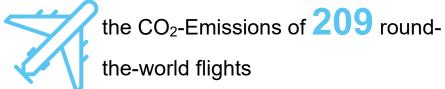




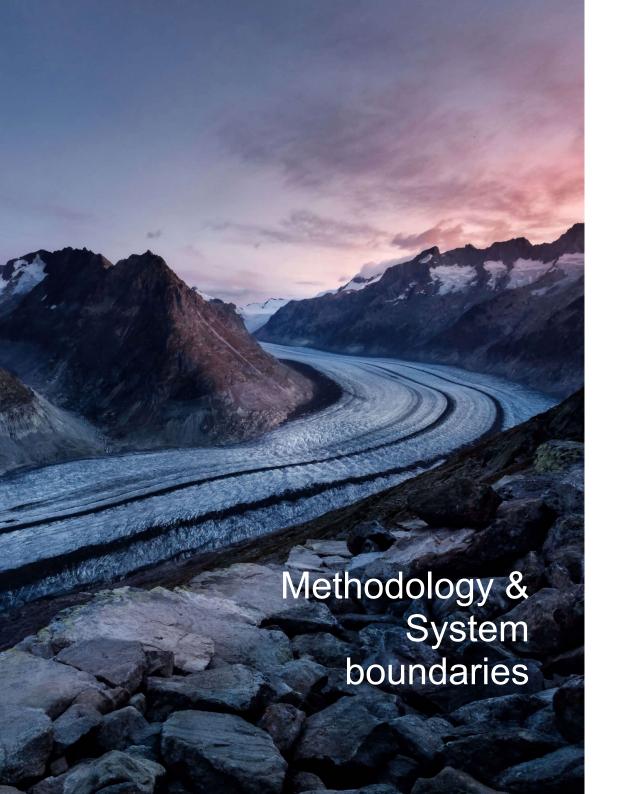
In 2022 , Frontify AG emissions totalled 1^{1881} t CO₂e, which equates to:











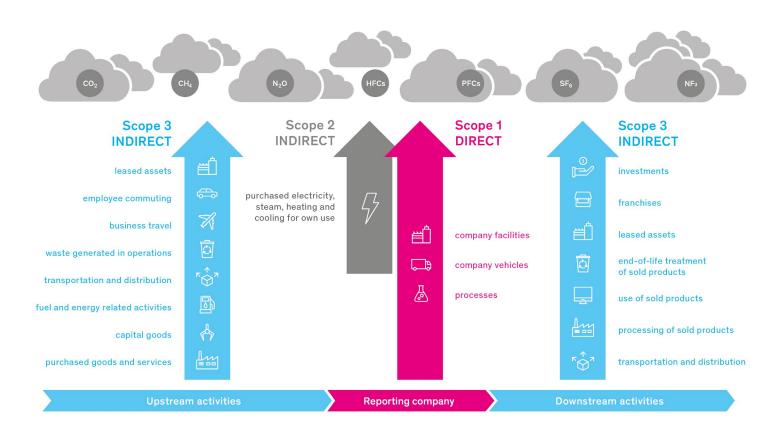
Carbon footprints are based on the internationally recognised "GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" and are made up of the climate-affecting greenhouse gases over which the company has "operational control". The data basis for carbon footprint calculations is derived from the myclimate Release 1.0 Standard (based on ecoinvent 3.6, 3.8, 3.9 and 3.10) and the 2021 IPCC assessment method (GWP 100a).

The following locations were taken into account:

- St.Gallen
- New York
- London
- Remote



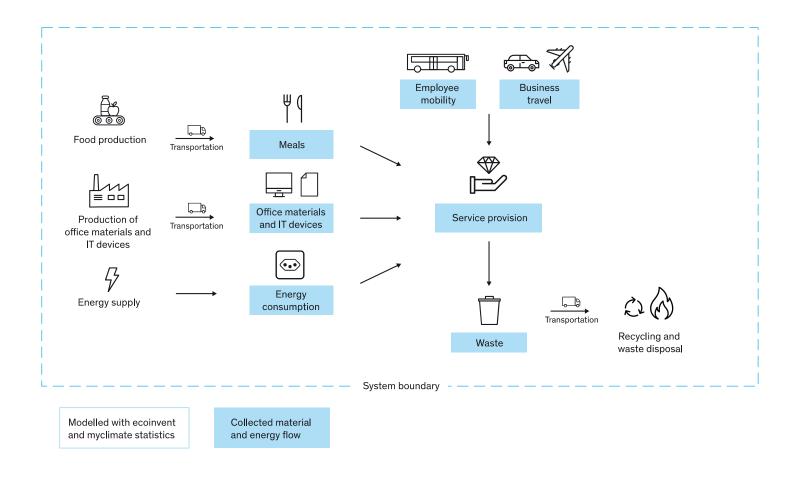
Sources of greenhouse gas emissions according to the generic scopes model of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol



Source: myclimate

Functional categories

Sources of greenhouse gas emissions



Source: myclimate



The following scopes and categories were taken into account to calculate the carbon footprint:

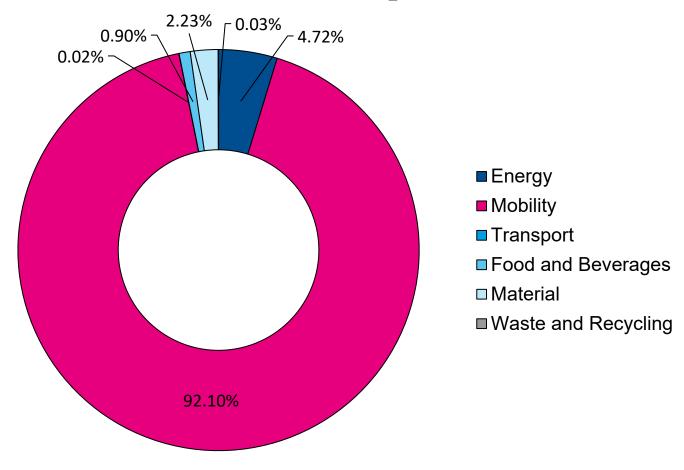
Scopes	Functional category
	Energy
2 & 3.3	Electricity
3.1	Digital Working
1 & 3.3	Heating and Cooling
	Mobility
3.7	Commuting
3.6	Business Travel and Overnight Stays
	Transport
3.4	Transport Third Party
	Food and Beverages
3.1	Beverages
3.1	Snacks & Meals
	Material
3.1	Office Material
3.1	Tapwater
3.1	Printed Matter
3.2	IT Materials
	Waste and Recycling
3.5	Recycling Waste
3.5	Waste Water





Greenhouse gas emissions grouped into categories

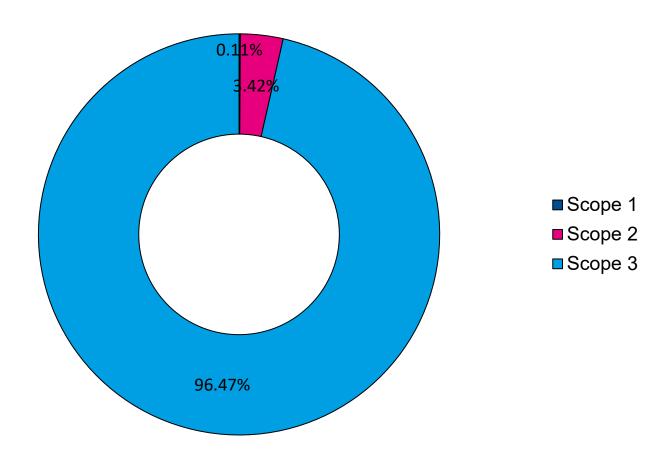
Total emissions 1'880.6t CO₂e





Greenhouse gas emissions grouped into the three scopes of the GHG Protocol

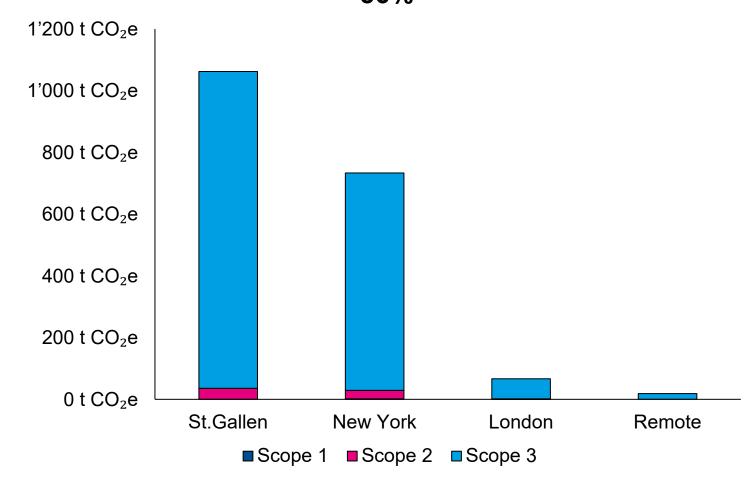


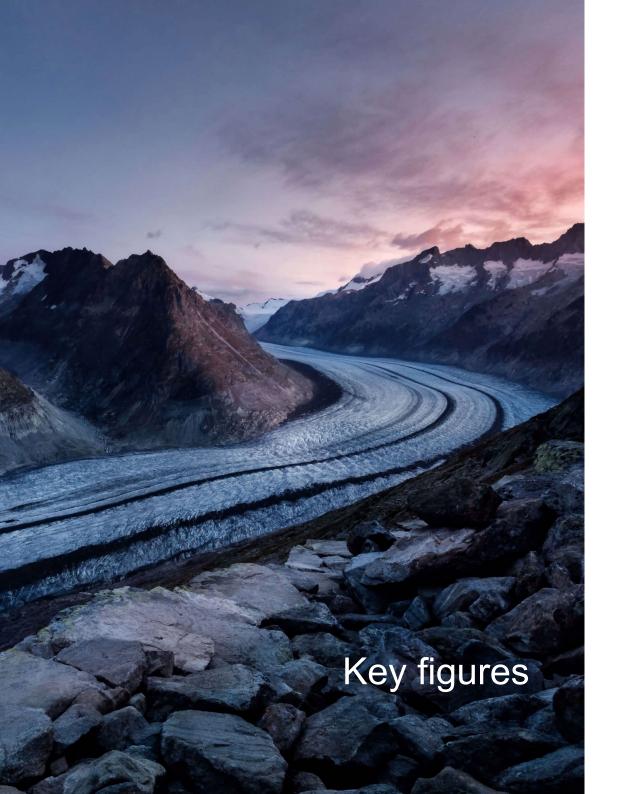




Greenhouse gas emissions grouped according to locations

The greenhouse gas footprint encompasses 4 locations. St.Gallen is the biggest contributor, with 56%





Greenhouse gas emissions compared





Your emissions

	[t CO2e]
Energy	88.8
Electricity	21.6
Digital Working	3.0
Heating and Cooling	64.2
Mobility	1'732.0
Commuting	76.8
Business Travel and Overnight Stays	1'655.2
Transport	0.4
Transport Third Party	0.4
Food and Beverages	16.8
Beverages	4.0
Snacks & Meals	12.8
Material	42.0
Office Material	0.3
Tapwater	0.4
Printed Matter	<0.1
IT Materials	41.3
Waste and Recycling	0.5
Recycling Waste	0.2
Waste Water	0.3
Total	1'880.6



Your emissions for site St.Gallen

	[t CO2e]
Energy	45.6
Electricity	0.4
Heating and Cooling	45.1
Mobility	978.6
Commuting	50.8
Business Travel and Overnight Stays	927.8
Transport	0.3
Transport Third Party	0.3
Food and Beverages	3.9
Beverages	1.7
Snacks & Meals	2.2
Material	33.5
Office Material	0.1
Tapwater	<0.1
IT Materials	33.4
Waste and Recycling	0.2
Recycling Waste	<0.1
Waste Water	0.2
Total	1'062.1



Your emissions for site New York

	[t CO2e]
Energy	38.0
Electricity	19.6
Heating and Cooling	18.4
Mobility	684.9
Commuting	5.4
Business Travel and Overnight Stays	679.5
Transport	0.1
Transport Third Party	0.1
Food and Beverages	5.2
Beverages	0.8
Snacks & Meals	4.5
Material	4.8
Office Material	0.2
Tapwater	0.3
Printed Matter	<0.1
IT Materials	4.3
Waste and Recycling	0.3
Recycling Waste	0.2
Waste Water	0.1
Total	733.3



Your emissions for site London

	[t CO2e]
Energy	2.2
Electricity	1.6
Heating and Cooling	0.7
Mobility	52.9
Commuting	5.0
Business Travel and Overnight Stays	47.9
Transport	0.1
Transport Third Party	0.1
Food and Beverages	7.7
Beverages	1.5
Snacks & Meals	6.1
Material	3.7
Tapwater	<0.1
IT Materials	3.7
Waste and Recycling	<0.1
Recycling Waste	<0.1
Waste Water	<0.1
Total	66.5



Your emissions for site Remote

	[t CO ₂ e]
Energy	3.0
Digital Working	3.0
Mobility	15.7
Commuting	15.7
Total	18.6





Definition A carbon footprint is used to systematically record and analyse greenhouse gas emissions for a specific system – for example, for products, services or companies as a whole. If other environmental effects are evaluated in addition to the greenhouse potential, this is known as a life cycle assessment.

Basis The carbon footprint provides insight into the *current* state of a system. It therefore forms the basis for further steps towards effective climate protection, such as the development, implementation and continuous monitoring of efficiency and reduction measures.



Time frame To calculate the corporate carbon footprint (CCF), all relevant greenhouse gas emissions within a reference period – usually a year – are taken into account.

Categorisation For this purpose, the sources of greenhouse gas emissions can be grouped either into functional categories (including energy use, fleet, transportation, business travel, materials) or according to the scopes model of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.



Calculation method The approach is based on internationally recognised standards (ISO 14064, GHG Protocol, CDP, GRI) and covers all climate-affecting greenhouse gases.

Greenhouse gases The best-known greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide (CO2), which is produced, among other ways, during the combustion of fossil fuels. In addition to CO2, many processes emit other greenhouse gases, such as methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O). The effect of these gases can be expressed as an equivalent amount of CO₂ in "kilograms of CO₂ equivalents", or "kg CO2e". These values are added up to give the climate impact.



Emission factors The data basis for carbon footprint calculations is derived from the ecoinvent 3.6, 3.8, 3.9 and 3.10 database and the 2021 IPCC assessment method. The greenhouse gas potential is considered over a time frame of 100 years (GWP 100a). myclimate regularly updates its emission factors. This report uses the latest emission factors, which may cause the results from previous years to differ from those of earlier reports.

Uncertainty The exact carbon footprint numbers given in the results section are generally associated with uncertainties. These result from the modelling of data gaps, the selection of suitable emission factors and the underlying models of these factors. The uncertainty of the results was not quantified in this study.



Scope 1 Emissions generated directly in the company's own facilities

Scope 2 Indirect emissions from purchased energy, e.g. electricity and district heating

Scope 3 Indirect upstream and downstream emissions, e.g. from business travel and purchased materials



Effective climate protection Calculating a corporate carbon footprint (CCF) is a key element of corporate climate protection. It serves as the basis for continuous CO2 management and reporting of key greenhouse gas figures in sustainability reports, e.g. in line with the GRI or CDP.

Basis Furthermore, a corporate carbon footprint is required to develop a CO2 target and reduction path for a company's sustainability strategy, as required, for example, by the <u>Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)</u>.