



REPORT

Corporate Carbon Footprint

JAN 2020 - DEC 2022



Introduction

DT Global is committed to addressing the global climate crisis. We are joining a growing cadre of leading companies that are setting emissions reduction targets in line with what climate science says is necessary to reduce emissions and meet the Paris Agreement goals. Doing this requires us to reduce our carbon emissions footprint in both our corporate and our project offices, integrate greening into our operations and project activities, and help our partners around the world build their resilience to climate change.

As part of this commitment, DT Global became a signatory to the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi), a collaboration between the CDP, the United Nations Global Compact, and World Resources Fund for Nature that is dedicated to science-based target setting to help companies transition to lower carbon outputs. DT Global is also a member of the UN Global Compact and is committed to implementing universal sustainability principles in support of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

DT Global's corporate office in the United States tracks its carbon emissions and is in the process of establishing a baseline, carbon emission reduction target, and carbon reduction plan in line with SBTi. This report includes DT Global's corporate carbon (CO₂) footprint for calendar years 2020, 2021 and 2022. With support from ClimatePartner, DT Global followed the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol) reflecting the total CO₂ emissions released within the defined organizational boundary covering corporate operations in the United States.

Calculation Methodology

Approach

In preparing the corporate carbon footprint and this report, five basic principles were observed in accordance with the GHG Protocol:

- **Relevance:** The calculation should account for all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that appropriately reflect the company's carbon footprint. This report is designed to support internal and external decision-making.
- **Completeness:** The report must include all GHG emissions within the selected system boundaries. Any significant exclusions of data must be clearly documented, disclosed, and justified.
- **Consistency:** Consistent methodologies are used so that the company's emissions can be compared over time.
- **Transparency:** All important aspects of a company are recorded objectively, and any assumptions, data gaps and resulting extrapolations or data exclusions are presented clearly and openly in this report.
- **Accuracy:** The calculations of GHG emissions are designed to ensure that they are neither over- nor undervalued. The report aims to be as accurate as possible and to minimise uncertainties, so that the company can make appropriate decisions.

Data Collection and Calculation

CO₂ emissions were calculated using DT Global's consumption data and emission factors researched by ClimatePartner. Wherever possible, primary data were used. If no primary data were available, secondary data from highly credible sources were used. Emission factors were taken from scientifically recognized databases such as ecoinvent and DEFRA.

CO₂ Equivalents

The corporate carbon footprint calculates all emissions as CO₂ equivalents (CO₂e), which this report also refers to as “CO₂.”

This means that the report’s underlying calculations take into account all relevant greenhouse gases, as stated in the IPCC Assessment Report. These include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). Each gas has a different ability to warm the earth’s atmosphere, and each remains in the atmosphere for different lengths of time. To make their effect comparable, they are converted to CO₂ equivalents (CO₂e) as a basic unit and multiplied by their global warming potential (GWP). The GWP describes how strong a gas can warm the atmosphere compared to CO₂ over a period of time, usually 100 years.

For example, methane has a global warming potential of 28, so the warming effect of methane is 28 times greater than CO₂ over 100 years.

Electricity: Market-Based and Location Based Approaches

Emissions for electricity were calculated using both the market-based method and the location-based method. This dual reporting approach is recommended by the GHG Protocol.

For the market-based method, DT Global used specific emission factors for purchased electricity where available. If these specific factors were not available, factors for the residual mix in the United States were used, or, if this was unavailable, the average United States grid mix was used.

The report also states the location-based method. In this method, the average electricity grid mix for the country is calculated. This enables a direct comparison of the DT Global’s values with the country-specific average.

Operation System Boundaries

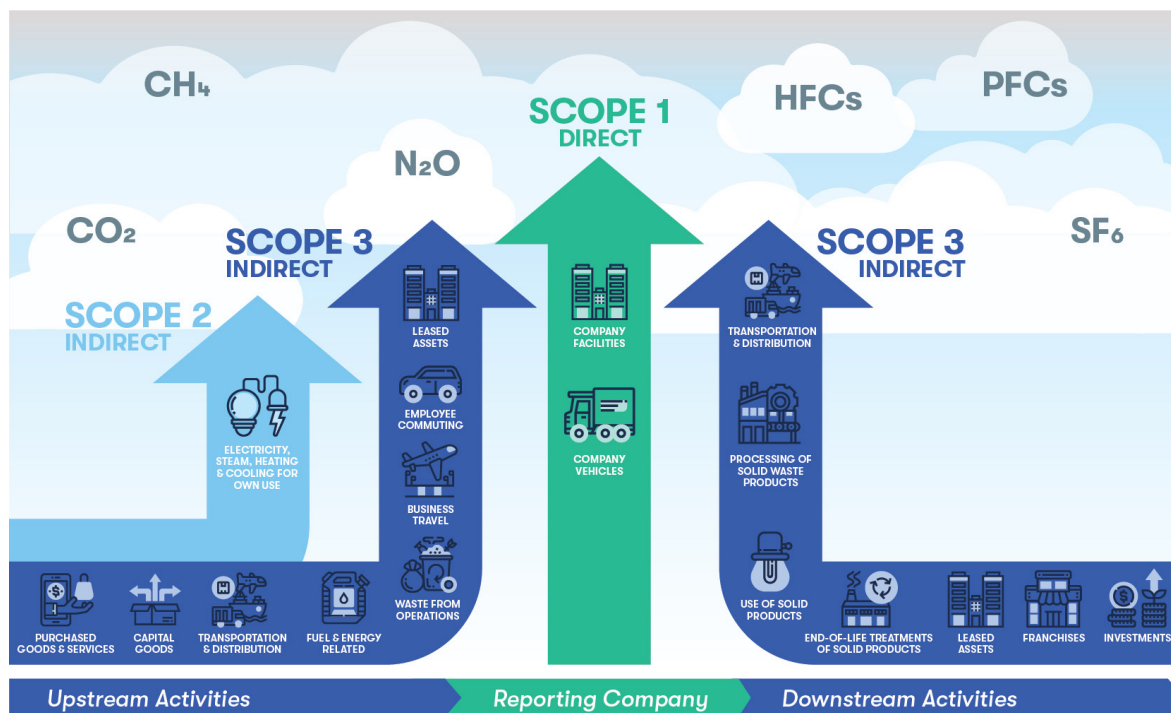
Operational system boundaries indicate which activities are covered by the carbon footprint. The various emission sources have been divided into three scopes in accordance with the GHG Protocol:

Scope 1 includes all emissions generated directly, for example by company-owned equipment or vehicle fleets.

Scope 2 lists emissions generated by purchased energy, for example electricity and district heating.

Scope 3 includes all other emissions that are not under direct corporate control, such as employee travel or product disposal.

Activities Divided by Scope



Source: Greenhouse Gas Protocol (www.ghgprotocol.org)

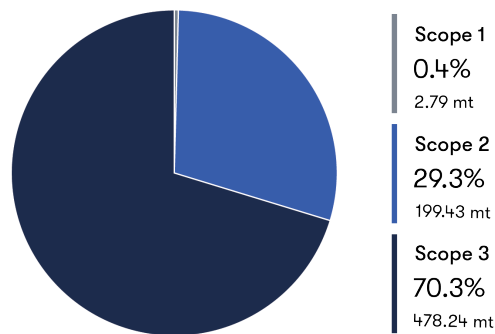
2020 Corporate Carbon Footprint Calculation

Results

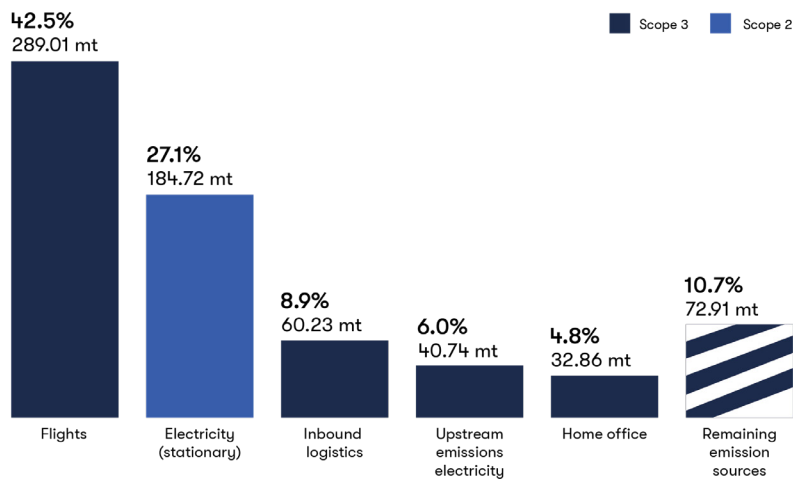
DT Global calculated **680.45 metric tons** (mt) of CO₂ emissions from its US operations for the period from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020.

The Corporate Carbon Footprint (CCF) calculation makes it possible to identify the largest emissions sources, also called hotspots. These are the most impactful areas to target when planning reductions.

2020 DT Global US CO₂ Emissions Categorized by Scope 1, 2, and 3



2020 DT Global US Largest Emissions Sources, and Most Impactful Areas to Target for Reduction Planning



Corporate Carbon Footprint Results Table – CY 2020

Overall results for the period from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020

Emission Sources	mtCO₂	%
Scope 1	2.79	0.4
<i>Direct emissions from company facilities</i>	2.79	0.4
Refrigerant leakage	2.79	0.4
Scope 2	199.43	29.3
<i>Purchased electricity for own use¹</i>	184.72	27.1
Electricity (stationary)	184.72	27.1
<i>Purchased heating, steam, and cooling for own use</i>	14.71	2.2
Purchased cooling	14.71	2.2
Scope 3	478.24	
<i>Business travel</i>	292.71	43.0
Flights	289.01	42.5
Rental and private vehicles	3.70	0.5
<i>Employee commuting</i>	64.18	9.4
Home office	32.86	4.8
Employee commuting	31.32	4.6
<i>Upstream transportation and distribution</i>	63.43	9.3
Inbound logistics	60.23	8.9
Upstream storage	3.20	0.5
Other upstream transports ²	0.00	0.0
<i>Fuel- and energy-related activities</i>	40.74	6.0
Upstream emissions electricity	40.74	6.0
Upstream emissions cooling	0.00	0.0
<i>Purchased goods and services</i>	15.67	2.3
Electronic devices	12.22	1.8
Production materials and consumables	2.45	0.4
Food and drink	0.75	0.1
External data center	0.25	0.0
<i>Waste generated in operations</i>	1.51	0.2
Operational waste	1.47	0.2
Transport to disposal facility	0.04	0.0
Overall results	680.45	100.0

1) Calculated using the market-based method. Emissions calculated using the location-based method are 184.72 mt CO₂

2) 2.15 kg CO₂

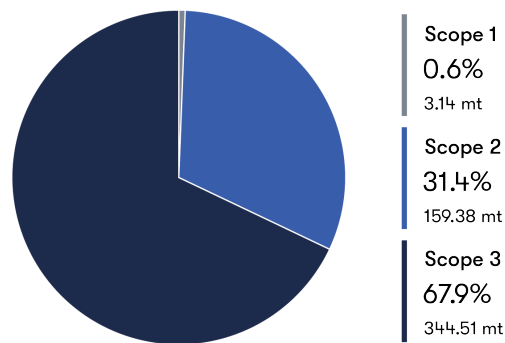
2021 Corporate Carbon Footprint Calculation

Results

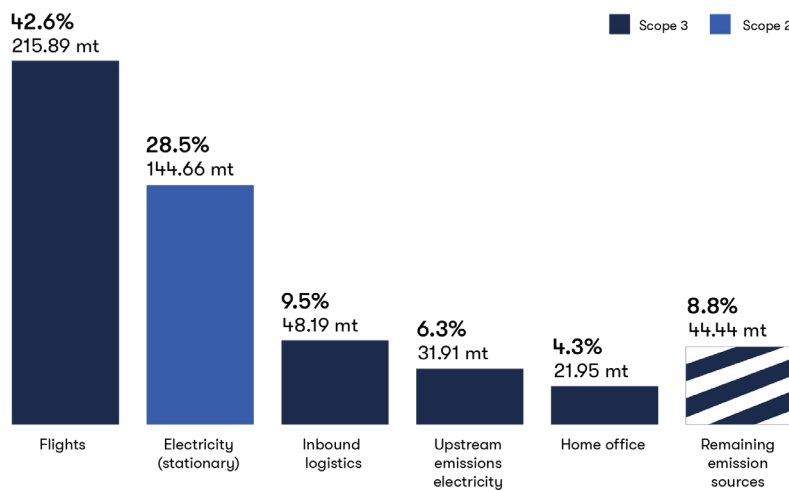
DT Global calculated **507.01 metric tons** (mt) of CO₂ emissions from its US operations for the period from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021.

The CCF makes it possible to identify the largest emissions sources, also called hotspots. These are the most impactful areas to target when planning reductions.

2021 DT Global US CO₂ Emissions Categorized by Scope 1, 2, and 3



2021 DT Global US Largest Emissions Sources, and Most Impactful Areas to Target for Reduction Planning



Corporate Carbon Footprint Results Table – CY 2021

Overall results for the period from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021

Emission Sources	mtCO₂	%
Scope 1	3.14	0.6
<i>Direct emissions from company facilities</i>	3.14	0.6
Refrigerant leakage	3.14	0.6
Scope 2	159.37	31.4
<i>Purchased electricity for own use¹</i>	144.67	28.5
Electricity (stationary)	144.67	28.5
<i>Purchased heating, steam, and cooling for own use</i>	14.71	2.9
Purchased cooling	14.71	2.9
Scope 3	344.51	67.9
<i>Business travel</i>	218.63	43.1
Flights	215.88	42.6
Rental and private vehicles	2.75	0.5
<i>Employee commuting</i>	58.70	11.6
Home office	48.18	9.5
Employee commuting	10.52	2.1
<i>Upstream transportation and distribution</i>	7.02	1.4
Inbound logistics	3.79	0.7
Upstream storage	3.23	0.6
Other upstream transports ²	0.00	0.0
<i>Fuel- and energy-related activities</i>	31.90	6.3
Upstream emissions electricity	31.90	6.3
Upstream emissions cooling	0.00	0.0
<i>Purchased goods and services</i>	5.71	1.1
Electronic devices	4.40	0.9
Production materials and consumables	0.47	0.1
Food and drink	0.57	0.1
External data center	0.27	0.1
<i>Waste generated in operations</i>	22.56	4.4
Operational waste	21.95	4.3
Transport to disposal facility	0.60	0.1
Overall results	1,771.31	100.0

1) Calculated using the market-based method. Emissions calculated using the location-based method are 144.66 mt CO₂

2) 1.56 kg CO₂

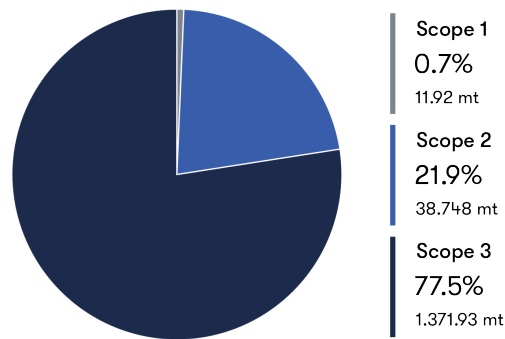
2022 Corporate Carbon Footprint Calculation

Results

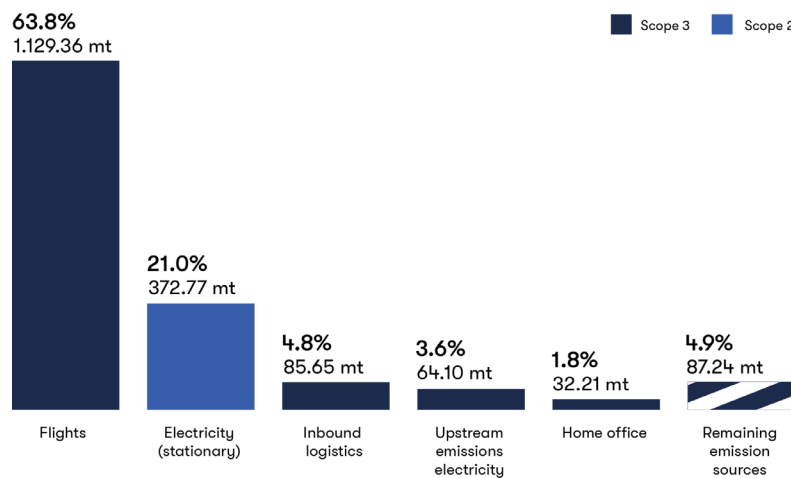
DT Global calculated **1,771.31 metric tons** (mt) of CO₂ emissions from its US operations for the period from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022.

The CCF makes it possible to identify the largest emissions sources, also called hotspots. These are the most impactful areas to target when planning reductions.

2022 DT Global US CO2 Emissions Categorized by Scope 1, 2, and 3



2022 DT Global US Largest Emissions Sources, and Most Impactful Areas to Target for Reduction Planning



Corporate Carbon Footprint Results Table – CY 2022

Overall results for the period from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022

Emission Sources	mtCO ₂	%
Scope 1	11.91	0.7
<i>Direct emissions from company facilities</i>	11.91	0.7
Refrigerant leakage	11.91	0.7
Scope 2	387.47	21.9
<i>Purchased electricity for own use¹</i>	372.76	21.0
Electricity (stationary)	372.76	21.0
<i>Purchased heating, steam, and cooling for own use</i>	14.71	0.8
Purchased cooling	14.71	0.8
Scope 3	1,371.92	77.5
<i>Business travel</i>	1,142.05	64.5
Flights	1,129.36	63.8
Rental and private vehicles	12.69	0.7
<i>Employee commuting</i>	83.54	4.7
Home office	64.09	3.6
Employee commuting	19.45	1.1
<i>Upstream transportation and distribution</i>	12.67	0.7
Inbound logistics	12.67	0.7
Upstream storage	0.00	0.0
Other upstream transports	0.00	0.0
<i>Fuel- and energy-related activities</i>	85.65	4.8
Upstream emissions electricity	85.65	4.8
Upstream emissions cooling	0.00	0.0
<i>Purchased goods and services</i>	14.92	0.8
Electronic devices	7.82	0.4
Production materials and consumables	0.93	0.1
Food and drink	1.5	0.1
External data center	4.67	0.3
<i>Waste generated in operations</i>	33.1	1.9
Operational waste	32.2	1.8
Transport to disposal facility	0.88	0.1
Overall results	1,771.31	100.0

1) Calculated using the market-based method. Emissions calculated using the location-based method are 372.76 mt CO₂



Acknowledgements

DT Global's US Operations Corporate Carbon Footprint: Calendar Years 2020, 2021, and 2022 was made possible by Kena Vasquez, Director for Climate & Environment Services with the support of Abigail Hays, Program Officer, Environment & Infrastructure and Owen Phillips, Deputy Director, Business Development, and contributors from across DT Global who assisted with emissions data collection. Additionally, DT Global wishes to thank ClimatePartner for its assistance in preparing the final corporate carbon footprint calculations presented in this report.

ClimatePartner's Work with DT Global

ClimatePartner reviewed and updated DT Global corporate carbon footprint for corporate operations in the US for calendar years 2020, 2021, and 2022. In performing these calculations, ClimatePartner adhered to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol), which is the world's most widely used greenhouse gas accounting standard for companies following GHG Protocol emissions categories and associated business activities as follows: Scope 1 Emissions: 1. Facility heating; 2. Facility cooling [refrigerant leakage]; and 3. Company-owned

vehicles. Scope 2 Emissions: 1. Purchased electricity; and 2. Purchased heating, steam, and cooling for own use (district heating and cooling). Scope 3 Emissions: 1. Business travel including air, rail and road travel, and hotel stays; 2. Purchased goods and services; 3. Employee commuting; 4. Waste generated in operations; 5. Upstream transportation and distribution; and 6. Indirect (upstream) emissions from utility use.

About ClimatePartner

ClimatePartner supports companies in climate action: With our solution combining software and consulting, we support our clients in contributing to climate action and anchoring it in their strategy. Companies can calculate the carbon footprint of their organization or products, set reduction targets, implement reductions, finance climate projects, and are supported by ClimatePartner through to the communication of their climate action commitment. As we want to take climate action to a new level, we develop high-quality, certified climate projects with our ClimatePartner Impact division.

In addition to the positive effects on the climate, these, and the other projects from the ClimatePartner portfolio provide additional benefits for local communities, guided by the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. ClimatePartner was founded in Munich in 2006. Our more than 500 employees in Barcelona, Berlin, Boston, Essen, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Munich (HQ), Paris, Stockholm, The Hague, Vienna, and Zurich support more than 6,000 companies from over 60 countries.

