EQS GROUP

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REPORT 2024

Corporate Carbon Footprint
ISO 14064-1 and Greenhouse Gas Protocol
Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard

Content

1. Introduction

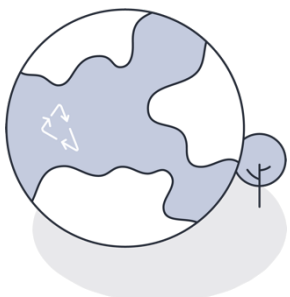
2024 marks the fourth year EQS Group has reported its greenhouse gas emissions. This annual reporting not only keeps stakeholders informed of greenhouse gas emissions but also reinforces our dedication to sustainability, aligning with the Company's sustainability strategy and resource-efficient operations. This Report provides a foundation for future measurement, monitoring, and management of EQS Group's environmental performance.

This voluntary Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Report offers a comprehensive overview of EQS Group GmbH's emissions and details the verification process for the company's GHG inventory. Throughout the Report, EQS Group is referred to as "EQS Group" or "the Company."

This Report presents the inventory of greenhouse gases and associated emissions for the 2024 reporting year. The reporting year for EQS Group GmbH aligns with the calendar year.

The greenhouse gases covered by the company's GHG inventory and this Report are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3). The GHG emissions report has been structured in accordance with the requirements set out in ISO 14064-1:2018, "Greenhouse gases - Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organizational level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals", and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, "A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard". The Report includes all the required information, excluding aspects that the Standards do not classify as mandatory and that have been deemed irrelevant based on the principle of relevance. We have chosen the operational control approach as the boundary and 2022 as the base year for the corporate carbon calculation. The Report encompasses all subsidiaries of EQS Group.

This Report is subject to verification by TÜV SÜD with a reasonable level of assurance. The GHG inventory and this Report have been prepared under the responsibility of Gabriela Carrasco Puga, Specialist for Environment & Emissions at EQS Group.

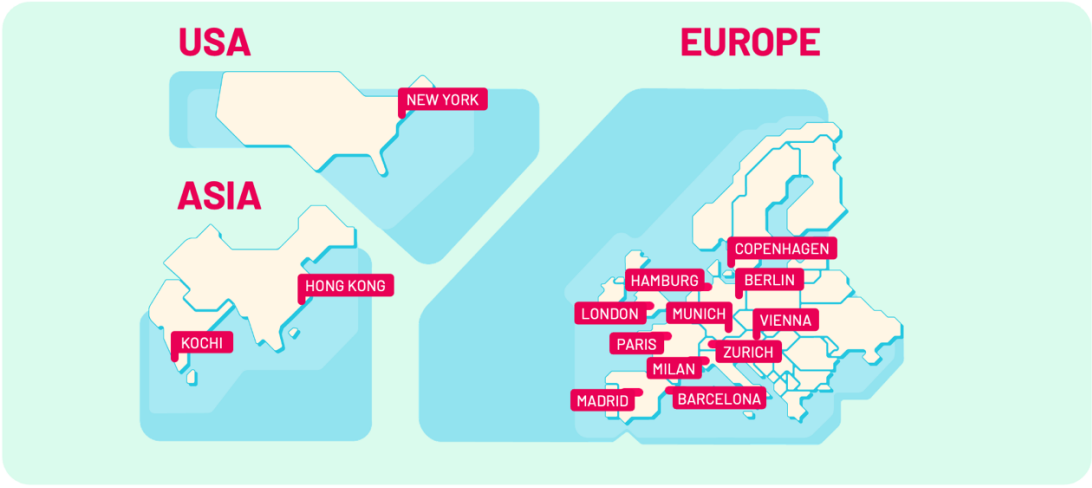


1.1. Organization Description

EQS Group is a leading international cloud software provider in the areas of corporate compliance, investor relations and ESG.

Thousands of companies across the world use EQS Group's products to build trust by reliably and securely meeting complex regulatory requirements, minimizing risks and transparently reporting on business performance and its impact on society and the environment. EQS Group's products are bundled in the cloud-based software EQS COCKPIT. This allows compliance processes in the areas of whistleblower protection and case handling, policy management and approval processes to be managed just as professionally as business partners, insider lists and reporting obligations.

Listed companies also benefit from a global newswire, investor targeting and contact management, as well as IR websites, digital reports and webcasts for efficient and secure investor communication. In addition, EQS Group provides software for the fulfillment of human rights due diligence obligations along corporate supply chains, ensure compliance with data privacy regulations like GDPR and EU AI Act, and support efficient ESG management and compliant sustainability reporting.



EQS globally

EQS Group was founded in Munich in 2000. Today, the Company employs around 600 professionals and is represented in the world's most important financial centers. As of December 31, 2024, EQS Group operates through 13 entities, in 17 cities and 17 offices, including locations in the world' s leading financial capitals. The company is present in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Hong Kong and the USA. Development and support are based at the head office in Munich, Kochi (India), Barcelona (Spain) and Berlin (Germany).

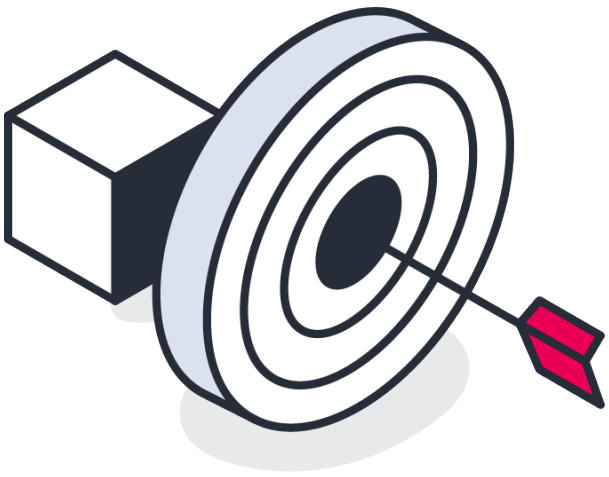
On February 2024, Thoma Bravo, through the Pineapple German Bidco GmbH, completed a public takeover of EQS Group following an investor agreement signed at the end of 2023. In July 2024, EQS Group acquired the French company Data Legal Drive, a key player in the GDPR and anti-corruption

compliance software market. As a result of the acquisition, EQS Group's Paris location was relocated to Data Legal Drive's Paris office, and a new development office was established in Boulogne-Sur-Mer. In October 2024, the group legal entity changed from EQS Group AG to EQS Group GmbH. In December 2024, EQS Group acquired Daato Technologies, a Berlin-based SaaS company specializing in ESG management and reporting solutions. Around the same time, the compliance and ethics business from OneTrust, including Convercent by OneTrust, was also acquired. These acquisitions expanded the Company's global footprint and significantly strengthened its presence in the U.S. market.

1.2. Inventory Objectives

The EQS Group greenhouse gas inventory and reporting aims to:

- Accurately, consistently and transparently track greenhouse gas emissions produced by EQS Group to understand the company's environmental impact
- Communicate GHG emissions information in a transparent and verified manner,
- Identify cost-effective reduction opportunities and voluntary action options, including science-based emission reduction targets,
- Voluntarily participate in greenhouse gas reduction programs and certifications.



2. Organizational boundaries

EQS Group has adopted the operational control approach to define its organizational and operational boundaries, in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018. This approach enables the company to identify effective measures for reducing emissions.

EQS Group has included all emission sources from its operations and those of its subsidiaries in its emissions inventory. All the EQS offices active during the reporting year 2024 are included in this Report.

Given the Company's business model, EQS Group entities manage office spaces only. Some of these offices are fully operated by EQS Group, where utilities are billed and sub metered directly to an EQS Group entity. In most cases, however, part or all utilities are included in the rent and managed by the landlords. This distinction means that the emissions produced by these offices are classified in the different ISO emission categories and emission Scopes under the operational control approach, outlined in Section 3

The following table "EQS Group Locations Overview" lists active entities and locations in the reporting period and in the base year. When an office has not been operational for the entire year in 2024, its emissions are included on a pro-rata basis. All offices contribute to the data collection efforts. For the entities acquired in 2024, particularly Daato and the compliance and ethics business from OneTrust, data was collected through questionnaires, and estimations were used where information was unavailable.

EQS Group Locations Overview

Entity Country	Location	Office	Office type	Office Operation Period	Operational Control
EQS Group GmbH *Germany*	Munich	Munich - K47	●●	Since 01.04.15	✓
	Hamburg	Hamburg	●	Since 01.04.20	✓
	Bückeburg	Bückeburg	●	Since 01.01.21	✓
	Berlin	Berlin	●●	01.07.21 – 31.05.24	✓
	*Bonn**	*Bonn**	●	*01.03.21 – 28.02.23*	✗
Daato Technologies GmbH *Germany*	Berlin	Berlin-Daato02	●●	Since 01.04.24	✗
		Berlin-Daato01	●●	*03.10.22 – 31.03.24*	✗
EQS Group AG *Switzerland*	Zurich	Zurich - HQ	●	Since 01.07.23	✗
		*Zurich – H11**	●	*01.10.18 – 17.07.23*	•••

Levels of Operational Control ✓ *total* ••• *partial* ✗ *None*

Office type ● *Sales* ● *Technology development*

** Inactive entities, locations and offices that are relevant for the base year 2022.*

EQS Group Locations Overview [... continuation]

Entity Country	Location	Office	Office type	Operation Period	Operational Control
EQS Group A/S *Denmark*	Copenhagen	Copenhagen - FR	●	Since 01.10.24	×
		Copenhagen - BE	●	01.01.21 – 30.09.24	···
	*Holsterbro**	*Holsterbro**	●	*01.08.16 – 30.09.22*	×
	*Struer**	*Struer**	●	*01.08.22 - 31.08.22*	✓
EQS Group Regtech SLU *Spain*	Barcelona	Barcelona - MD	●	Since 01.02.23	✓
		*Barcelona – SM**	●	*01.01.22 – 31.01.23*	×
	Madrid	Madrid - Sp	●	Since 01.03.24	×
		Madrid – V31	●	14.07.21 – 29.04.24	✓
EQS Group SRL *Italy*	Milan	Milan	●	Since 01.05.21	×
EQS Group SAS *France*	Paris	Paris - Sp	●	01.03.24 – 28.02.25	×
		Paris – T3	●	01.03.18 – 29.03.24	✓
Data Legal Drive SAS *France*	Paris	Paris - DLD	●●	Since 01.09.22	×
		*Paris – HV**	●	*01.01.22 – 31.08.22*	×
	Boulogne sur Mer	Boulogne	●	Since 01.01.23	×
EQS Group GmbH *Austria*	Vienna	Vienna	●	Since 01.06.21	×
EQS Group Ltd. *United Kingdom*	London	London - Sp	●	Since 01.03.24	×
		London – WC	●	01.03.23 -29.02.24	×
		*London – CS**	●	*01.01.19 – 28.02.23*	···
EQS Group Inc. *USA*	New York	NY - IN	●	Since 01.11.22	×
		*NY – W22**	●	*01.09.18 – 31.10.22*	✓
EQS WebTechnologies Pvt. Ltd. *India*	Kochi	Kochi	●	Since 15.06.16	×
EQS Asia Ltd. *East Asia*	Hong Kong	Hong Kong - IWG	●	Since 15.02.24	×
		Hong Kong - ACB	●	19.01.12 – 14.02.24	···
	Shenzen	Shenzen	●	Since 14.02.11	×
*EquityStory RS, LLC.** *Russia*	*Moscow**	*Moscow**	●	*01.12.16 – 30.06.23*	×
*EQS Group doo** *Serbia*	*Belgrade**	*Belgrade**	●	*15.11.21 – 06.06.23*	···

Levels of Operational Control ✓ *total* ··· *partial* × *None*

Office type ● *Sales* ● *Technology development*

** Inactive entities, locations and offices that are relevant for the base year 2022.*

3. Reporting boundaries

In this fourth reporting period, the boundary definition was reassessed. The goal was to clarify the scope of the GHG inventory and gain a deeper understanding of the Company's influence over its emissions, enabling the setting of science-based reduction targets.

In this Report, EQS Group reports both direct emissions from sources that it owns or controls, as well as indirect emissions, in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard.

The calculation of greenhouse gas emissions includes all greenhouse gases (GHGs) defined by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol:

Kyoto Protocol Gas	
Carbon dioxide	CO_2
Methane	CH_4
Nitrous oxide	N_2O
Hydrofluorocarbons	HFCs
Perfluorocarbons	PFCs
Sulfur hexafluoride	SF_6
Nitrogen trifluoride	NF_3

GHG emissions are reported in accordance with the categories outlined in ISO 14064-1:2018 and the three Scopes of the GHG Protocol. An overview of inclusions and exclusions within the reporting boundary can be found in the table titled "Category and Scope inclusions and exclusions". The GHG Protocol divides Scope 3 emissions into 15 different categories across the Company's value chain, corresponding to Categories 3 to 6 in ISO 14064. EQS Group has reported the Scope 3 emission categories that are relevant to the Company.

Business activities were thoroughly mapped to assess the relevance of each classification for EQS Group. The reporting principles and the criteria for identifying relevant Scope 3 activities from the Greenhous Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011) were applied in analyzing mapped activities. These criteria include Size, Influence, Risk, Stakeholders, Outsourcing and Sector Guidance. The Company is committed to continuously improving the consistency and accuracy of its Scope 3 emissions reporting (Categories 3 to 6), depending on the availability of reliable and transparent data. In the reporting year, EQS Group has for the first time included the following in its reporting boundaries: Scope 3 – Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2), Scope 3 – Category 5: Waste generated in operations, and Scope 3 – Category 8: Upstream leased assets.

Similarly, the reporting boundary analysis determined that EQS Group reports on two optional subcategories. For 2024 EQS has decided to report on Scope 3 - Category 6: Business travel and hotel

stays, as this was deemed relevant for stakeholders and within the company's level of influence. The second optional subcategory reported on is Scope 3 - Category 7: Employee Commuting, Teleworking, due to the observed trade-off between reduced office space and the increase in employees working from home. Nevertheless, these categories are not aggregated into total Scope 3 emissions, to simplify the use of this inventory in the setting of Net-Zero Targets aligned with the Science-based Targets initiative Corporate Net-Zero Standard (v1.2, 2024).

Category and Scope inclusion and exclusions

ISO Categories	Inclusion	GHG Protocol Scopes	Inclusion
Category 1: Direct GHG Emissions	✓	Scope 1: Direct GHG Emissions	✓
Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy	✓	Scope 2: Electricity indirect GHG emissions	✓
Category 3: Indirect GHG emissions from transportation	✓	Scope 3 - category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	✗
		Scope 3 - category 6: Business travel	✓
		Scope 3 - category 7: Employee commuting	✓
		Scope 3 - category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	✗
Category 4: Indirect GHG emissions from products used by an organization	✓	Scope 3 – category 1: Purchased goods and services	✓
		Scope 3 – category 2: Capital goods	✓
		Scope 3 – category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	✓
		Scope 3 – category 5: Waste generated in operations	✓
		Scope 3 – category 8: Upstream leased assets	✓
Category 5: Indirect GHG emissions associated with the use of products from the organization	✗	Scope 3 – category 10: Processing of sold products	✗
		Scope 3 – category 11: Use of sold products	✗
		Scope 3 – category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	✗
		Scope 3 – category 13: Downstream leased assets	✗
Category 6: Indirect GHG emissions from other sources	✗	Scope 3 – category 14: Franchises	✗
		Scope 3 – category 15: Investments	✗

Exclusions were primarily based on the lack of relevance to EQS Group operations. The only exception is Scope 3 – category 11: Use of sold products. While potentially relevant for software products, there is no reliable method to estimate the emissions associated with this category in the literature, which would violate the reporting principles of Accuracy and Consistency. EQS plans to report on this category in the future once a reliable methodology is developed.

3.1. Direct and indirect emission sources identified

GHG direct emission sources - ISO Category 1 and Scope 1

	Activity	Generated GHG	Details
1.1	Stationary combustion	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Combustion of heaters operated by the company.
1.2	Mobile combustion	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Fuel consumed by internal combustion vehicles owned or operated by the company.
1.3	Fugitive emissions	PFCs, HFCs	Emissions from leaks in air conditioning equipment owned or operated by the company.

GHG indirect emission sources - ISO Category 2 and Scope 2

	Activity	Generated GHG	Details
2.1	Office electricity	CO_2e	Electricity billed and sub-metered to the company.
2.2	Office heating	CO_2e	Heating billed and sub-metered to the company separate from electricity.
2.3	Office cooling	CO_2e	Cooling billed and sub-metered to the company separat from electricity.
2.4	Travel electricity	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Electricity used by electric vehicles operated or owned by the company.

GHG indirect emission sources – ISO Categories 3 and 4, and Scope 3

	Scope 3 category	Activity	Generated GHG	Details
ISO Category 3				
3.1	6	Business travel	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Air, rail, bus, taxi and car travel. Hotel night stay.
3.2	7	Employee commuting	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Company employees commuting by car and public transport.
3.3	7	Work from home (WFH)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Differential energy consumption of WFH days.
ISO Category 4				
4.1	1	Purchased goods and services	CO_2e	Emissions from outsourced data center services.
4.2	2	Capital goods	CO_2e	Goods purchased, mainly IT hardware
4.3	3	Energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	CO_2e	Upstream emissions and Transmission and Distribution (T&D) emissions of electricity billed and sub-metered to the company.
4.4	5	Waste generated in operations	CO_2e	Solid waste processing and transport from all company offices.
4.5	8	Upstream leased assets	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, PFCs, HFCs	Energy use emissions and fugitive emissions from company offices not operated by EQS Group.

4. Inventory

The preparation of the EQS Group emissions inventory follows a comprehensive methodology that combines data collection with the application of verified emission factors. This systematic approach ensures accurate quantification of greenhouse gas emissions, reflecting the Company's commitment to transparency and sustainability in its 2024 environmental reporting.

4.1. General methodology and reporting period

Base Year

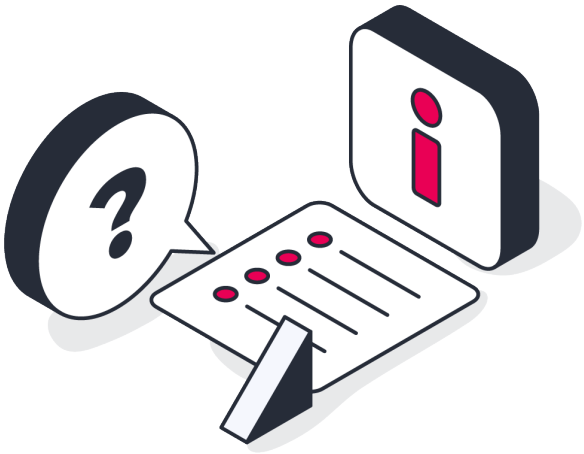
In 2024, EQS Group redefined its base year as 2022. This reporting year has been selected as fixed base year, being a representative year of the company's current and future operations. It covers the period from January 1st, 2022, to December 31st, 2022.

Previously, the base year was 2020. However, following an analysis of emission trends since this year, it became clear that the variations in activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic made 2020 unrepresentative for assessing the company's lever over its GHG emissions.

In conjunction with the new base year definition, the Company has implemented a base year recalculation policy. This policy establishes a 5% threshold for recalculation in cases of structural changes, adjustments to the calculation methodology and the discovery of significant errors.

Reporting period

This Report covers EQS Group's GHG emissions for the reporting year 2024. The reporting year covers the calendar year from January 1st, 2024, to December 31st, 2024.



General methodology

The quantification of greenhouse gas emissions involves collecting activity data and applying documented emission factors (EF).

The company's sustainability team, based in Munich, centrally collects and stores environmental data. The team aims to collect the highest-quality data available to ensure the most accurate emissions accounting. Due to the nature of office operations, direct greenhouse gas measurements are not available. Instead, activity data is collected from the Group's accounting systems or provided by office management contacts, prioritizing consumption data over spend values and estimations. Additionally, supplier sustainability data is collected annually using questionnaires and by reviewing their sustainability reports. For companies acquired in December 2024, a tailored questionnaire was used to create accurate emissions estimates.

The GHG quantification is based on computational methods. The approach varies depending on the type of emission source:

- Emission sources where a chemical conversion process takes place and indirect emissions from electricity consumption:

$$\mathrm{CO_2\ emissions\ [kg\ CO_2]} = \mathrm{Activity\ Data} \times \mathrm{Emission\ Factor}\ [\frac{\mathrm{kg\ CO_2}}{\mathrm{Activity\ Unit}}]$$

- If greenhouse gases other than CO_2 are produced, conversion into CO_2-equivalent (CO_2e):

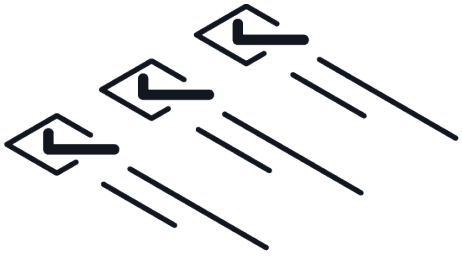
$$\mathrm{CO_2\ emissions\ [kg\ CO_2e]} = \mathrm{Activity\ Data} \times \mathrm{Gas\ specific\ Emission\ Factor}\ [\frac{\mathrm{kg\ CO_2e}}{\mathrm{Activity\ Unit}}]$$

  or when a mass of gas is available

$$\mathrm{CO_2\ emissions\ [kg\ CO_2e]} = \mathrm{Gas\ mass\ [kg]} \times \mathrm{Global\ Warming\ Potential}$$

- In the case of capital goods, where producers have disclosed the carbon footprint per unit in CO_2e, the calculation is as follows:

$$\mathrm{CO_2\ \ emissions\ [kg\ CO_2e]} = \mathrm{Units} \times \mathrm{Emission\ per\ unit\ [kg\ CO_2e]}$$



The emission factor databases used in the current Corporate Carbon Footprint report provide emission factors (EF) expressed in CO_2e per unit of activity data. These gas-specific emission factors are calculated using the 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP-100) values published in the IPCC Assessment Reports. Details on which assessment report is used in each database can be found in the table titled "Emission factor databases used in GHG Report 2024".

Emission factor databases used in GHG Report 2024

Emission Database	Reference	GWP-100 used	Activity
DEFRA 2024	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero – DEFRA (2024). Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2024.	IPCC AR5	1.1 - Stationary combustion 1.2 – Mobile combustion 1.3 - Fugitive emissions 2.2 – Office heating 2.4 - Electricity travel 3.1 - Business travel 3.2 – Commuting 4.3 – Energy related activities 4.4 - Waste 4.5 – Upstream leased assets
Electricity Maps 2025	Electricity Maps (2025) Data Portal, Granular electricity data for scope 2 carbon accounting. Version January 27th, 2025. Open Database License (ODbL)	IPCC AR5	2.1 - Office electricity 2.3 - Office cooling 3.3 – Work-from-home 4.3 – Energy related activities 4.5 – Upstream leased assets
PCAF 2023	PCAF (2024) PCAF European Building Emission Factor Database. September 2023	IPCC AR5	4.5 – Upstream leased assets
UBA 2024	Umweltbundesamt (2020) ProBas: Process-oriented Basic Data for Environmental Management Systems	IPCC AR4	2.2 – Office heating 4.5 – Upstream leased assets
India GHG Program 2015	India GHG Program (2015) India Specific Rail Transport Emission Factors for Passenger Travel and Material Transport.	-	3.1 - Business travel
EPA 2024	EPA (2024) Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories.	IPCC AR5	3.1 - Business travel

Changes in the quantification approaches in the current inventory

During 2024, all calculation methodologies were analyzed for improvement. While the most significant changes were related to boundary definitions, these adjustments also led to updates in quantification approaches and emission factors.

This inventory for the first time presents a parallel calculation with the market-based approach and location based-approach, allowing the company to quantify the benefits of green electricity procurement.

The more accurate classification of the operational control EQS Group exercises over office utilities eliminated the need for most of the consumption estimations in ISO Categories 1 and 2. As a result, all calculations in these categories were based directly on billed consumption values. However, estimations remained necessary for consumption and emissions from most non-operated offices, classified under Category 4 – Upstream leased assets. In previous inventories, a global energy intensity factor was applied, but for the 2024 inventory, country-specific energy intensity factors were used, primarily sourced from the PCAF European building Emission Factor Database (2023). Additionally, emission factors from the IEA were replaced with those from Electricity Maps and DEFRA.

Methodological improvements were also implemented for specific categories:

- For 4.1 Purchased goods and services, calculations now account for both the energy used in the data center facility operations and the service operations.
- For both 3.1 Business travel and 4.2 Capital goods, data collection methodology was refined, improving the quality and completeness of the data collected and thus reducing the overall uncertainty of these categories.

Furthermore, the inclusion of Work-from-home and waste necessitated the adoption of new estimation approaches.

4.2. Activity data, emission factors and methodology per emission type

The methodologies used in EQS Group's GHG inventory are based on Greenhouse Protocol suggested methodologies and those from available literature. Primary data has been prioritized wherever possible, with estimations employed only to fill information gaps in the data collection, particularly in Scope 3 activities.

Calculation methodology for GHG direct emission sources – ISO Category 1 and Scope 1

	Emission Type	Activity Data	Emission Factors	Methodology	Methodology Details
1.1	Stationary combustion	Energy consumption [*kWh*]	DEFRA 2024	Office area × energy intensity quantitative estimate × EF	Energy consumption (kWh) multiplied by emission factors (DEFRA 2024)
1.2	Mobile Combustion	Distance traveled [*km*]	DEFRA 2024	Distance-based: Distance × EF	Kilometers traveled multiplied by emission factor (DEFRA 2024)
1.3	Fugitive emissions	Refrigerant annual loss [*kg*]	DEFRA 2024	Refrigerant capacity × annual refrigerant losses due to operation (in %) × proportion of the equipment used × GWP-100 of refrigerant	Refrigerant losses due to operation multiplied by the greenhouse gas potential of the refrigerant

Calculation methodology for GHG indirect emission sources – ISO Category 2 and Scope 2

	Emission Type	Activity Data	Emission Factors	Methodology	Methodology Details
2.1	Office electricity	Power consumption [*kWh*]	Electricity Maps 2025 UBA 2024 or service provider-specific EF or service provider-specific information on the use of renewable energies	Marked-based method: Existing billing data [*kWh*] × EF from energy provider Location-based method: Existing billing data [*kWh*] × EF	Electricity/energy consumption [*kWh*] multiplied by emission factors (Electricity Maps 2025, UBA 2024). Renewable electricity is set to zero emissions. Biogenic fuels declared by the energy providers are accounted separately. When billing information is not available, Consumption is estimated using and intensity factor (ENTRANZE Project 2013)
2.2	Office heating	Power consumption [*kWh*]			
2.3	Office cooling	Power consumption [*kWh*]			
2.4	Travel electricity	Distance traveled [*km*]	DEFRA 2024	Distance-based method: Distance × EF	Kilometers traveled multiplied by emission factor (DEFRA 2024)

Calculation methodology for GHG indirect emission sources – ISO Categories 3, Scope 3

	Emission Type	Activity Data	Emission Factors	Methodology	Methodology Details
3.1	Business travel	Distance traveled [*km*]: Travel data from company Extrapolation for individual locations	DEFRA 2024 EPA 2024 India GHG Program 2015	Distance-based or provider-specific method: Distance × EF Spend-based method: Spend € × taxi rate × EF	Kilometers traveled multiplied by emission factor (DEFRA. 2024, India GHG Program. 2015). When distance is not available for taxi trips, the spend value was transformed to distance using location-based taxi rates (Numbeo, 2024). Air travel distances taken from AirMilesCalculator.com and land travel distance using Google Maps road distance. For train trips, the calculation of the railway provider (Deutsche Bahn AG) or for European connections of the provider ecopassenger.org has been adopted (in CO_2e).
3.2	Employee Commuting	Distance traveled per mode of transport [*km*]: Employee survey data Public statistics	DEFRA 2024	Distance-based method: Distance × EF (transportation-specific)	Kilometers traveled multiplied by emission factor (DEFRA 2024) The distance traveled calculated using the average annual distance traveled by the employees preferring each mode of transport. Data gathered using a survey and when not representative of a location using publicly available statistics. (Numbeo, 2024)
3.3	Work-from-home (OPTIONAL)	Power consumption [*kWh*]	Electricity Maps 2025 UBA 2024	Location-based method: Energy intensity quantitative estimate × Annual work from home FTE × EF	Electricity/energy consumption [*kWh*] multiplied by estimated work from home FTE per country x emission factors. Data gathered using a survey and external references for homes energy intensity.

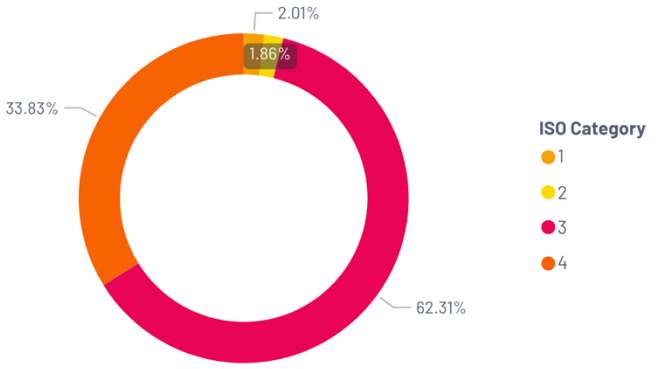
Calculation methodology for GHG indirect emission sources – ISO Categories 4, Scope 3

	Emission Type	Activity Data	Emission Factors	Methodology	Methodology Details
4.1	Services purchased: Use of data centers	Direct emission estimation [$t\ CO_2e$]	Service provider-specific information on the use of renewable energies	Spend-based problem specific method: Spend € × custom EF	Annual spend is multiplied by a custom-made emission factor. Reported 100% renewable electricity or climate neutrality is set to zero emissions.
4.2	Capital goods	Product units per category	Product Group-specific	Product Group-specific method: Product units × EF	Emission-related product life-cycle assessments (LCA) disclose by producers. For laptop and desktop computers ancillary equipment was estimated, by adding an extra 20% of emissions per equipment unit.
4.3	Energy-related activities	Power consumption [kWh]	Electricity Maps 2025 DEFRA 2024	Location-based method: Office area × energy intensity quantitative estimate × EF	Electricity [kWh] multiplied by emission factors (Electricity Maps 2025 and DEFRA, 2024).
4.4	Waste generated in operations	Waste weight [t] Water volume [m^3]	DEFRA 2024	Weight or Volume × EF	Waste category quantity multiplied by emission factor (DEFRA, 2024)
4.5	Upstream leased assets	Power consumption [kWh] Refrigerant annual loss [kg]	PCAF 2023 Electricity Maps 2025 UBA 2024 or service provider-specific EF or service provider-specific information on the use of renewable energies	*For Energy:* Marked-based method: Existing billing data [kWh] × Allocation factor × EF from energy provider Location-based method: Existing billing data [kWh] × Allocation factor × EF from energy provider Or when metering is not available Office area × energy intensity quantitative estimate × EF *For Fugitive Emissions:* Refrigerant capacity × annual refrigerant losses due to operation (in %) × proportion of the equipment used × GWP-100 of refrigerant	*For Energy:* Electricity/energy consumption [kWh] multiplied by emission factors (PCAF,2023; Electricity Maps 2025). Reported 100% renewable electricity or climate neutrality is set to zero emissions. Use of estimates of energy intensity where insufficient data is available (PCAF, 2023 and ENTRANZE, 2013) *For Fugitive Emissions:* Refrigerant losses due to operation multiplied by the greenhouse gas potential of the refrigerant When equipment data details are not available. Estimation by area.

4.3. GHG emissions balance

EQS Group' Corporate Carbon Footprint 2024 is of 744 metric tons of CO_2e (market-based), with approximately 4% of the emissions coming from Category 1 - Scope 1 and Category 2 – Scope 2, and all the rest from indirect value chain emissions.

Emissions from indirect sources were 715 metric tons of CO_2e (market-based) in 2024.



Proportion of Emissions by ISO 14064-1:2018 Categories (Market-based)

Consolidated balance of GHG emissions by Category and Scope

	Methodology	2022* Base year t CO_2e	2023* Reporting year t CO_2e	2024 Reporting year t CO_2e
ISO Category 1 and Scope 1	Initial inventory	*143.95*	*99.89*	-
	Current inventory	13.96	15.40	14.93
ISO Category 2 and Scope 2	Initial inventory	*276.80*	*249.59*	-
	Current inventory *market-based*	34.57	35.50	13.84
	Current inventory *location-based*	96.96	77.49	49.59
ISO Category 3 and Scope 3	Initial inventory	*177.30*	*276.98*	-
	Current inventory	148.24	296.42	463.70
ISO Category 4 and Scope 3	Initial inventory	*115.43*	*107.77*	-
	Current inventory *market-based*	333.43	335.76	251.74
	Current inventory *location-based*	416.01	403.94	308.90
Total GHG emissions	Initial inventory	*713.49*	*734.64*	-
	Current inventory *market-based*	**530.20**	**683.08**	**744.20**
	Current inventory *location-based*	675.17	793.25	837.12
Optional Categories	Current inventory	196.75	200.86	289.27

**Inventories for the years 2022 and 2023 have only been externally verified under the "Initial inventory" methodology.*

Consolidated balance of GHG emissions by reported gases.

		CO_2 *t CO_2e*	CH_4 *t CO_2e*	N_2O *t CO_2e*	NF_3 *t CO_2e*	SF_6 *t CO_2e*	HFCs *t CO_2e*	PCFs *t CO_2e*	CO_2e *t CO_2e*	**Total emissions** *t CO_2e*
ISO Category 1 and Scope 1		14.86	0.03	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	14.93
ISO Category 2 and Scope 2	*market-based*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.84	13.84
	location-based	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.59	49.59
ISO Category 3 and Scope 3		395.77	0.20	2.18	-	-	-	-	65.57	463.70
ISO Category 4 and Scope 3	*market-based*	-	-	-	-	-	9.74	-	241.99	251.74
	location-based	-	-	-	-	-	9.74	-	299.16	308.90

The differences between the 2022 inventory methodology and the current inventory are mainly due to changes in the energy estimation parameters. The new methodology allowed for a more accurate accounting of energy consumption and the use of emission factors provided by energy suppliers for the market-based calculation, which was not possible with the previous approach. The new methodology, together with a review of previous assumptions, revealed that EQS had significantly overestimated the energy consumption of its offices in the past. A second element was the growth of the company through the acquisitions of DLD and Daato, which already had activities in the base year but were not reflected in the previous inventory, which was significant mainly at the office energy level and in mobile combustion, where the previous inventory reflected work in line with the company's zero car policy.

Changes observed with the current inventory from 2022 until now are further discussed in section 5.

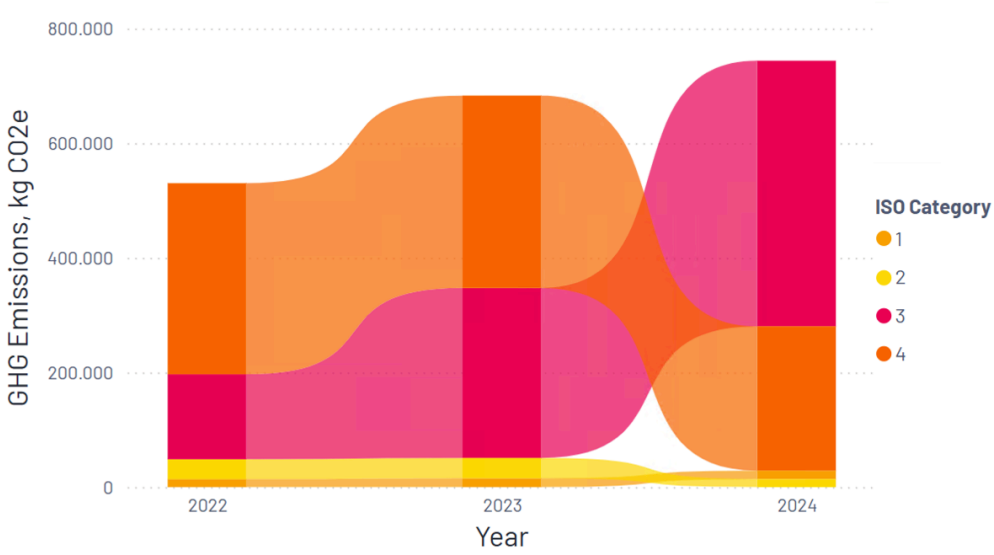
GHG emissions by activity

	Activity		2022 Base year t CO_2e	2023 Reporting year t CO_2e	2024 Reporting year t CO_2e
	ISO Category 1 – Scope 1				
1.1	Stationary combustion		1.98	1.68	0.98
1.2	Mobile combustion		11.98	13.71	13.95
1.3	Fugitive emissions		-	-	-
	ISO Category 2 – Scope 2				
2.1	Office electricity	*Market-based*	12.00	17.23	1.27
		Location-based	63.96	49.94	28.38
2.2	Office heating	*Market-based*	22.02	17.93	12.57
		Location-based	32.45	27.22	21.21
2.3	Office cooling	*Market-based*	-	-	-
		Location-based	-	-	-
2.4	Travel electricity		0.55	0.33	-
	Scope 3				
	ISO Category 3				
3.1	Business travel		62.42	156.97	327.86
3.2	Employee commuting		85.82	139.45	135.83
	ISO Category 4				
4.1	Purchased goods and services		9.16	16.50	11.33
4.2	Capital goods		105.66	107.45	84.42
4.3	Energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)		22.94	21.29	14.94
4.4	Waste generated in operations		1.40	1.62	0.96
4.5	Upstream leased assets	*Market-based*	194.27	188.89	140.08
		Location-based	276.85	257.08	197.25
	Activities with optional disclosure . ISO Category 3- Scope 3				
3.1	Business travel. Hotel		15.45	7.82	28.91
3.2	Work-from-home		181.29	193.03	260.36

EQS Group has no significant biogas emissions under its operational control or mapped in the value chain.

5. Performance tracking

Reducing emissions is a key part of EQS Group's sustainability strategy and aligns with several resource conservation initiatives implemented in recent years.



Emissions trends by ISO 14064-1:2018 Categories (Market-based)

Category 1 - Scope 1, Category 2 – Scope 2 and Category 4 – Scope 3 emissions have declined since the base year 2022. On the other hand, Category 3 – Scope 3 emissions keep increasing by two-fold.

EQS offices and electricity intensity

The Company recognizes that the most significant leverage point for reducing emissions lies in the sustainable operation of its offices. As part of its sustainability strategy, EQS Group has set targets to increase its use of renewable electricity. In response to the company's hybrid working policy, office sizes have been optimized to align with actual occupancy. This has led to a shift from Company-operated offices to smaller coworking spaces, where common areas are shared, resulting in a more efficient use of resources.

Given that these coworking space offices outside the EQS Group operational boundary means outsourcing, the Company will monitor energy intensity in 2024 using both Scope 1 and 2, as well as the electricity accounted for under Scope 3, Upstream leased assets. Energy consumption has decreased by 30% since 2022, and energy intensity per employee has decreased from 1839 kWh/employee in 2022 to 1275 kWh/employee.

The Madrid-V31 office was the only one where the company purchased natural gas for heating. Its closure at the beginning of 2024 is reflected in the decrease in activity 1.1 Stationary combustion. This move, as well as those of London, Copenhagen, Hong Kong, Paris and Zurich to smaller spaces, such as the reduction of office space in Kochi, contribute to the decrease of Scope 2 emissions and Scope 3 Upstream Leased Assets emissions since the base year. The closure of the Berlin office could also be counted here, but the calculation of work-from-home emissions shows that there is a trade-off.

Impacts of the EQS travel guideline.

Business travel is one of the emissions hotspots in the EQS Group's emissions inventory. As a company, EQS Group works to build trust and understands that trust is built through interactions. In the years following the COVID-19 pandemic, emissions associated with business travel became a significant concern.

In 2022, EQS Group introduced a global policy on business travel which, among other things, addressed the environmental impact of business travel. The policy states that EQS Group aims to use environmentally friendly public transportation and avoid air travel. It defines clearly when air travel is permitted. Looking at the number of trips made per mode of transport, the Company has seen the positive results of its travel policy. In 2024, only 33% trips were made by air, while 59% were made by train.

6. Uncertainty assessment

Uncertainties in the GHG inventory stem from a combination of uncertainties in the emission factors and the corresponding activity data. As part of the Company's environmental data management system. a qualitative analysis of these uncertainties —both in the collected data and estimations—has been documented and recorded.

Emission Factors

The emission factors used in this inventory are considered appropriate and reliable, as they are derived from official sources and are beyond the control of the organization. It is recognized that the global warming potential of various gases is subject to scientific uncertainties, as reported in the different IPCC assessment reports. Therefore, the most recent emission factors available are used in the emissions inventory. However, it is recognized that there may be a delay in the incorporation of updated data by emission factor providers for well-founded reasons.

Activity data

The uncertainty in EQS Group activity data depends on whether the data is sourced from primary or secondary sources, the collection methodology and the parameters of the different estimation approaches used when only secondary data is available or there are gaps in the primary data. The uncertainty screening process allows for the prioritization and improvement of data collection approaches, as well as the evaluation of assumptions. While a quantitative uncertainty assessment is not included given the high effort required and the anticipated low quality of results, a semiquantitative approach was used to provide a useful visualization of uncertainty.

A five-level uncertainty scoring system was applied to each emitting activity, ranging from low to high. Low uncertainty is typically associated with almost complete primary data, while high uncertainty is associated with predominantly secondary data, where multiple parameters need to be defined, and a complex model applied to calculate the activity data. The results of the assessment for the reporting year 2024 are presented in the "Uncertainty of [...]" tables below.

For Scope 1 and 2, primary data was predominantly used, and estimations are only required for small temporal gaps that may occur in the collected information.

Uncertainty of Category 1 – Scope 1 emission activities

	Activity		Uncertainty description
1.1	Stationary combustion	●	*Low to medium low uncertainty* Energy consumption data was obtained from directly sub metered fuel consumptions based on billing records. Estimations were only made in the case of data gaps, where temporal interpolations were applied
1.2	Mobile combustion	●●	*Medium low uncertainty* Mobile combustion emissions were estimated using the distance-based method. The data quality is good and complete, but model uncertainty arises from generalizations regarding vehicle efficiency and the temporal estimation of distance travel. This uncertainty is due to the fact that the recording date does not always align with the reporting period.
1.3	Fugitive emissions	n/a	The methodology assumed the estimation of annual leaks for each kind of reported equipment using a published annual leak factor, which may not always align closely with actual leaks. Model uncertainty arises where a location uses AC equipment but has not reported the specific equipment type. In such cases, area-based estimations were made, using offices with recorded equipment as a reference. There were no fugitive emissions control activities in the reporting year under the operational control of EQS Group.

● *Low uncertainty* ●● *Medium low uncertainty* ●●● *Medium uncertainty* ●●●● *Medium high uncertainty* ●●●●● *High uncertainty*

Uncertainty of Category 2 – Scope 2 emission activities

	Activity		Uncertainty description
2.1	Office electricity	●	*Low to medium low uncertainty* Energy consumption data was obtained from directly sub metered values based on billing records. Data quality is good and complete. Estimations were only made to fill data gaps, with temporal interpolations applied where necessary.
2.2	Office heating	●	*Low to medium low uncertainty* Energy consumption data was obtained from directly sub metered values based on billing records. Data quality is good and complete. Estimations were only made to fill data gaps, with temporal interpolations applied where necessary. Some uncertainty in estimations may arise if the allocation methodologies used in submetering were not cleared by the heating provider or submetering service.
2.3	Office cooling	●	*Low to medium low uncertainty* Energy consumption data was obtained from directly sub metered values based on billing records. Data quality is good and complete. Estimations were only made to fill data gaps, with temporal interpolations applied where necessary. Some uncertainty in estimations may arise if the allocation methodologies used in submetering were not cleared by the heating provider or submetering service.
2.4	Travel electricity	n/a	Mobile combustion emissions are estimated using the distance-based method. Model uncertainty arises from variations in vehicle efficiency and from the temporal estimation of distance travel, given that the recording date does not always align with the reporting period. There were no travel electricity activities in the reporting year.

● *Low uncertainty* ●● *Medium low uncertainty* ●●● *Medium uncertainty* ●●●● *Medium high uncertainty* ●●●●● *High uncertainty*

The main sources of uncertainty in the EQS Group emissions inventory were found in the Scope 3 categories, where access to primary data within the value chain is typically limited. The two new activity categories, 3.3 Work from Home and 4.4 Waste, rely heavily on modeling based on publicly available statistics. This initial screening of emissions in these categories provides a foundation for future inventories which can focus on refining data collection methods to improve the accuracy of emissions estimates.

Uncertainty of Category 3 – Scope 3 emission activities

	Activity	Uncertainty description
3.1	Business travel	*Medium low uncertainty* The main sources of travel activity data were EQS accounting systems. The data is complete, and error tracking has been implemented to maintain good quality. When this is not possible, the data was obtained from office management across the different entities. Parameter uncertainty arises from generalizations made to aggregate trips in the distance-based method, as well as from estimating travel emissions for newly acquired entities. In these cases, travel emissions were estimated on a per-employee basis using EQS data.
3.2	Employee commuting	*Medium uncertainty* Results from a company-wide employee survey at the end of the year provided the basis for employee commuting. A representativeness threshold was applied to minimize statistical uncertainty. If representative data could not be obtained from the survey, the most appropriate existing and comparable data from public statistics was used. This results in some parameter uncertainty in the estimation.
3.3	Work from home	*Medium high uncertainty* Incremental work from home energy consumption was estimated at the country level, based on public statistics and company survey results. Assumptions regarding the average national energy mix and the average energy consumption derived from the survey may differ from the actual choices made by company employees, resulting in medium-high parameter uncertainty.

Low uncertainty · *Medium low uncertainty* · *Medium uncertainty* · *Medium high uncertainty* · *High uncertainty*

Uncertainty of Category 4 – Scope 3 emission activities

	Activity	Uncertainty description
4.1	Purchased goods and services	*Medium high uncertainty* Some hosting providers offer customized product carbon footprints, and the data quality for these providers is considered good. However, for providers that do not provide a product carbon footprint for the services contracted by EQS Group, emissions were estimated using a custom model. EQS Group has not been able to validate this model, and thus there is a high degree of estimation uncertainty.
4.2	Capital goods	*Medium low uncertainty* The primary source of information for capital goods data comes from EQS accounting systems. Where this was unavailable, data was sourced from the office management functions of the various companies. Parameter uncertainty arises from the need to generalize and aggregate goods by category to estimate emissions, while different manufacturers may have different emission levels. Model and parameter uncertainty also stems from ancillary equipment, which is accounted for by adding an extra 20% of emissions to all laptop and desktop computers.
4.3	Energy-related activities	*Medium low uncertainty* Energy consumption data was obtained directly from sub metered energy values based on billing records. Estimations were only made where there were data gaps, where temporal interpolations were used. During the emissions calculation stage, parameter uncertainty arises as no distinction is made between energy sources. For transmission and distribution, only UK emission factors are available, meaning there is parameter uncertainty for the other countries where EQS Group operates.
4.4	Waste generated in operations	*High uncertainty* Waste emission calculations at EQS Group involve high parameter uncertainty. The Munich, Kochi and Barcelona offices provided data based on the size of their bins. Both Munich and Barcelona estimated the volume of the bins, while Kochi only provided an estimate of the weight. Uncertainty in the parameters arises from using waste density information for different types of solid waste, as well as the estimation of volume per employee for offices where data was not collected. In this case, an estimated factor from Germany was applied globally.
4.5	Upstream leased assets	*Medium uncertainty* In the first instance, where available, energy consumption values were obtained from utility bills provided by the landlord and allocated by office space. This method was used in Kochi, as well as for electricity bills for common areas in Munich, Berlin, Hamburg and Barcelona. In these cases, the data quality is good and complete, with area allocation introducing only a small amount of uncertainty. Larger parameter and model uncertainties arise from the other offices, where an area estimate is made using energy intensity factors from published literature. For fugitive emissions, the methodology followed the same approach as for fugitive emissions from EQS Group-operated AC equipment. Annual leakage per type of reported equipment was estimated using a published annual leakage factor, which may or may not closely reflect actual leakage. Model uncertainty occurs where a site uses AC equipment but did not report the type of equipment, requiring an area estimate based on sites with reported equipment as a reference.

Low uncertainty · *Medium low uncertainty* · *Medium uncertainty* · *Medium high uncertainty* · *High uncertainty*

Requirements Index

	ISO 14064-1	GHG Protocol	Section
1	Description of the reporting organization		1
2	Person or entity responsible for the report	*OPTIONAL: A contact person.*	1
3	Reporting period covered	*The reporting period covered.*	1
4	Documentation of organizational boundaries	*An outline of the organizational boundaries chosen, including the chosen consolidation approach.* *OPTIONAL: A list of facilities included in the inventory.*	2
5	Documentation of reporting boundaries, including criteria determined by the organization to define significant emissions	*An outline of the operational boundaries chosen, and if Scope 3 is included, a list specifying which types of activities are covered.*	3
6	Direct GHG emissions, quantified separately for CO2, CH4, N2O, NF3, SF6 and other appropriate GHG Groups (HFCS, PFCS, etc.) In tons of CO2e	*Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions independent of any GHG trades such as sales, purchases, transfers, or banking of allowances.* *Emissions data separately for each scope.* *Emissions data for all six GHGs separately (CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6) in metric tons and in tons of CO2 equivalent.*	4.3
7	A description of how biogenic CO2 emissions and removals are treated in the GHG inventory and the relevant biogenic CO2 emissions and removals quantified separately in tons of CO2e	*Emissions data for direct CO2 emissions from biologically sequestered carbon (e.g., CO2 from burning biomass/biofuels), reported separately from the Scopes.*	4.3
8	If quantified, direct GHG removals, in tons of CO2e	*OPTIONAL: Information on any GHG sequestration.*	n/a
9	Explanation of the exclusion of any significant GHG sources or sinks from the quantification	*Any specific exclusions of sources, facilities, and / or operations.*	3
10	Quantified indirect GHG emissions separated by category in tons of CO2e	*OPTIONAL: Emissions data from relevant Scope 3 emissions activities for which reliable data can be obtained.*	4.3
11	The historical base year selected and the base year GHG inventory	*Year chosen as base year, and an emissions profile over time that is consistent with and clarifies the chosen policy for making base year emissions recalculations.*	1, 4.1
12	Explanation of any change to the base year or other historical GHG data or categorization and any recalculation of the base year or other historical GHG inventory, and documentation of any limitations to comparability resulting from such recalculation	*Appropriate context for any significant emissions changes that trigger base year emissions recalculation (acquisitions/divestitures, outsourcing/insourcing, changes in reporting boundaries or calculation methodologies, etc.).* *OPTIONAL: Information on the causes of emissions changes that did not trigger a base year emissions recalculation (e.g., process changes, efficiency improvements, plant closures).*	3

13	Reference to, or description of, quantification approaches, including reasons for their selection	*Methodologies used to calculate or measure emissions, providing a reference or link to any calculation tools used.*	4.2
14	Explanation of any change to quantification approaches previously used		4.1
15	Reference to, or documentation of, GHG emission or removal factors used		3, 4.2
16	Description of the impact of uncertainties on the accuracy of the GHG emissions and removals data per category		6
17	Uncertainty assessment description and results	*OPTIONAL: Information on the quality of the inventory (e.g., information on the causes and magnitude of uncertainties in emission estimates) and an outline of policies in place to improve inventory quality. (see chapter 7).*	6
18	A statement that the GHG report has been prepared in accordance with this document		1
19	A disclosure describing whether the GHG inventory, report or statement has been verified, including the type of verification and level of assurance achieved	*OPTIONAL: An outline of any external assurance provided and a copy of any verification statement, if applicable, of the reported emissions data.*	1
20	The GWP values used in the calculation, as well as their source. If the GWP values are not taken from the latest IPCC report, include the emissions factors or the database reference used in the calculation, as well as their source.		4.1

BESCHEINIGUNG ◆ CONFIRMATION ◆ BESCHEINIGUNG ◆ CONFIRMATION ◆ BESCHEINIGUNG

Verification Statement

VS-4071329

The Greenhouse Gas Declaration "Greenhouse Gas Emission Report 2024", dated February 25th, 2025, prepared by

EQS Group GmbH
Karlstrasse 47
80333 Munich, Germany

Add value.
Inspire trust.

for the operating sites in Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Spain, Italy, France, Austria, UK, USA, India and East Asia[1] for the reporting period **January 1st, 2024** to **December 31st, 2024** has been verified in accordance with DIN EN ISO 14064-03:2020 with respect to compliance with the requirements of DIN EN ISO 14064-01:2019 and *WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol*.

Corporate Carbon Footprint 2024

Total sum of GHG balance

for location-based emissions	according to DIN EN ISO 14064-01:2019		**1126.39**	**t CO_2-equivalent**
for market-based emissions	according to DIN EN ISO 14064-01:2019		**1033.47**	**t CO_2-equivalent**
for location-based emissions	*according to WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol*		***837.12***	***t CO_2-equivalent***
for market-based emissions	*according to WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol*		***744.20***	***t CO_2-equivalent***
ISO Category 1 - Scope 1				
1.1	Stationary combustion		0.98	t CO_2-equivalent
1.2	Mobile combustion		13.95	t CO_2-equivalent
1.3	Fugitive emissions		0	t CO_2-equivalent
ISO Category 2 - Scope 2				
2.1	Office electricity	location-based	28.38	t CO_2-equivalent
		market-based	1.27	t CO_2-equivalent
2.2	Office heating	location-based	21.21	t CO_2-equivalent
		market-based	12.57	t CO_2-equivalent
2.3	Office cooling	location-based	0	t CO_2-equivalent
		market-based	0	t CO_2-equivalent
2.4	Travel electricity		0	t CO_2-equivalent
ISO Category 3 - Scope 3				
3.1	Business Travel	according to DIN EN ISO 14064-1:2019	356.77	t CO_2-equivalent
		according to WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol (excluding emissions from hotel night stays)	*327.86*	*t CO_2-equivalent*
3.2	Employee commuting	according to DIN EN ISO 14064-1:2019	396.19	t CO_2-equivalent
		according to WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol (excluding emissions from Work-from-Home)	*135.83*	*t CO_2-equivalent*
ISO Category 4 - Scope 3				
4.1	Purchased goods and services		11.33	t CO_2-equivalent
4.2	Capital goods		84.42	t CO_2-equivalent
4.3	Energy-related activities		14.94	t CO_2-equivalent
4.4	Waste generated in operations		0.96	t CO_2-equivalent
4.5	Upstream leased assets	location-based	197.25	t CO_2-equivalent
		market-based	140.08	t CO_2-equivalent

Agreed level of assurance	reasonable
Materiality thresholds	5% for total sum of reported GHG emissions

This Verification Statement is only valid for the mentioned scope of application and in combination with the objectives, explanations and criteria for evaluation specified in the attached verification report.

TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH
Validation and Verification Body accredited by DAkkS according to DIN EN ISO 17029 with DIN EN ISO 14065,
Westendstrasse 199, 80686 Munich, Germany

Munich, March 18th, 2025

[1] All cities, offices and entities of the countries can be found on page 3 under "System boundaries"

Report Version 1.6.1 – Version for public release. As such its content is classified as EQS-PUBLIC_ TLP:CLEAR
March 2025

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