a result: 1. Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management. In FY24, our annual water risk assessment identified that 18% of our total water withdrawals were sourced from water-stressed areas. This assessment helps us prioritize efforts to engage with our facility managers (for owned sites) and landlords (for leased sites) and pursue water conservation measures. In FY24, we were also able to increase the number of sites with actual water data, which increased the accuracy of our water measurements. 2. Resilience of business strategy:

Integrated water action planning into our Global Design Guidelines for sites where we have operational control to enhance our operational water resilience and preparedness to potential water risks, such as drought. 3. Strategy and financial planning: We have implemented onsite water conservation measures such as installing low-flow fixtures, utilizing recycled water and improved landscaping with drought-tolerant plants (at our own site in Santa Clara, USA). 4. Capacity building: In FY24, we maintained our membership in the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA). Water-related criteria are embedded into our suppliers' requirements as part of the adherence to the RBA Code of Conduct. We require that our direct suppliers: (1) Implement a water management program that documents, characterizes and monitors water sources, use and discharge; (2) seeks opportunities to conserve water; and controls channels of contamination; (3) Characterize, monitor, control and treat wastewater as required prior to discharge or disposal; (4) Conduct routine monitoring of performance of wastewater treatment and containment systems to ensure optimal performance and regulatory compliance. We recognize that water stewardship requires a context-based approach that takes into account the geographic location of water use and local water conditions. Through RBA's partnership with the Alliance for Water Stewardship, we have been able to participate in an industry forum to advance engagement and collective action around shared water resources and to drive the development and implementation of best practice. [Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Marvell is a fabless semiconductor company that does not run energy-intensive operations, and does not generate revenue from the fossil fuel energy sector. Marvell does not make any investments in infrastructure for extraction of fossil fuels and is not associated with any activity related to the expansion of fossil fuel power plants, or transportation systems. Addressing climate change-related issues is an important priority for Marvell and our stakeholders, particularly our customers. Since Marvell is fabless, our direct operational footprint comprised of offices and engineering labs represents less than 1% of our total GHG emissions and is associated with relatively small annual energy consumption. The largest part of our total carbon footprint comes from Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with our supply chain and product use. We have formulated a company-wide strategy to address our climate impacts, both within our direct operations as well as outside our four walls. In FY24, we established our science-based target aligned with a 1.5C climate scenario, supporting the goals of the Paris Agreement. Our target has been formally validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). As part of our SBT, we are ramping up procurement of our renewable energy for our owned and leased facilities wherever possible. Recognizing the need to scale renewable energy availability in the U.S., we joined the Clean Energy Buyers Association (CEBA). This community of institutional energy customers partners with clean energy providers, business partners, environmental nongovernmental organizations and climate-focused philanthropies to realize a vision of customer-driven clean energy for all. Its members help to deploy market and policy solutions for a carbon-free energy system in the U.S. In FY24, we saw a 5% decrease in our Scope 1 GHG emissions, due to a reduction in fugitive emissions and our absolute fuel consumption. Thanks to an increase in deployment of renewable energy, we also decreased our Scope 2 emissions by about 6% globally. Marvell has also been a founding member of the SEMI Semiconductor Climate Consortium (SCC), a global association representing over 90 companies in the semiconductor value chain that is working to speed up industry-level efforts to reduce GHG emissions. As part of this group, we have engaged with our suppliers, customers and peers in pre-competitive collaboration on several climate issues.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

We proactively engage with our investors and stakeholders throughout the year on a broad range of topics, including those related to sustainability and climate strategy. We regularly engage with our investors directly through 1:1 meetings, as well as through our Investor Days (every 18 months) and roadshows. During our engagements, we collect investors' feedback, which we then share with our senior executives and the Board. Since our Board represents the interests of our shareholders and makes corporate decisions on their behalf, we consider our engagement with the Board an additional feedback mechanism. The Board provides their feedback during quarterly meetings, during which our EVP and Chief Legal Officer provides updates on our sustainability programs and initiatives, including our progress on climate goals and commitments, low-carbon transition planning and carbon reduction achievement roadmap development and implementation.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Key assumptions: Our climate transition plan is based on climate commitments that we made by establishing our 2030 science-based target aligned with a 1.5C climate scenario. Our plan is therefore based on future-looking projections about our business growth, market trends, regulatory changes related to climate and energy, and technological advancements around deployment of renewable energy across various markets and jurisdictions (e.g., USA, Europe, Asia-Pacific). Dependencies: We took into consideration governmental climate policies (including country-level NDCs and emerging climate regulation in the USA and the EU), stakeholder collaboration and industry-level collective action, and the availability of renewable energy products across various markets, including RECs and green tariffs.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

In FY24 (reporting year), we established our science-based target aligned with a 1.5C climate scenario. As part of this target, we developed a climate transition plan and we have formulated a company-wide strategy to address our climate impacts, both within our direct operations as well as outside our four walls. We also developed a renewable energy procurement roadmap for our owned and leased facilities wherever possible. Currently, we deploy renewable energy at several of our sites. Our headquarters in Santa Clara, California, is partially powered by an on-site solar energy generation system. We also use renewable energy from the local grid in Bucharest (Romania), Irvine (U.S.), San Jose (U.S.) and Singapore. In FY24, we expanded our renewable energy procurement to our site in Bangalore (India). Our U.S. data centers in Reno, Nevada, and Atlanta, Georgia, are powered by 100% renewable energy. Going forward, we will continue to look for opportunities to increase the deployment of renewable energy in targeted geographies of our facilities. In FY24, we saw a 5% decrease in our Scope 1 GHG emissions compared to FY23, due to a reduction in fugitive emissions and our absolute fuel consumption. Thanks to an increase in deployment of renewable energy, we also decreased our Scope 2 emissions by about 6% globally between FY23 and FY24. Recognizing the need to scale renewable energy availability in the U.S., we joined the Clean Energy Buyers Association (CEBA). This community of institutional energy customers partners with clean energy providers, business partners, environmental nongovernmental organizations and climate-focused philanthropies to realize a vision of customer-driven clean energy for all. Its members help to deploy market and policy solutions for a carbon-free energy system in the U.S. Marvell has also been a founding member of the SEMI Semiconductor Climate Consortium (SCC), a global association representing over 90 companies in the semiconductor value chain that is working to speed up industry-level efforts to reduce GHG emissions. As part of this group, we have engaged with our suppliers, customers and peers in pre-competitive collaboration on several climate issues, including the co-development of the new Scope 3 Category 1 GHG Assessment Guidelines, designed to provide clarity and consistency in accounting for purchased goods and services emissions. The SCC recently launched the Energy Collaborative, acknowledging that access to renewable energy remains the biggest GHG reduction challenge in the industry. It is focused on removing roadblocks to the installation of low-carbon energy sources in the Asia-Pacific region, which is a major hub of semiconductor manufacturing and has a highly carbon-intensive grid.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

marvell-sustainability-report-fy24.pdf,SBTi Commitment.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Marvell's strategy and financial planning has been influenced by climate-related opportunities associated with developing more energy efficient products over the medium time horizon. One of the most substantial strategic decisions that we have made influenced by this opportunity is setting a science-based target aligned with a 1.5C climate scenario (formally approved by SBTi) to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from the use of products sold by 55% per petabyte per second by FY30 from an FY22 base year. This goal will be tracked annually, and we will continuously evaluate and report our progress towards this goal. To intentionally pursue design solutions that could help achieve energy efficiency of our products, we established a new working group at Marvell with a specific focus on Responsible Product Design. Its first priority was to mobilize the implementation of R&D solutions targeting product power across the company. To reduce power consumption of our products during the use phase, we collaborate on low-power design methods and computer-aided design (CAD) tools, we encourage development of power-saving circuits, and we raise awareness of novel chip packaging approaches to manage thermal heat.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Risks: Marvell's strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks associated with our supply chain over the medium and long-term time horizon. In FY 2023, to obtain a deeper understanding of our supply chain exposure to potential climate risks, we conducted a TCFD-aligned quantitative climate scenario analysis using the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) scenarios across the 2030 and 2050 timeframes which leverage IPCC's AR6 climate models. Our climate scenario analysis indicated that our supplier operating facilities in Taiwan could see increased risk of drought and flooding coupled with storm surges. For example, in 2021, a prolonged drought in Taiwan caused cuts to the water supply for a major chip making hub. Due to the long-time horizons (2030 and 2050) analyzed for our climate scenario analysis, the identified potential risks are not financial forecasts, but broad conceptualizations of possible business and financial impact pathways. Additionally, our physical risk assessment did not consider any efforts around potential enhancement of our own or our suppliers' adaptive capacity and ability to respond to future impacts of climate change. With the results of this analysis, we have been able to inform our key business functions, including Procurement, Legal, and Finance, test the resilience of our management processes in the face of climate change, and begin the development of strategies to integrate the findings into our enterprise risk management program and low-carbon transition planning. We will continue to update our risk assessment and engage and inform key internal and external stakeholders. Opportunities: In addition, as a multinational fabless semiconductor company with a global footprint and thousands of stakeholders around the world, we are well positioned to pursue opportunities to engage our manufacturing, assembly and testing suppliers around GHG reduction through supplier assessment, training, prioritization and management. One of the largest categories of our upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions is associated with our suppliers'

operations, and in FY24 (reporting period), we maintained our membership in the CDP Supply Chain program and requested GHG and energy data from all our direct manufacturing suppliers. Partnering with our suppliers around GHG reduction will help us achieve our climate commitments and meet expectations from our customers.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Marvell's strategy has been influenced by climate-related opportunities associated with enhancing our R&D capabilities, pursuing innovation, and developing lower-carbon and more energy efficient products over a medium time horizon. When designing our products, we focus not only on performance, capacity and security, but we also develop design solutions that help reduce Marvell product energy consumption during the use phase, making data infrastructure systems that contain our products (e.g., data centers, 5G, and automotive) more energy efficient and leading to a reduction in our downstream GHG emissions and in operational GHG emissions of our customers. One of the most substantial strategic decisions that we have made in FY24 (reporting year) influenced by this opportunity is establishing a science-based target aligned with a 1.5C climate scenario (formally approved by SBTi) to reduce product use GHG emissions by improving energy efficiency of our products. We committed to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from use of our sold products by 55% per petabyte per second by FY30, from a FY22 base year. This goal will be tracked annually, and we will continuously evaluate and report our progress towards this goal. To intentionally pursue design solutions that could help achieve energy efficiency of our products, we established a new working group at Marvell with a specific focus on Responsible Product Design. Its first priority was to mobilize the implementation of R&D solutions targeting product power across the company. To reduce power consumption of our products during the use phase, we collaborate on low-power design methods and computer-aided design (CAD) tools, we encourage development of power-saving circuits, and we raise awareness of novel chip packaging approaches to manage thermal heat.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Risks: Marvell's strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks associated with our direct operations over the medium and long-term time horizon. In FY 2023, to obtain a deeper understanding of our direct operational exposure to potential climate risks, we conducted a TCFD-aligned quantitative climate scenario analysis using the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) scenarios across the 2030 and 2050 timeframes which leverage IPCC's AR6 climate models. Our climate scenario analysis indicated that within our operations, only our owned site in Santa Clara, California (U.S.), is likely to suffer increasing impacts of both drought and flooding, potentially causing a risk of local power outages. According to data from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), 11% of California's electrical grid mix is attributed to hydropower, meaning that in Santa Clara, water stress induced by prolonged drought could potentially impact our electricity supply. Due to the long-time horizons (2030 and 2050) analyzed for our climate scenario analysis, the identified potential risks are not financial forecasts, but broad conceptualizations of possible business and financial impact pathways. Additionally, our physical risk assessment did not consider any efforts around potential enhancement of our own or our suppliers' adaptive capacity and ability to respond to future impacts of climate change. With the results of this analysis, we have been able to inform our key business functions, including Corporate Real Estate, Legal, and Finance, test the resilience of our risk management processes in the face of climate change, and begin the development of strategies to integrate the findings into our enterprise risk management program and low-carbon transition planning. We will continue to update our risk assessment and engage and inform key internal and external stakeholders. Opportunities: We are working to strengthen our business by decarbonizing our operations within our four walls, primarily our offices and R&D hubs. The most substantial decision that we have made in FY24 (reporting period) influenced by this opportunity is establishing a science-based target aligned with a 1.5C climate scenario (formally approved by SBTi). As part of our target, we committed to reduce our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 50% by FY30 from an FY22 base year. As part of this target, we developed a renewable energy procurement roadmap for our direct operations. Currently, we deploy renewable energy at our headquarters in Santa Clara, California (onsite solar), Bucharest (Romania), Irvine (U.S.), San Jose (U.S.) and Singapore. In FY24, we expanded our renewable energy procurement to our site in Bangalore (India). Our U.S. data centers in Reno, Nevada, and Atlanta, Georgia, are powered by 100% renewable energy. Going forward, we will continue to look for opportunities to increase the deployment of renewable energy globally.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

☑ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Revenues: Marvell's revenue has been influenced by climate-related opportunities associated with developing lower-carbon and more energy efficient products. When designing our products, we focus not only on product performance, capacity and security, but we also develop design solutions that help reduce Marvell product energy consumption during the use phase, making devices that contain our products more energy efficient and causing a reduction in our downstream GHG emissions. Developing products with lower power is a competitive differentiator for us, and we integrate power efficiency considerations in the design of all products in our portfolio. Across our product categories, we work collaboratively with our customers to meet their needs to optimize power performance. Direct costs: Design of more energy efficient products is part of Marvell's annual direct costs associated with R&D operating expenses as well as selling, general and administrative cost. Our R&D efforts are directed largely to the development of high-performance products with lowest power. We devote a significant portion of our resources on an annual basis to expanding our product portfolio based on a broad intellectual property portfolio with designs that are intended to enable high-performance, reliable communications over a variety of physical transmission media. Our direct costs that have been influenced by this opportunity in FY24 were equal to 2.73 bln and included: (1) costs from our acquisitions (including the addition of new employees), (2) depreciation and amortization costs, (3) engineering design costs, and (4) selling, general and administrative costs. For more information about our direct costs, including R&D expenses, please refer to Marvell's FY 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K: https://investor.marvell.com/annual-reports. Indirect costs: To manage climate-and water-related risks and strategically advance opportunities, in FY24, Marvell increased its indirect costs associated with funding corporate sustainability efforts, and renewable energy procurement in direct operations, as well as implementation of onsite energy and water efficiency projects.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Marvell does not track water-related CAPEX and OPEX separately. Due to reasons of propriety and confidential nature, 0% (zero) has been reported for all categories for disclosure.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

Marvell, as a fabless semiconductor company, does not manufacture our products in our direct operations and we partner with third-party suppliers. Therefore, we do not anticipate setting an internal price on carbon and water. Marvell is continually tracking our energy and water usage and evaluating opportunities for efficiencies within our operations. When setting our science-based target, we developed a climate action plan, where we outlined how we will be reducing our GHG emissions from direct operations and the use phase of our products. Currently, we are also in the process of developing a water action plan for the facilities where we have operational control over water that will help us formalize our efforts going forward.
[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We use a two-fold approach to classifying our suppliers as having substantive impacts / dependencies: (1) Top suppliers by spend (all suppliers that represent 80% of our cumulative annual supplier spend) and (2) Top suppliers by their own GHG emissions footprint (focusing on suppliers that have high dependence on large amounts of electricity consumption and the use f fluorinated gases).

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

2

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Reputation management

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Vulnerability of suppliers

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Supplier performance improvement

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We use a range of criteria when prioritizing supplier engagement around climate-related issues, and the scope of our engagement covers all Tier 1 suppliers that are associated with manufacturing of all our products. Supplier spend is critical as it reflects the financial impact and investment in each supplier, making it essential to focus on those with significant financial and strategic value. Business risk mitigation and regulatory compliance are vital to minimize potential disruptions and adhere to legal requirements, safeguarding Marvell's operations and reputation. Reputation management is crucial for maintaining stakeholder trust and brand integrity, while the strategic status of suppliers ensures alignment with long-term business goals. Supplier performance improvement is targeted to enhance engagement with those suppliers that require capacity building and training around GHG measurement and reduction. Addressing the vulnerability of suppliers helps build business resilience against climate-related risks. Ultimately, supplier GHG emissions play an important role in our engagement to directly address the environmental impact and drive GHG reductions across our supply chain.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Reputation management

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Vulnerability of suppliers

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We prioritize engagements that can help us enhance water stewardship of our direct manufacturing suppliers, given that semiconductor manufacturing is a very water-intensive process. Mitigating business risks and ensuring regulatory compliance are essential to avoid operational disruptions and adhere to legal standards, protecting Marvell's operations and reputation. Procurement spend is considered to focus efforts on suppliers with significant financial investments. Reputation management is crucial for maintaining stakeholder trust and brand integrity. The strategic importance of suppliers ensures alignment with Marvell's long-term objectives. Improving supplier performance is targeted to enhance engagement with those suppliers that require capacity building and training around water management and stewardship practices. Addressing the vulnerability of suppliers to water-related risks helps build operational resilience against those risks and identify hotspots for further evaluation and corrective action. Marvell has helped to advance action on water throughout its supplier base by advancing the RBA Code of Conduct. We track supplier responses to the RBA Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ), which includes questions on water use. We require all strategic suppliers to conduct an SAQ and encourage them to complete the RBA Validated Assessment Program (VAP).
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Marvell integrated climate-focused requirements into our supplier Quarterly Business Reviews (QBR) agenda and proactively holds regular discussions with suppliers on their climate action plans. We request our suppliers undergoing QBRs to report their Scope 1, Scope 2 and material categories of Scope 3 emissions, provide independent third-party assurance of emissions data, and work toward setting and validating their own science-based targets. If suppliers are not meeting our criteria, we develop a corrective action plan and request that suppliers work to improve their performance.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We are a member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), a nonprofit organization that is the world's largest industry coalition dedicated to responsible supply chains. Our Supplier Code of Conduct states we expect our suppliers to follow the RBA Code of Conduct. Water-related criteria are embedded into our suppliers' requirements as part of the adherence to the RBA Code of Conduct. We require that our direct suppliers: 1. Implement a water management program that documents, characterizes and monitors water sources, use and discharge; seeks opportunities to conserve water; and controls channels of contamination. 2. Characterize, monitor, control and treat wastewater as required prior to discharge or disposal. 3. Conduct routine monitoring of performance of wastewater treatment and containment systems to ensure optimal performance and regulatory compliance.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Supplier Code of Conduct

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Marvell drives environmental compliance via communication of policies, self-assessment questionnaires, audits and direct engagement.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Supplier Code of Conduct

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Marvell drives environmental compliance via communication of policies, self-assessment questionnaires, audits and direct engagement.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Information collection
☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

All direct manufacturing suppliers Tier 1 suppliers are required to comply with Marvell's Supplier Code of Conduct, which requires all suppliers and their subcontractors that are contracted to manufacture Marvell products or related components to comply with the RBA Code of Conduct. The RBA requests suppliers to track, document, and publicly report energy consumption and greenhouse gas emission data on an annual basis. Regarding our supplier engagement around GHG reduction, we require our direct suppliers to look for methods to improve energy efficiency and to minimize their energy consumption and GHG emissions. In 2023, Marvell joined the CDP Supply Chain program, and we requested that our top suppliers (representing 80% by total direct supplier spend) participate in our GHG and energy data collection. In FY24 (reporting year), we increased the scope of our CDP Supply Chain Program to all our Tier 1 suppliers. Based on the GHG data we collected to date, more than 70% of our direct suppliers have set a carbon reduction target and they have been annually reporting their progress through an RBA survey as well as their annual Sustainability Reports. We require all strategic suppliers to conduct a Self Assessment Questionnaire to demonstrate compliance with RBA Code. We engage with suppliers to confirm they conduct regular Validated Audit Program (VAP) audits, as well as implement corrective action plans to address any audit findings, and we follow up to review closure audits that confirm findings have been adequately assessed.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**measure and disclose their annual GHG emissions, obtain third-party verification of their GHG emissions, and work towards setting their own GHG target.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all employees

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

All direct manufacturing suppliers Tier 1 suppliers are required to comply with Marvell's Supplier Code of Conduct, which requires all suppliers and their subcontractors that are contracted to manufacture Marvell products or related components to comply with the RBA Code of Conduct. The RBA Code states the company must: 1. Implement a water management program that documents, characterizes and monitors water sources, use and discharge; seeks opportunities to conserve water; and controls channels of contamination. 2. Characterize, monitor, control and treat wastewater as required prior to discharge or disposal. 3. Conduct routine monitoring of performance of wastewater treatment and containment systems to ensure optimal performance and regulatory compliance. We require all strategic suppliers to conduct a Self Assessment Questionnaire to demonstrate compliance with RBA Code. We engage with suppliers to confirm they conduct regular Validated Audit Program (VAP) audits, as well as implement corrective action plans to address any audit findings, and we follow up to review closure audits that confirm findings have been adequately assessed.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**See RBA Code of Conduct requirements
https://www.responsiblebusiness.org/media/docs/RBACodeofConduct8.0_English.pdf

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown
[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Rationale: Since Marvell is a fabless semiconductor company focused on product design, we view product power and energy efficiency as a differentiator of our products, and we are engaging our key and strategic customers to make sure we are meeting their demand for products with lower power consumption. Many of our key customers have set carbon reduction goals, and we also enhance our engagement with these customers to align around carbon emission reduction priorities and explore opportunities for co-innovation. Scope of engagement: We report on our sustainability and product power performance to all customers via our annual Sustainability Report and website. We also include information on the potential power and energy savings of our products in our responses to customers' requests for proposals (RFPs) and our direct business-to-business marketing materials. We also engage with customers on climate change via Ecovadis, and we make our annual response available to any customer that requests it. We are proactively reaching out to our customers directly to engage them on climate-related matters, through 1:1 meetings and our annual customer survey. In addition, we respond to direct customer requests regarding climate change and engage in calls to discuss strategies to work towards our climate commitments. Climate change may also be called out in customers' Supplier Codes of Conduct, which we sign and comply with.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engagement with direct customers on sustainability performance of our products are prioritized to ensure that Marvell products meet and exceed industry and specific customer requirements. The impact of these engagements in FY24 (reporting period) included Marvell's enhanced reputation, direct positive feedback from

customers on our sustainability performance, as well as Marvell's continuous ability to win new business and meet customers' expectations around dour products. We track the number of customers who engage with us via direct engagements, CDP, RBA, Ecovadis, and their own Supplier Codes of Conduct. Measures of success: We measure success of our customer engagement by tracking the following metrics: (1) year-over-year increase in the number of collaborative opportunities around product power reduction that emerged as a result of direct customer engagement, (2) positive feedback received from customers, leading to deepening customer relationships, (3) positive responses we receive from customers through our annual customer survey, and (4) maintaining relationships with existing customers and winning new business. In FY23 (reporting period), our ESG team directly engaged with more than 30 customers, identified several opportunities to work with customers around our corporate climate commitments and product power. For example, as a result of direct customer engagement, we set a target to conduct lifecycle assessments (LCA) on our three key product families.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify **:**Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Engagement with direct customers on environmental compliance requirements is prioritized to ensure that Marvell's water-related performance meet and exceed industry and specific customer requirements. We also engage with our direct customers through the Responsibility Business Alliance (RBA), an organization of which

Marvell is a member, and through CDP Water Security. Several of Marvell's customers request Marvell to disclose water-related data and information around our water usage and risk assessment.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure our engagement success by the number of total customers' requests that Marvell managed to respond to.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Shareholders are an important stakeholder group for Marvell. Investors demonstrate interest in water risk through their public positions, direct engagement, use of ESG Raters and requests for information, such as via CDP. Scope: We regularly engage with our investors and shareholders, and view our sustainability strategy and commitments, including those related to climate, as an advantage and differentiator. We integrate information on our sustainability performance, including our progress on climate strategy and commitments, in the communication with our large institutional investors through 1:1 meetings, our Investor Days (every 18 months), investor roadshows, quarterly earnings calls, and SEC filings. We also disclose our sustainability data and progress on our water in our annual Sustainability Report, which is aligned with key reporting frameworks aimed at investors.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of our engagement with investors is a positive perception of Marvell for taking action on water. We measure impact by the number of investors engaged and the feedback received from investors. We are also continuously monitoring our ESG performance based on ratings and rankers that inform investors, and in FY24, we maintained our MSCI ESG score of AA (leader) and maintained low risk (ESG Risk Rating) by Sustainalytics.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Rationale: Shareholders are an important stakeholder group for Marvell. Investors demonstrate interest in climate change through their public positions, direct engagement, use of ESG Raters and requests for information, such as via CDP. Scope: We regularly engage with our investors and shareholders, and view our sustainability strategy and commitments, including those related to climate, as an advantage and differentiator. We integrate information on our sustainability performance, including our progress on climate strategy and commitments, in the communication with our large institutional investors through 1:1 meetings, our Investor Days (every 18 months), investor roadshows, quarterly earnings calls, and SEC filings. We also disclose our sustainability data and progress on our climate goals and commitments in our annual Sustainability Report, which is aligned with key reporting frameworks aimed at investors such as Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of our engagement with investors is a positive perception of Marvell for taking action on climate change. We measure impact by the number of investors engaged and the feedback received from investors. We are also continuously monitoring our ESG performance based on ratings and rankers that inform investors, and in FY24, we maintained our MSCI ESG score of AA (leader) and maintained low risk (ESG Risk Rating) by Sustainalytics.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Industry consortia

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Rationale: We recognize that water stewardship requires a context-based approach that takes into account the geographic location of water use and local water conditions. Scope: Marvell is a member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA). Through RBA's partnership with the Alliance for Water Stewardship, we have

been able to participate in an industry forum to advance engagement and collective action around shared water resources and to drive the development and implementation of best practices.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of our engagement is a more cohesive approach to water management in the electronic industry, given the RBA's membership base. We measure impact through number of stakeholders participating in the group.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Rationale: Our employees are key stakeholders within our own operations and it is important for us to provide our employees with adequate amounts of water, which is mainly used mainly for direct consumption (drinking water and food prepared in our cafeterias). We also conduct employee engagement to raise their awareness about various sustainability issues, including those related to water. Scope: We engage employees through our regular sustainability webinars as well as our annual Earth Week activities. We also message employees via emails, intranet and slack groups.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of our engagement with employees on water is that they have a positive perception of Marvell and they can help to strengthen water management through actions at work and at home. The plumbing requests are measured in our Facilities' monthly metrics, and we measure success by resolving and closing employee requests that are submitted. Employee engagement around water-related topics is measured by employee attendance of our webinars and Earth Week activities and engagement on our digital communication channels (e.g., number of impressions and total engagement rate).

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Industry consortia

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Rationale: Climate change is a systemic challenge so engaging with industry consortia enables us to collaboratively drive change with our peers and others across our value chain in a more impactful way. Scope: In FY24, Marvell was an active member of the Semiconductor Climate Consortium, which is the first of its kind collaborative for companies operating in the semiconductor space and which works to speed industry value chain efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in member company operations and in other sectors of our value chain. The consortium is based on three pillars: (1) Collaborate and align (aligning on common approaches to continuously improve and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the semiconductor industry value chain, (2) Be transparent and report (publicly reporting progress and GHG emissions for the value chain annually according to the guidelines and principles in the GHG Protocol and agree to key underlying assumptions), and (3) Be ambitious and target net zero. Through the consortium, Marvell has been working with companies (including our suppliers, customers, and peers) from across the value chain to address industry-level climate change issues through GHG emission baselining, carbon reduction roadmap development, advancing renewable energy sourcing, and improving communications between semiconductor equipment suppliers to support new manufacturing and reporting efficiencies, among others.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of the engagement with industry consortia is a greater alignment and acceleration of progress on climate change. We measure impact through number of stakeholders participating in consortia and the speed and scale of adoption of actions on climate change.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Rationale: Employee engagement is a priority for Marvell. It enables a thriving workforce that drives innovation and collaboration. Climate change is a priority issue for the company and it matters to employees that Marvell is taking action on climate change. Scope: Marvell reaches out to our employees (other partners in the value chain) globally through Marvell's Intranet, direct emails, as well as through employee engagement events. For example, in FY24, Marvell's sustainability team hosted sustainability webinars to raise awareness among our employees about environmental issues, including climate change. Additional engagements with our employees around sustainability and climate include swapping non-essential travel for video conferencing, offering options for bike usage on campus, ride-share, and carpool information. Through continuous engagement, whether it be through similar events or online communication platforms, we encourage our employees to take action on climate change.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of engagement is that our employees are educated on ways they can drive positive impact on climate change, both at Marvell and outside of work. We measure impact through number of employees participating in the events and level of engagement.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

We are in the process of scaling our product-level LCAs and ramping up our renewable energy procurement to our sites globally, and unable to accurately estimate lifetime GHG and water savings from our initiatives at this point.

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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Select all that apply

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☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

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☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

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Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)
☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:
☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

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Row 4

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations
☑ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

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Row 5

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

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Row 6

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

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☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

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Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

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(5.12.11) Please explain

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Row 7

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

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☑ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

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(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

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Select from:

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Row 8

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

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☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

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(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

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(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

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Row 9

(5.12.1) Requesting member

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(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

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☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

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(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

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Row 10

(5.12.1) Requesting member

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(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

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Select from:

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Row 11

(5.12.1) Requesting member

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(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

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Row 12

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Change to supplier operations: Collaborative projects around Marvell's supplier engagement can help our customers to reduce their own upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions make further progress towards their GHG reduction and net zero targets. For example, in FY24 (reporting year), Marvell conducted a cradle-to-gate LCA on one of our key product families and calculated GHG emissions, non-renewable energy use and blue water consumption (BWC) associated with our suppliers' manufacturing operations. This included assessing processes within the phases of wafer fabrication, assembly and testing facilities, as well as upstream transportation. Our product-level LCA results can help our customers to gain more visibility into GHG, energy and water hotspots in our supplier manufacturing facilities and identify opportunities for efficiency. Similarly, implementing energy reduction projects and increasing the proportion of renewable energy purchased across our direct operations directly contributes to reduction of our customers' upstream Scope 3 emissions. Recognizing that our downstream Scope 3 product-use emissions represent the largest component of our emissions profile — nearly 99% — in FY24, we set and externally validated our Science-Based Target (SBT) for this category. We plan to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from use of our products sold by 55% per petabyte per second by FY30, from a FY22 base year. Focusing on power efficiency is not just essential for tackling our carbon footprint — it is a business imperative. This goal will help us design more power efficient products that will allow our customers to consume less energy for more product performance. Although power has always been part of our innovation and R&D process, with the SBT this has become an even greater priority for Marvell.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

We are in the process of scaling our product-level LCAs and ramping up our renewable energy procurement to our sites globally, and unable to accurately estimate lifetime GHG and water savings from our initiatives at this point.

Row 13

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Change to supplier operations: Collaborative projects around Marvell's supplier engagement can help our customers to reduce their own upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions make further progress towards their GHG reduction and net zero targets. For example, in FY24 (reporting year), Marvell conducted a cradle-to-gate LCA on one of our key product families and calculated GHG emissions, non-renewable energy use and blue water consumption (BWC) associated with our suppliers' manufacturing operations. This included assessing processes within the phases of wafer fabrication, assembly and testing facilities, as well as upstream

transportation. Our product-level LCA results can help our customers to gain more visibility into GHG, energy and water hotspots in our supplier manufacturing facilities and identify opportunities for efficiency. Similarly, implementing energy reduction projects and increasing the proportion of renewable energy purchased across our direct operations directly contributes to reduction of our customers' upstream Scope 3 emissions. Recognizing that our downstream Scope 3 product-use emissions represent the largest component of our emissions profile — nearly 99% — in FY24, we set and externally validated our Science-Based Target (SBT) for this category. We plan to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from use of our products sold by 55% per petabyte per second by FY30, from a FY22 base year. Focusing on power efficiency is not just essential for tackling our carbon footprint — it is a business imperative. This goal will help us design more power efficient products that will allow our customers to consume less energy for more product performance. Although power has always been part of our innovation and R&D process, with the SBT this has become an even greater priority for Marvell.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

We are in the process of scaling our product-level LCAs and ramping up our renewable energy procurement to our sites globally, and unable to accurately estimate lifetime GHG and water savings from our initiatives at this point.

Row 14

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Change to supplier operations: Collaborative projects around Marvell's supplier engagement can help our customers to reduce their own upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions make further progress towards their GHG reduction and net zero targets. For example, in FY24 (reporting year), Marvell conducted a cradle-to-gate LCA on one of our key product families and calculated GHG emissions, non-renewable energy use and blue water consumption (BWC) associated with our suppliers' manufacturing operations. This included assessing processes within the phases of wafer fabrication, assembly and testing facilities, as well as upstream transportation. Our product-level LCA results can help our customers to gain more visibility into GHG, energy and water hotspots in our supplier manufacturing facilities and identify opportunities for efficiency. Similarly, implementing energy reduction projects and increasing the proportion of renewable energy purchased across our direct operations directly contributes to reduction of our customers' upstream Scope 3 emissions. Recognizing that our downstream Scope 3 product-use emissions represent the largest component of our emissions profile — nearly 99% — in FY24, we set and externally validated our Science-Based Target (SBT) for this category. We plan to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from use of our products sold by 55% per petabyte per second by FY30, from a FY22 base year. Focusing on power efficiency is not just essential for tackling our carbon footprint — it is a business imperative. This goal will help us design more power efficient products that will allow our customers to consume less energy for more product performance. Although power has always been part of our innovation and R&D process, with the SBT this has become an even greater priority for Marvell.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

We are in the process of scaling our product-level LCAs and ramping up our renewable energy procurement to our sites globally, and unable to accurately estimate lifetime GHG and water savings from our initiatives at this point.

Row 15

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Change to supplier operations: Collaborative projects around Marvell's supplier engagement can help our customers to reduce their own upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions make further progress towards their GHG reduction and net zero targets. For example, in FY24 (reporting year), Marvell conducted a cradle-to-gate LCA on one of our key product families and calculated GHG emissions, non-renewable energy use and blue water consumption (BWC) associated with our suppliers' manufacturing operations. This included assessing processes within the phases of wafer fabrication, assembly and testing facilities, as well as upstream transportation. Our product-level LCA results can help our customers to gain more visibility into GHG, energy and water hotspots in our supplier manufacturing facilities and identify opportunities for efficiency. Similarly, implementing energy reduction projects and increasing the proportion of renewable energy purchased across our direct operations directly contributes to reduction of our customers' upstream Scope 3 emissions. Recognizing that our downstream Scope 3 product-use emissions represent the largest component of our emissions profile — nearly 99% — in FY24, we set and externally validated our Science-Based Target (SBT) for this category. We plan to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from use of our products sold by 55% per petabyte per second by FY30, from a FY22 base year. Focusing on power efficiency is not just essential for tackling our carbon footprint — it is a business imperative. This goal will help us design more power efficient products that will allow our customers to consume less energy for more product performance. Although power has always been part of our innovation and R&D process, with the SBT this has become an even greater priority for Marvell.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

We are in the process of scaling our product-level LCAs and ramping up our renewable energy procurement to our sites globally, and unable to accurately estimate lifetime GHG and water savings from our initiatives at this point.

Row 16

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Change to supplier operations: Collaborative projects around Marvell's supplier engagement can help our customers to reduce their own upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions make further progress towards their GHG reduction and net zero targets. For example, in FY24 (reporting year), Marvell conducted a cradle-to-gate LCA on one of our key product families and calculated GHG emissions, non-renewable energy use and blue water consumption (BWC) associated with our suppliers' manufacturing operations. This included assessing processes within the phases of wafer fabrication, assembly and testing facilities, as well as upstream transportation. Our product-level LCA results can help our customers to gain more visibility into GHG, energy and water hotspots in our supplier manufacturing facilities and identify opportunities for efficiency. Similarly, implementing energy reduction projects and increasing the proportion of renewable energy purchased across our direct operations directly contributes to reduction of our customers' upstream Scope 3 emissions. Recognizing that our downstream Scope 3 product-use emissions represent the largest component of our emissions profile — nearly 99% — in FY24, we set and externally validated our Science-Based Target (SBT) for this category. We plan to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from use of our products sold by 55% per petabyte per second by FY30, from a FY22 base year. Focusing on power efficiency is not just essential for tackling our carbon footprint — it is a business imperative. This goal will help us design more power efficient products that will allow our customers to consume less energy for more product performance. Although power has always been part of our innovation and R&D process, with the SBT this has become an even greater priority for Marvell.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)
☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:
☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

We are in the process of scaling our product-level LCAs and ramping up our renewable energy procurement to our sites globally, and unable to accurately estimate lifetime GHG and water savings from our initiatives at this point.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Marvell has adopted the "operational control" approach, because our company has operational control and holds the operating license over all our operations globally. By adopting an Operational Control approach to determine the boundaries of our company's GHG inventory, Marvell has elected to quantify and report emissions associated with operations over which the company has direct control. In FY24, Marvell had over 50 facilities located in the United States, Argentina, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, and Vietnam that are included in the scope our GHG assessment.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Marvell has adopted the "operational control" approach, because our company has operational control and holds the operating license over all our operations globally. By adopting an Operational Control approach to determine the boundaries of our company's water inventory, Marvell has elected to quantify and report water withdrawal, consumption and discharge associated with operations over which the company has direct control. In FY24, Marvell had over 50 facilities located in the United States, Argentina, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, and Vietnam that are included in the scope our GHG assessment.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not applicable, as plastic performance data were not calculated in the FY24 reporting year

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Not applicable, as plastic performance data were not calculated in the FY24 reporting year.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not applicable, as biodiversity performance data were not calculated in the FY24 reporting year

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Not applicable, as biodiversity performance data were not calculated in the FY24 reporting year.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
☑ IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
☑ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources
☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources
☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*Marvell is reporting both location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions.*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4320

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions include all direct GHG emissions associated with sources owned and controlled by Marvell, and includes stationary combustion, mobile combustion and fugitive emissions.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26188

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Marvell only receives energy use data for locations where it directly purchases electricity. The remaining leased locations are estimated based on square footage and energy intensity data from the Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS). Marvell also receives electricity consumption data from its co-located data center providers. Marvell's Atlanta and Reno data centers received 100% renewable electricity. GHG emissions associated with consumption of purchased electricity were calculated using electricity consumption and floor area data provided by Marvell's facilities. For location-based Scope 2 emissions, the total kWh is multiplied by the region- or country-specific emissions factor for CO2, CH4, and N2O, which vary widely between regions. This method reflects the mix of fuel sources used to generate energy in each location. Location-based emission factors were applied based on the US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database

(eGRID) region in which the facility is located (based on the facility's zip code to calculate scope 2 electricity emissions in the U.S. and country-level emission factors from the International Energy Agency for international locations.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23176

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Marvell only receives energy use data for locations where it directly purchases electricity. The remaining leased locations are estimated based on square footage and energy intensity data from the Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS). In addition to electricity purchases, Marvell receives electricity consumption data from its co-located data center providers. Marvell's Atlanta and Reno data centers received 100% renewable electricity. GHG emissions associated with consumption of purchased electricity were calculated using electricity consumption and floor area data provided by Marvell's facilities. For market-based Scope 2 emissions, the total kWh is multiplied by utility-specific emission factors, where available. For facilities where the utility specific emission factor is not available, the Green-e Residual Mix Emission Rates are utilized.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

462123

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Purchased Goods & Services (PG&S) covers emissions from the extraction, production, and transportation of goods and services purchased by Marvell not otherwise included in the other Scope 3 categories. Emissions are calculated through EEIO spend-based analysis described above. Spend data is requested from Marvell's Finance team, with three levels of categorization – purchased goods, purchased services, and capital goods. Spend categories are assessed whether they have met

the company's capitalization policy. Those that do not meet the criteria are classified in Scope 3 Purchased Goods and Services while purchased goods that have met the capitalization criteria are reported in Scope 3 Capital Goods.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57695

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Capital Goods covers all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of capital goods purchased or acquired by Marvell in the reporting year. Data collected for this category is included in Marvell's spend data. Spend categories that meet the capitalization policy of the company are classified in this category. For Marvell, purchased products identified as fixed assets and/or property, plant, and equipment (PPE) are considered Capital Goods. Emissions from Capital Goods are calculated through EEIO spend analysis described above. Spend data is requested from Marvell's Finance team, with three levels of categorization – purchased goods, purchased services, and capital goods. Spend categories are assessed whether they have met the company's capitalization policy. Those that do meet the criteria are classified in Scope 3 Capital Goods while purchased goods that have not met the capitalization criteria are reported in Scope 3 Purchased Goods & Services.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5620

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Fuel & Energy-Related Activities (FERA) covers emissions related to the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed, not covered in scopes 1 and 2. FERA includes activities such as extraction, production, and transportation of fuels used for combustion or electricity generation as well as transmission and

distribution losses. Data collected for FERA includes all fuel and energy-related activity data (actual and estimated) for Marvell's scope 1 and 2 emissions. This includes electricity, natural gas, and other fossil fuels for all facilities as well as gasoline and diesel usage. In addition, renewable energy must also be accounted for. GHG emissions associated with FERA were calculated using energy consumption data as described in the sections above. FERA emissions are calculated for three categories: 1) fuels, 2) location-based electricity, 3) market-based electricity. Values calculated for fuels and market-based electricity are summed to obtain the total FERA emissions for the reporting period. Location-based electricity is provided for comparison purposes only. FERA emissions for fuel are calculated using well-to-tank (WTT) 12 emission factors, encompassing all upstream activities required to produce the fuel, for each fuel type consumed by Marvell. FERA emissions for electricity quantifies the emissions of Marvell based on GHG emissions emitted by the generators from which Marvell contractually purchases electricity bundled with contractual instruments, or contractual instruments on their own. This method uses utility specific emission factors where available and the residual mix factors if utility specific factors are not available. The electricity consumed by Marvell is summed for each EPA eGRID region for US locations and each country for locations outside of the US. Renewable energy attributes are subtracted from the total electricity usage to arrive at the remaining electricity usage. Then, the WTT emission factor, transmission & distribution (T&D) loss factor, and WTT factor for T&D losses are applied to the remaining kWh electricity consumed in each location.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1305

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream Transportation & Distribution (UT&D) covers emissions from transportation and distribution of products purchased by the reporting company between the company's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations. UT&D also includes transportation and distribution services purchased by the reporting company, including inbound logistics, outbound logistics, and transfers between the company's own facilities. Marvell calculates Scope 3 Category 4 using shipped product quantity and shipping weight data. Emissions are calculated by multiplying the total shipping weight of each shipment by the total shipping distance travelled and the appropriate transport mode emissions factor.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

267

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste Generated in Operations (WGO) covers emissions from the disposal and treatment of waste, in facilities owned or controlled by Marvell. Marvell collects operational waste data by waste stream (municipal/landfill, recycling, e-waste, and hazardous waste) for sites where actual data by respective weight is available. The average weight per waste stream per square footage can be calculated from the raw data and this can be applied to the remaining facilities without waste data based on square footage intensity.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1047

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Business travel for Marvell includes emissions from air, car travel, and hotel stays for business trips. To calculate emissions from air travel, individual flights are assigned a haul type (short, medium, long) based on total distance traveled and a passenger class (economy, business, first, etc.). Then, the categorized flights are multiplied by the appropriate DEFRA emission factor. Emissions from hotel stays were calculated based on the number of hotel rooms per night in each country, multiplied by the appropriate DEFRA emission factor.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14359

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Commuting emissions are calculated by multiplying the distance travelled per vehicle type with the commuting emission factor for that vehicle. Emissions factors for the transportation modes are obtained from the US EPA Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Table 10. Non-motorized transportation receives an emissions factor of zero. Emissions for work from home (WFH)/remote work are calculated using the remote worker emissions methodology published in Anthesis Whitepaper: Estimating Energy Consumption & GHG Emissions for Remote Workers. February 2, 2021.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

153

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream Leased Assets (ULA) covers emissions from the operation of assets that Marvell leases that are not in Marvell's operational control, and therefore not included in Scope 1 or 2. This includes emissions from the non-IT electricity (i.e. overhead) associated with heating/cooling/lighting at Marvell's co-located data centers. The electricity consumption associated with Marvell's IT assets are already included in Scope 2, however the non-IT electricity (i.e. overhead) that is needed to maintain the data center facilities is not accounted by Scope 2, and therefore, can be considered as emissions under Scope 3 upstream leased assets. The non-IT electricity data is estimated using a PUE (Power Usage Effectiveness) ratio provided by each data center provider, defined as the ratio of total electricity used at a data center to the electricity delivered directly to Marvell IT equipment. The emission factors for Scope 2 location and market-based approaches are used for the non-IT electricity.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21135

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Downstream Transportation & Distribution (DT&D) covers emissions from transportation and distribution of products sold by the reporting company, between the company's operations and its consumers. DT&D also includes emissions from retail and storage, if applicable. Emissions are calculated by multiplying the total shipping weight of each shipment by the total shipping distance travelled and the appropriate transport mode emissions factor. Emissions factors applied come from the EPA's Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

907

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Marvell's sold products may pass through a welding machine before they can be integrated with customers' end products. Based on prior inventory assumptions, we estimated emission factors (kWh per board and kWh per IC) associated with this welding process. These factors are multiplied by the total number of boards and IC's shipped during the reporting year. Emissions are then allocated to different regions based on where the products were processed using regional electricity emission factors and no global average is used.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23277351

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Use of Sold Products (USP) covers emissions from use by consumers of products sold by the reporting company. To calculate Category 11 emissions, the product power consumption value is multiplied by the percent of operation in each operating mode, the operating hours per year, the expected lifetime of the products, and the appropriate purchased electricity emissions factor.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

173

(7.5.3) Methodological details

End-of-life Treatment of Sold Products (ETSP) covers emissions from waste disposal and treatment of products sold by the reporting company. Disposal method diversion rates for consumer electronics are derived from the US EPA WARM tool.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

DLA is a not a relevant emissions category to Marvell.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Franchises are not a relevant emissions category to Marvell.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Investments are not a relevant emissions category to Marvell.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Other (upstream) are not a relevant emissions category to Marvell.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Other (downstream) are not a relevant emissions category to Marvell.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4433

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions include all direct GHG emissions associated with sources owned and controlled by Marvell, and includes stationary combustion, mobile combustion and fugitive emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28721

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

22203

(7.7.4) Methodological details

For location-based Scope 2 emissions, the total kWh is multiplied by the region- or country-specific emissions factor for CO2, CH4, and N2O, which vary widely between regions. This method reflects the mix of fuel sources used to generate energy in each location. Location-based emission factors were applied based on the US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) region in which the facility is located (based on the facility's zip code to calculate scope 2 electricity emissions in the U.S. and country-level emission factors from the International Energy Agency for international locations. For market-based Scope 2 emissions, the total kWh is multiplied by utility-specific emission factors, where available. For facilities where the utility specific emission factor is not available, the Green-e Residual Mix Emission Rates are utilized.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

528883.34

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Methodology used is in line with GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. We calculate emissions of purchased goods and services that are particularly material to the company's footprint or relevant to our core business, our customers, or our employees. A combination of spend data and economic input-output (EIO) tables from the EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors are used to estimate emissions.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

21002.34

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Methodology used is in line with GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. We calculate emissions of purchased goods and services that are particularly material to the company's footprint or relevant to our core business, our customers, or our employees. A combination of spend data and economic input-output (IO) tables from the EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors are used to estimate emissions.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8358

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Site-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Methodology used is in line with GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Upstream emissions from purchased fuels, electricity, steam and hot and chilled water, include generation and Transportation & Distribution (T&D) emissions, and any other losses in this category. Upstream emissions of purchased electricity are calculated for the US and other countries by multiplying electricity activity data by country or region-specific emission factors from UK Defra Guidelines for GHG Reporting. Upstream emissions from purchased fuels, steam, hot and chilled water are calculated using emissions factors from UK Defra Guidelines for GHG Reporting. Emissions associated with losses were calculated for the US and other countries by multiplying the energy use by type by emission factors from UK Defra Guidelines for GHG Reporting. All GWPs are from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (GWP for CH4 28, GWP for N2O 265), consistent with reporting under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). For market-based FERA emissions, the methodology builds on the existing FERA location-based methodology. The market-based methodology considers the application of RECs, which reduce well-to-tank emissions from supplies covered by RECS for renewable sources (solar, wind, hydro) to zero. Under the market-based methodology, T&D losses still apply to locations covered by RECs unless there are sufficient RECs to cover the total of the electricity consumption and the T&D losses.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

605.12

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Site-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Methodology used is in line with GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Upstream emissions, paid by Marvell, from product shipping records and the weight of shipments were used to calculate shipping emissions using emission factors from US EPA's Emission Factors For Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Table 8), which provides emission factors for transportation type in units of GHGs per ton-mile. The total distance traveled by each package was calculated using the Latitude and Longitude of the origin and destinations.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

243.47

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

☑ Site-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Methodology used is in line with GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Upstream emissions from waste generated in operations were calculated based on invoice data from facilities for non-hazardous landfill waste, recycled waste, and hazardous waste. Where data was not available for some facilities, non-hazardous landfill waste was estimated for those facilities based on square footage.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6794

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Site-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Methodology used is in line with GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. We used data provided by our vendor partners to estimate business travel emissions associated with air travel, car rental, and hotel stays. Travel data was multiplied by the corresponding emissions factors for each travel type to estimate emissions of business travel. We apply radiative forcing factor to our air travel emissions.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9867.34

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Site-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Methodology used is in line with GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. To calculate emissions of employee commuting, we use headcount data, workdays in the current reporting year by country, national commuting statistics, and emission factors for corresponding community methods. Remote work emissions are included in this category to account for the high percentage of remote workforce in this reporting year. Remote work emissions are estimated by using the methodology authored by Anthesis, which uses employee headcount data, residential electricity and natural gas energy intensity by country published by IEA, and the incremental percent of energy use associated with employees working from home.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

186.95

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Site-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Methodology used is in line with GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. We calculate and report the emissions associated with the overhead electricity of our purchased colocation data services using primary data of Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) from the data center providers and relevant grid electricity emission factors.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1896.63

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Site-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Methodology used is in line with GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Upstream emissions, paid by customers, from product shipping records and the weight of shipments were used to calculate shipping emissions using emission factors from US EPA's Emission Factors For Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Table 8), which provides emission factors for transportation type in units of GHGs per ton-mile. The total distance traveled by each package was calculated using the Latitude and Longitude of the origin and destinations.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

547

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

☑ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Marvell's products typically need to be welded before they can be installed. This process uses approximately 0.0048 kwh per board and 0.00016 kwh per unit. An average of these power consumption estimates are then multiplied by the total number of units shipped during the reporting year. Emissions were then allocated to different regions, where there products were processed using regional electricity emission factors. This was much higher than the previous year due to increased manufacturing and shipping.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

19109957

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

☑ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

To calculate Category 11 emissions, the value for product power consumption in the use phase is multiplied by the percent of product operation in each operating mode, the operating hours per year, the expected lifetime of the products, and the appropriate purchased electricity emissions factor, based on the country of product shipment and ultimate use. Activity data provided by Marvell include Marvell's sales, shipping, and energy usage reports at a product level for the given reporting year.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13.24

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

☑ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Methodology used is in line with GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. To calculate emissions of end-of-life treatment of sold products, we apply the total weight of goods sold, the primary composition of materials in the goods sold, an assumption on the proportion of goods by weight that are landfilled and recycled. The emission factors are referenced from the US EPA Waste Reduction Model (WARM) Tool (2020).

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Marvell has no leased downstream asset.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Marvell is not a retailer and does not have franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Marvell is not a financial company, but rather has employees that help develop our products.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Marvell has no other (upstream) emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Marvell has no other (downstream) emissions
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Marvell FY2024 GHG Verification Statement_final.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-3

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Marvell FY2024 GHG Verification Statement_final.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Marvell FY2024 GHG Verification Statement_final.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1-3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

99

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1695

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

From FY23 to FY24, our renewable electricity procurement for our direct operations increased from 23,936 to 24,640 MWh. The increase in renewable energy procurement resulted in a decrease of Scope 2 emissions as expected. As a result, our combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by 1695 MT CO2e or 6% from FY23 to FY24.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

212

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

From FY23 to FY24, as a result of onsite energy efficiency, our Scope 1 GHG emissions decreased by about 212 MT CO2e or 5%. As a result, our combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by 1695 MT CO2e or 6% from FY23 to FY24.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

3957.74

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2.66

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

3.37

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

468.89

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31.24

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

111.14

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

111.14

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69.63

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28.27

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

28.27

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

148.59

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

850.8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

850.8

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.69

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.82

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.44

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25.28

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

96.25

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

198.82

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

410.17

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6596.82

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6370.39

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

936.47

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3983.12

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3983.12

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17.59

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

51.67

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

92.68

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24.15

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

309.06

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

309.06

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18.75

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

62.15

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

84.87

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.98

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

42.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

59.19

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.76

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.19

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.19

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

41.03

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64.48

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

506.02

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

42.81

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.14

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.98

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.02

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.18

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.03

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.08

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

101.72

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1247.37

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1247.37

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.05

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2526.43

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14437.69

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8464.14

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35.81

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

336.95

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

336.95
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Owned Operations*	*1688.89*
Row 2	*Leased Operations*	*2743.77*

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Owned Operations*	*5880.06*	*5921.97*
Row 2	*Leased Operations*	*22840.66*	*16281.37*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4433

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28721

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22203

(7.22.4) Please explain

Marvell reports its annual GHG emissions at a corporate level. Marvell does not have subsidiaries nor other entities.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Marvell reports its annual GHG emissions at a corporate level and does not have other entities.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1606826

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.293

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1606826

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.478

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1606826

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8.379

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1606826

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

163.021

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

95607464

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

76.917

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

95607464

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

498.565

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

95607464

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

385.419

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

95607464

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9699.869

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

374295783

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

301.125

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

374295783

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1951.842

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

374295783

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1508.887

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

374295783

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

37974.234

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

98158889

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

78.97

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

98158889

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7511.87

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

98158889

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

395.705

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

98158889

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9958.725

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

490470729

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

394.589

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

490470729

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2557.66

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

490470729

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1977.219

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

490470729

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

49760.78

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

68675518

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

55.25

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

68675518

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

358.123

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

68675518

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

276.849

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

68675518

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6967.485

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

83842588

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

67.452

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

83842588

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

437.214

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 28

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

83842588

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

337.992

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 29

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

83842588

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8506.262

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 30

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

495745364

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

398.832

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 31

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

495745364

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2585.165

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 32

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

495745364

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1998.483

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 33

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

495745364

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

50295.919

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 34

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5614011

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.517

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 35

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5614011

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29.275

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 36

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5614011

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

22.632

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 37

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5614011

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

569.57

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 42

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

11618403

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9.347

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 43

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

11618403

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

60.587

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 44

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

11618403

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

46.837

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 45

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

11618403

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1178.747

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 46

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

16694140

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13.431

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 47

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

16694140

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

87.055

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 48

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

16694140

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

67.299

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 49

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

16694140

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1693.706

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 50

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

44416917

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

35.734

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 51

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

44416917

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

231.621

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 52

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

44416917

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

179.057

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 53

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

44416917

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4506.325

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 54

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

81715339

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

65.741

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 55

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

81715339

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

426.121

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 56

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

81715339

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

329.417

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 57

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

81715339

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8290.442

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 58

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

14011472

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

11.272

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 59

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

14011472

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

73.066

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 60

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

14011472

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

56.484

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.

Row 61

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

14011472

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1421.536

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of emission for Marvell is Scope 3 Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services which accounts for 89.35% of the emissions from the total of Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 - Categories 1 Purchased Goods & Services, 2 Capital Goods location-based, 3 Fuel and energy related activities location-based (not included in Scopes 1 or 2), and 4 Upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG sources are identified during Marvell's base year inventory on which relevant emission sources were identified based on their operations. The major limitation is set by the available actual data provided by Marvell. All sites without actual data but are confirmed to have activities such as electricity, natural gas, and refrigerant are estimated using their site area (square footage).

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For estimating emissions, it was used the energy intensity data from Building Performance Database 2020 (BPD 2020 - https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-performance-database-bpd) on which annual natural gas, and electricity, per square feet per year are available. An intensity factor was used for the estimation of refrigerants.
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Development of a sector-specific guidance on emission calculations for ICT could help companies, including Marvell, to more accurately calculate emissions associated with the use of sold products.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We currently allocate our GHG emissions to our customers at a corporate level using a revenue- based accounting approach. In the future, we plan to complement this approach with a more granular method, providing to our customers supplier-specific data scaled down to a product level.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

20858.04

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

20858.04

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

22639.53

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

57645.48

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

80285.01

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1624.94

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1624.94

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

24264.48

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

78503.52

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

102767.99
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Unable to confirm heating value

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Unable to confirm heating value

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Unable to confirm heating value

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Unable to confirm heating value

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3058.47

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel (Oil) in MWh consumed by Marvell is 3,058.47

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17799.57

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel (Gas) in MWh consumed by Marvell is 17,799.57

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

20858.04

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel in MWh consumed by Marvell is 20858.04
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1624.94

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1624.94

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1624.94

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1624.94

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

20858.04

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

20858.04

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Additional US sites - 1,080 MWh of electricity consumption of low carbon electricity grid. This has been evaluated based on overall energy mix of the grid.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14228.24

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Marvell's data centers in the USA are powered by 100% renewable energy supplied by our data center provider.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Secondary retail supply contract with electricity supplier through property builder/manager

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

316.13

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Marvell's site in Bangalore operates a rooftop solar panel.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

150.73

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Renewable energy is supplied by our local utility provider.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1208.55

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Renewable energy is supplied by our local utility provider.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5640.53

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Marvell's site in Santa Clara operates an onsite solar panel.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

5.5 MWh of electricity consumption of low carbon electricity grid. This has been evaluated based on overall energy mix of the grid.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

9.9 MWh of electricity consumption of low carbon electricity grid. This has been evaluated based on overall energy mix of the grid.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

359.46

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

130.97

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

490.43

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1017.35

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

303.15

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1320.50

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1389.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

622.76

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2012.01

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7.89

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

288.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

288.89

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9210.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1712.11

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10922.21

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9001.36

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3901.67

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12903.03

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

201.17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

201.17

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

664.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

101.26

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

766.08

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

214.32

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

214.32

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

68.34

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

68.34

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28.83

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

40.9

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

69.73

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

150.73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.9

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

151.63

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1320.26

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

270.35

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1590.61

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8.93

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

36.18

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.01

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.73

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2.74

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2184.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

426.48

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2611.35

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.91

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9.91

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53541.34

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1624.94

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12903.33

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

68069.61

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

596.85

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

150.14

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

746.99
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000004836

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

26636

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

5507700000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.96

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our intensity figure is about 0.96% higher compared to the intensity figure in FY23 (0.00000479). The reason we saw a slight increase is due to a 7% reduction in our FY24 revenue compared to FY23.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/10/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

01/31/2022

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4320

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23176

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

27496.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

01/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

13748.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4433

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

22203

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

26636.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

6.26

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based GHG emissions and does not have any exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our SBT aims to set Marvell on a decarbonization path and achieve GHG reduction that is aligned with a 1.5C climate scenario. The strategic objective of the target is to mitigate any potential risks related to climate change, enhance our organizational climate resilience and meet climate-related expectations from our customers.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We plan to follow a linear path towards our target and show a steady progress towards the target over time.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/10/2024

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Metric tons of CO2e from the use of sold products per petabyte of product capacity delivered

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

01/31/2022

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

42

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

42.0000000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

42.0000000000

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

85

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

85

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

85

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

01/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

18.9000000000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

31

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

31.0000000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

31.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

47.62

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We chose to select a bigger coverage of Scope 3 emissions than the SBT minimum threshold (i.e., 67%) by including over 80% of our Scope 3 emissions into our target. As a result, our Category 11 includes GHG emissions from the use of most of our products. We excluded a few legacy product families that are expected to reach their end of life in the next 1-2 years and will no longer be in production (e.g., chips made for printers). These products are typically sold in smaller volumes and sales will continue decreasing year over year. Since Marvell is not planning to put those legacy products into new production, they will not be part of our Scope 3 product emissions reduction roadmap.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The largest portion of our Scope 3 GHG emissions comes from the use of our products, stemming from the energy consumed — and associated emissions generated — by systems that use Marvell chips. Recognizing that downstream Scope 3 product-use emissions represent the largest component of our emissions profile — nearly 99% — in FY24, we set our Science-Based Target (SBT) for this category. We plan to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from use of our products sold by 55% per petabyte per second by FY30, from a FY22 base year. Focusing on power efficiency is not just essential for tackling our carbon footprint — it is a business imperative. Our customers demand products that allow them to consume less power for more performance. Although power has always been part of our innovation and R&D process, this has become an even greater priority for the company. Scaling power reduction initiatives across the company, and tackling product power reduction in a consistent and reliable manner for thousands of products in our portfolio, required us to develop a new approach to how we collect, track and manage our product power data.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

One of Marvell's key opportunities for reducing GHG emissions lies in developing semiconductor products that require less power during use, thereby increasing energy efficiency in devices and data infrastructure systems and reducing downstream emissions (Scope 3, Category 11). Our roadmap focuses on integrating power efficiency into product design, transitioning our portfolio to more power-efficient products, and investing in R&D to drive continuous reductions in product use emissions. We collaborate with business units to project product-level energy consumption and intensity (energy per petabyte per second) through FY2030. To meet our GHG reduction targets, we are: 1) embedding power efficiency metrics into product development, 2) advancing R&D innovations for energy-efficient solutions, and 3) collaborating with customers to track emissions and year-on-year reductions in intensity. In FY2023, we established cross-functional working groups to enhance product power efficiency and implement low-power design methods, power-saving circuits, and thermal management innovations. In FY24, our Category 11 emissions saw an 11% absolute decrease due to increased sales of lower-power products. As our portfolio shifts toward more energy-efficient products, we expect further emissions reductions as less efficient products reach end of life.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.3) Explain why you did not have an emissions target, and forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years.

(7.53.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☑ We are planning to introduce a target in the next two years

(7.53.3.3) Please explain

As a major multinational company in the fabless semiconductor industry with a global footprint and thousands of stakeholders around the world, Marvell has a part to play in helping address climate-related impacts. In FY 2023 (reporting year), we developed a Science Based Target (SBT) for validation by SBTi, and we expect the target to be formally reviewed and approved by the end of FY 2024. Our SBT is aligned with a 1.5C climate scenario, supporting the goals of the Paris Agreement. Timeline: The timeline of our target achievement is FY22-FY30, where FY22 is the base year and FY30 is the target year. Our plans to implement the target is informed by our SBT roadmap, and it is now part of our internal low-carbon transition plan. Plan: Our low-carbon transition plan includes a quantitative roadmap illustrating the carbon reduction that Marvell would achieve by FY30, and how Marvell will operate in the future to achieve our climate commitments. For example, an important part of our science-based target achievement roadmap is procuring renewable energy for our owned and leased facilities wherever possible. We are planning to implement onsite energy reduction measures across our facilities as well as to procure renewable energy for our direct operations, thereby reducing our Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions. To date, we have implemented onsite solar panels at our Santa Clara campus that enable one of our buildings to run on renewable energy. In addition, we deployed third-party data centers operated by one of the leading data center colocation providers that runs all its facilities on 100% renewable energy and provides Marvell with a Sustainability Certificate for using 100% Renewable Energy, enabling Marvell to designate our energy consumption from our US-based data centers as 100% renewable. These RECs were generated by US-based solar farms and comply with principles of locality and additionality. In addition, recognizing the need to scale renewable energy availability in the United States, in FY23 we joined the Clean Energy Buyers Association (CEBA). This community of institutional energy customers partner with clean energy providers, business partners, leading environmental NGOs and climate-focused philanthropies to drive a vision of "customer-driven clean energy for all".

[Fixed row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ No other climate-related targets

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*30*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*7*	*7150.86*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

378

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Onsite solar panels generate renewable energy for a portion of our Santa Clara campus in the USA.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

226

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Onsite solar panels generate renewable energy for our site in Bangalore in India.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4416

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Marvell hosts our compute, server, storage, and networking equipment in the USA into third-party data centers operated by one of the leading data center colocation providers that runs all its facilities on 100% renewable energy and provides Marvell with a Sustainability Certificate for using 100% Renewable Energy. This certificate demonstrates that our data center colocation provider has retired Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) on behalf of Marvell, enabling Marvell to designate our energy consumption from our US-based data centers as 100% renewable. These RECs were generated by US-based solar farms and comply with principles of locality and additionality. The cost for renewable energy is part of the total cost we pay to our data center colocation provider, so there is no additional investment.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Other, please specify **:**Renewable Mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

261.39

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Our San Jose offices are powered by San Jose Clean Energy, a local electricity supplier, providing residents and businesses with clean energy. The energy content consists of 60% renewable energy and up to 95% carbon-free power. Non-renewable carbon-free sources are a combination of large hydroelectric and nuclear. The cost for renewable energy is part of the total utility bill for our San Jose offices, so there are no additional investments.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify **:** Renewable Mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1365.24

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Our Singapore office is powered by a local electricity supplier, providing residents and businesses with clean energy. The cost for renewable energy is part of the total utility bill for our Singapore office, so there are no additional investments.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Other, please specify **:**Renewable Mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

463.2

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Our Irvine office is powered by a local electricity supplier, providing residents and businesses with clean energy. The cost for renewable energy is part of the total utility bill for our Irvine office, so there are no additional investments.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Other, please specify **:**Renewable Mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

41.03

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Our Bucharest office (Romania) is powered by a local electricity supplier, providing residents and businesses with clean energy. The cost for renewable energy is part of the total utility bill for our Bucharest office, so there are no additional investments.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We budget for planned facilities upgrades that drive emissions reductions.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:
☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We are monitoring our water withdrawals monthly at a site level and measuring it annually as part of our annual water inventory development. For sites that have access to actual water utility data, we report actual water withdrawals, and for sites for which utility bills are unavailable, we estimate water withdrawals based on square footage and facility type. The consumption per square foot was based on the data from the Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (for offices).

(9.2.4) Please explain

All our water comes from municipal sources. In FY24 (reporting period), we are reporting water withdrawals for all our facilities globally (including offices and R&D labs). For sites that have access to actual water utility data, we report actual water withdrawals, and for sites for which utility bills are unavailable, we estimate water withdrawals based on square footage and facility type. Data tracking takes place on a monthly basis, and the development of company-wide water inventory is done on an annual basis.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Since Marvell is fabless and operates only offices and R&D labs, all our water comes from municipal sources, and we monitor water withdrawal monthly only from one source and measure it annually. We report actual water withdrawals when available, and for sites for which utility bills are unavailable, we estimate water withdrawals based on square footage and facility type. The consumption per square foot was based on the data from the Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (for offices).

(9.2.4) Please explain

All our water comes from municipal sources. In FY24 (reporting period), we are reporting water withdrawals for all our facilities globally (including offices and R&D labs). For sites that have access to actual water utility data, we report actual water withdrawals, and for sites for which utility bills are unavailable, we estimate water withdrawals based on square footage and facility type. Data tracking takes place on a monthly basis, and the development of a company-wide water inventory is done on an annual basis.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Since Marvell is fabless and operates only offices and R&D labs, all our water comes from municipal sources, and we monitor water withdrawal quality monthly and measure it annually. We report actual water withdrawals when available, and for sites for which utility bills are unavailable, we estimate water withdrawals based on square footage and facility type. The consumption per square foot was based on the data from the Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (for offices).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Since all our water comes from municipal sources, water quality is monitored by water utilities at the municipal level. Water provided to Marvell from third party is of acceptable quality for its purposes, according to local and regional standards, and is monitored and measured through billing. Data tracking takes place on a monthly basis, and the development of a company-wide water inventory is done on an annual basis.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge is sent to third parties and is calculated from monthly billing statements (if discharge meters are available), and through annual estimates. Most of our sites do not have discharge meters, and we estimate our water discharge as follows: Discharge Withdrawal - Consumption (Evaporation).

(9.2.4) Please explain

In FY24 (reporting period), we are reporting water discharge for all our facilities (including offices and R&D labs). Data tracking takes place on an annual basis. Most of our sites do not have discharge meters, and since our water consumption is minimal and primarily related to human consumption (drinking water, cooking, and

sanitation), we expected water discharge to be close to withdrawals for those sites. For sites that do not have discharge meters, we estimate our water discharge by subtracting consumption from withdrawals. We estimate water consumption using the U.S. Geological Survey Consumptive Water-Use Coefficients (for office space).

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge is sent to third parties and is calculated from monthly billing statements (if discharge meters are available), and through annual estimates. Most of our sites do not have discharge meters, and we estimate our water discharge as follows: Discharge Withdrawal - Consumption (Evaporation).

(9.2.4) Please explain

In FY24 (reporting period), we are reporting water discharge for all our facilities (including offices and R&D labs). Data tracking takes place on an annual basis. Most of our sites do not have discharge meters, and since our water consumption is minimal and primarily related to human consumption (drinking water, cooking, and sanitation), we expected water discharge to be close to withdrawals for those sites. For sites that do not have discharge meters, we estimate our water discharge by subtracting consumption from withdrawals. We estimate water consumption using the U.S. Geological Survey Consumptive Water-Use Coefficients (for office space).

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

"Volume by treatment method" refers to primary, secondary or tertiary treatment or pre-treatment/technology types before being returned to the environment. Since all our facilities discharge to municipal treatment plants, and since most municipal wastewater treatment facilities use primary, secondary, and sometimes tertiary levels of treatment, we do not monitor this water aspect but assume at least secondary treatment for 100% of our water discharges.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

“Water discharge quality - by standard effluent parameters" is applicable to organizations that discharge effluents or process water. This water aspect is not applicable to our water discharges as all wastewater discharges are sent to municipal treatment plants, and pre-treatment prior to discharge to the municipality is not required. We also do not meet the qualifying requirements for industrial wastewater permitting at any of our facilities which would require monitoring.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not monitor water discharge quality by chemical substances, as the primary water use at Marvell is related to human consumption — the drinking water, the food preparation in our cafeterias, the restrooms — as well as in landscape irrigation. When using water onsite (including for our landscape irrigation), we do not apply any chemicals, including fertilizers and pesticides, and we do not expect our water discharge to contain chemical substances, such as nitrates, phosphates, pesticides.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Marvell does not directly treat our own water. Our water discharge is treated according to local and regional standards by a municipal third party. We do not monitor water discharge quality by temperature, as the primary water use at Marvell is related to human consumption — the drinking water, the food preparation in our cafeterias, the restrooms — as well as in landscape irrigation.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For sites with actual water use data, we estimate water consumption annually based on actual water withdrawals and the U.S. Geological Survey consumptive water-use coefficients, which were scaled to the facilities located in the corresponding country. For sites with actual water use and discharge data, we estimate consumption by subtracting discharge from withdrawals in our annual water inventory.

(9.2.4) Please explain

As a fabless semiconductor company, water consumption in our direct operations is mostly from human consumption — the drinking water, food preparation in our cafeterias, in the restrooms, and through evaporation or landscape irrigation. We also use limited quantities of freshwater for closed-system chiller and process water applications. As a result, water consumption has been relatively low

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Marvell facilities that use recycled water have their own onsite attached meters, which are tracked and monitored on a monthly basis. All recycled/reused water that we report is based on these actual site-level data.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We have measures in place at our owned facilities to improve water use efficiency, such as utilizing recycled water in landscaping and installing low-flow faucets and toilets at our Santa Clara offices. Marvell facilities that use recycled water have their own onsite attached meters, which are tracked and monitored on a monthly basis.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We include WASH criteria into our annual water risk assessment and evaluation (using data from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme) and also monitor the quality of WASH services onsite. We monitor our water consumption using onsite water meters and track water consumption through monthly billing statements. For sites that do not have access to metered water data, we estimate consumption annually as follows: Consumption Withdrawals – Discharge.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Marvell is a fabless semiconductor company, and the majority of water use in our offices and facilities is mostly from human consumption — the drinking water, the food preparation in our cafeterias, the restrooms — as well as in landscape irrigation. We make sure that all our facilities globally (including offices and R&D labs) provide fully-functioning water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services for all employees. We include WASH criteria into our annual water risk assessment and evaluation (using data from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme) and also monitor the quality of WASH services on-site.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

174.78

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Description for ''comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation /- 5% about the same, deviation between /- 5-30% higher /lower; Deviation /- 30% much higher / lower. In FY24 (reporting period), our water withdrawals were about 27% higher as those reported for the previous year. In FY24 (reporting year), about 50% of our facilities had actual water utility data for water withdrawals and water discharge. The reason for water withdrawals increasing is due to an increase in actual water utility data that provided a more accurate measurement of Marvell's water use data (including withdrawals, discharges, and water consumption). In addition, as of end FY24, Marvell's total headcount was about 1000 people less, leading to lower occupancy and onsite water use. We anticipate about the same water withdrawals in the future as we further consolidate facilities, implement more water efficient water fixtures, and adopt a hybrid work model, with fewer employees onsite. Since Marvell is a fabless semiconductor company, primary water use in our offices and facilities is related to human consumption and is relatively minimal — the drinking water, the food preparation in our cafeterias, the restrooms — as well as in landscape irrigation. We also use limited quantities of water for closed-system chiller and process water applications to fulfil cooling needs.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

143.12

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Description for ''comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation /- 5% about the same, deviation between /- 5-30% higher /lower; Deviation /- 30% much higher / lower. In FY24 (reporting period), our water discharge was about 26% higher as that reported for the previous year. Sites with discharge meters report actual water discharge data on a monthly basis. However, most of our site do not have discharge meters, and our water discharge is calculated by subtracting metered/estimated consumption from total withdrawals. Water consumption is measured based on water withdrawals and the U.S Geological Survey Consumptive Water-Use Coefficients (for office space). The reason for higher water discharge in comparison to the previous year is due to an increase in actual water utility data that provided a more accurate measurement of Marvell's water use data (including withdrawals, discharges, and water consumption). We anticipate about the same water discharge in the future as we further consolidate facilities, implement more water efficient water fixtures, and adopt a hybrid work model, with fewer employees onsite. Since Marvell is a fabless semiconductor company, primary water use in our offices and facilities is related to human consumption and is relatively minimal — the drinking water, the food preparation in our cafeterias, the restrooms — as well as in landscape irrigation. We also use limited quantities of water for closed-system chiller and process water applications to fulfil cooling needs.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

31.66

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Description for ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast” thresholds: Deviation /- 5% about the same, deviation between /- 5-30% higher /lower; Deviation /- 30% much higher / lower. In FY24 (reporting year), we had about 31% higher water consumption. In FY24 (reporting year), about 50% of our facilities had actual water utility data for water withdrawals and water discharge. Increase in actual water utility data provides a more accurate measurement of Marvell's water use (including withdrawals, discharges, and water consumption). For most sites, our water consumption was estimated based on actual/estimated water withdrawals and the U.S Geological Survey Consumptive Water-Use Coefficients (for office space). For sites that had discharge meters, water consumption was estimated by subtracting discharge from withdrawal. Despite higher water consumption in FY24, the absolute value is still relatively low, as the primary water use in our offices and facilities is related to human consumption — the drinking water, the food preparation in our cafeterias, the restrooms — as well as in landscape irrigation. We also use limited quantities of water for closed-system chiller and process water applications to fulfil cooling needs. We anticipate about the same water consumption in the future as we consolidate facilities, implement more water efficient water fixtures, and adopt a hybrid work model, with fewer employees onsite. [Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

106

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

60.65

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

In FY 2024 (reporting period), 61% of Marvell's total water withdrawals from all direct operations were sourced from water-stressed areas. For assessing withdrawal from areas of water stress, we annually use the WRI Aqueduct tool and consider all sites with "High" or "Extremely High" baseline water stress risks (3 score). [Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Marvell does not withdraw water from fresh surface water sources, as we source our water through third-party municipal suppliers. We expect future freshwater withdrawal volumes to remain unchanged, as we do not anticipate withdrawing from this source in the future.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Marvell does not withdraw water from brackish surface water or seawater sources, as we source our water through third-party municipal suppliers. We expect future withdrawal volumes from brackish surface water/seawater to remain unchanged, as we do not anticipate withdrawing from this source in the future.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Marvell does not withdraw water from renewable groundwater sources, as we source our water through third-party municipal suppliers. We expect future groundwater withdrawal volumes to remain unchanged, as we do not anticipate withdrawing from this source in the future.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Marvell does not withdraw water from non-renewable groundwater sources, as we source our water through third-party municipal suppliers. We expect future groundwater withdrawal volumes to remain unchanged, as we do not anticipate withdrawing from this source in the future.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Marvell does not use produced or entrained water that is generated in its facilities, as we source our water through third-party municipal suppliers. We expect future produced/entrained withdrawal volumes to remain unchanged, as we do not anticipate withdrawing from this source in the future.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

174.78

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is relevant to Marvell, as we withdraw 100% of our water from third-party municipal sources. These water withdrawals are mostly based on data from water utility bills. In cases where actual data were not available, we used estimations from the Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey based on our facilities' type and square footage. In FY24, our water withdrawals were about 27% higher than those reported for the previous year, due to an increase in the number of actual data available that provided more accurate measurements. In FY24, about 50% of our facilities had actual water utility data that provided a more accurate measurement of Marvell's water use data.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This destination is not relevant to Marvell, as we do not discharge directly to fresh surface water areas. Our water discharges are sent to third-party municipal suppliers. We expect future discharge volumes to fresh surface water to remain unchanged, as we do not anticipate discharging to this source in the future.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This destination is not relevant to Marvell, as we do not discharge directly to brackish water or seawater areas. Our water discharges are sent to third-party suppliers. We expect future discharge volumes to brackish water or seawater to remain unchanged, as we do not anticipate discharging to this source in the future.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This destination is not relevant to Marvell, as we do not discharge directly to groundwater areas. Our water discharges are sent to third-party suppliers. We expect future discharge volumes to groundwater to remain unchanged, as we do not anticipate discharging to this source in the future.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

143.12

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This source is relevant to Marvell, as we discharge 100% of our water to third-party destinations. These water discharges are mostly estimated by subtracting consumption from total withdrawals. In FY24, our water discharges were about 26% higher than those reported in the previous year. The reason for higher water discharges than in the previous year was due to an increase in actual water utility data that provided a more accurate measurement of Marvell's water use data. In FY23, about 50% of our facilities had actual water utility data for water withdrawals and water discharge.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

In FY 2023, Marvell supplemented its annual Enterprise Risk Management process with TCFD-aligned assessment of climate risks and opportunities that also included -related water risks, such as drought and flooding. The assessment aimed to evaluate these risks and opportunities and enhance our adaptive capacity and business strategy. To examine potential physical risks, including water stress and flooding, we conducted a climate scenario analysis using the Shared

Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) scenarios across the 2030 and 2050 timeframes which leverage IPCC's AR6 (Sixth Assessment Report) climate models. Due to the long-time horizons (2030 and 2050) of our climate scenario analysis, the potential risks considered are not financial forecasts, but broad conceptualizations of possible business and financial impact pathways. Additionally, our physical risk assessment did not consider any efforts around potential enhancement of our own adaptive capacity and ability to respond to future impacts of climate change. We also included water in our materiality assessment. In FY24, we conducted a double materiality assessment to identify and evaluate key sustainability topics for Marvell. In the assessment process, we collected new data by engaging key stakeholders via interviews, surveys and industry and market research, to better understand where Marvell has significant risks, impacts and opportunities. The materiality assessment results did not identify water use in our direct operations as high risk/opportunity to Marvell due to a relatively small water footprint, since water is primarily used for sanitation, drinking water, cooking, and irrigation.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

In FY 2023, Marvell supplemented its annual Enterprise Risk Management process with TCFD-aligned assessment of climate risks and opportunities that also included water, such as drought and flooding. The assessment aimed to evaluate these risks and opportunities and identify ways to enhance our organizational adaptive capacity and inform our business strategy. To examine potential physical risks, including water stress and flooding, we conducted climate scenario analysis using the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) scenarios across the 2030 and 2050 timeframes which leverage IPCC's AR6 (Sixth Assessment Report) climate models. Due to the long-time horizons (2030 and 2050) of our climate scenario analysis, the potential risks considered in our assessment are not financial forecasts, but broad conceptualizations of possible business and financial impact pathways. Additionally, our physical risk assessment did not consider any efforts around potential enhancement of our suppliers' adaptive capacity and ability to respond to future impacts of climate change. We also included water in our materiality assessment procedures. In FY24, we conducted a double materiality assessment to identify and evaluate key sustainability topics for Marvell. In the assessment process, we collected new data by engaging key stakeholders via interviews, surveys and industry and market research, to better understand where Marvell has significant risks, impacts and opportunities. The materiality assessment results identified water use in our supplier operations as medium risk/opportunity to Marvell, and in FY25, we plan to conduct a more in-depth quantitative risk assessment and quantify our exposure to potential climate and water risks in the supply chain. [Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

5507700000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

31512186.75

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We expect our water withdrawal efficiency (withdrawals in megaliters per revenue in USD) to increase in the future. We expect our absolute water withdrawals to remain about the same as we consolidate facilities, implement more water efficient water fixtures, and adopt a hybrid work model, with fewer employees onsite, whereas our revenue is projected to increase as we grow our business.
[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.5) Comment

In FY24, we conducted a cradle-to-gate LCA on a key product family, calculating blue water consumption (BWC) from our suppliers' manufacturing operations. This covered processes in water fabrication, assembly, testing, and upstream transportation. BWC was mainly driven by manufacturing, including on-site water use from chillers and purification, and indirect water use for energy generation. The rest came from materials extraction, processing, and supply. Since water use in semiconductor manufacturing is product- and technology-specific, estimating water intensity requires LCAs for multiple products, considering factors like size, yield, water use, and recycling. We are exploring ways to scale LCAs for carbon and water insights.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**RoHS, REACH, EU Substances of Concern In articles as such or in complex objects (Products) (SCIP), State of California Proposition 65, U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), International Electrochemical Commission (IEC) standard 61249-2-21)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ 21-40

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

The semiconductor industry uses a number of materials for their electrical properties, including mercury, lead, cadmium and hexavalent chromium. These materials are heavily regulated, particularly since they are known to have an adverse impact on human health and the environment. The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) maintains a global database of substances of concern. We use this to coordinate our reporting on the material composition of our products throughout our industry and supply chain. We work with our suppliers to collect and confirm the information they provide on the IEC 62474 declarable substances list during product development and Manufacturing. Our products comply with a wide range of regulations, including: Pollution Caused by Electronic Information Products (China RoHS), European Union (UN) Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), EU Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), EU Directive on the Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS), EU Substances of Concern In articles as such or in complex

objects (Products) (SCIP), State of California Proposition 65, U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), International Electrochemical Commission (IEC) standard 61249-2-21.
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:
☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

Since Marvell's products contain embedded water, we set a goal to conduct LCAs on key product families to better understand water-related impacts. In FY24, we conducted a cradle-to-gate LCA on one key product family, calculating GHG emissions, non-renewable energy use, and blue water consumption (BWC) linked to our suppliers' manufacturing. This included wafer fabrication, assembly, testing, and upstream transportation. We found that product-level BWC was mainly driven by manufacturing, which involved both direct water use and indirect water for energy. The remaining BWC was tied to materials extraction and processing. Going forward, we are exploring ways to scale up LCAs to gain deeper insights into embedded carbon and water in our portfolio.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☑ We are planning to introduce a target within the next two years

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

Although Marvell's most significant environmental impacts occur in our supply chain, we recognize that we have an important opportunity to contribute to positive solutions by managing the water-related impacts of our own facilities. We have measures in place at our owned facilities to improve water use efficiency, such as utilizing recycled water in landscaping and installing low-flow faucets and toilets at our Santa Clara offices. Over the next year, we will be working to gather more data on supplier water management practices and identify areas for improvement and water reduction and management opportunities.
[Fixed row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Marvell is a fabless semiconductor company, meaning it designs and sells hardware components but outsources the actual manufacturing to specialized fabrication plants. As a result, Marvell does not operate any manufacturing facilities that could be associated with significant land use. In our direct operations (including offices, data centers and engineering labs), we are not major land owners, as most of our sites are leased and we typically occupy a portion of a building.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Marvell is a fabless semiconductor company, meaning it designs and sells hardware components but outsources the actual manufacturing to specialized fabrication plants. As a result, Marvell does not operate any manufacturing facilities that could be associated with significant land use. In our direct operations (including offices, data centers and engineering labs), we are not major land owners, as most of our sites are leased and we typically occupy a portion of a building.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Marvell is a fabless semiconductor company, meaning it designs and sells hardware components but outsources the actual manufacturing to specialized fabrication plants. As a result, Marvell does not operate any manufacturing facilities that could be associated with significant land use. In our direct operations (including offices, data centers and engineering labs), we are not major land owners, as most of our sites are leased and we typically occupy a portion of a building.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Marvell is a fabless semiconductor company, meaning it designs and sells hardware components but outsources the actual manufacturing to specialized fabrication plants. As a result, Marvell does not operate any manufacturing facilities that could be associated with significant land use. In our direct operations (including offices, data centers and engineering labs), we are not major land owners, as most of our sites are leased and we typically occupy a portion of a building.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Marvell is a fabless semiconductor company, meaning it designs and sells hardware components but outsources the actual manufacturing to specialized fabrication plants. As a result, Marvell does not operate any manufacturing facilities that could be associated with significant land use. In our direct operations (including offices, data centers and engineering labs), we are not major land owners, as most of our sites are leased and we typically occupy a portion of a building.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Marvell is a fabless semiconductor company, meaning it designs and sells hardware components but outsources the actual manufacturing to specialized fabrication plants. As a result, Marvell does not operate any manufacturing facilities that could be associated with significant land use. In our direct operations (including offices, data centers and engineering labs), we are not major land owners, as most of our sites are leased and we typically occupy a portion of a building.
[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

We started third-party verification of our GHG emissions in FY23 and continued conducting it in FY24 (reporting period). Now, that we refreshed our materiality assessment and started the process of updating our long-term strategic sustainability goals, we plan to roll out our third-party verification to other environmental metrics beyond GHG emissions (e.g., water and waste verification and potentially verifying other sustainability data).
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Operations Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ No