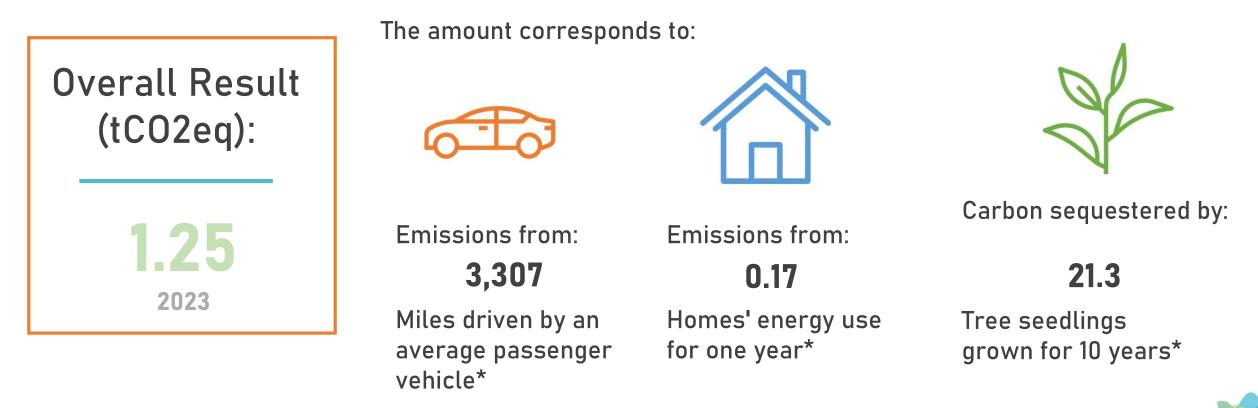


Terol Engineering Carbon Footprint Report



Overview

Ecofye has calculated the Carbon Footprint for Terol Engineering for 2023 based on the standards defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol). The emission factor database used was Ecoinvent (version 3.8.). A Carbon Footprint is an important component for the development of a climate protection strategy. By analysing the carbon footprint, it is possible to identify reduction potentials, develop appropriate measures and define climate protection goals. This report provides an overview of the calculated emissions for the company's business activities since its inception.



Carbon Footprint Breakdown

TE's activities generated a total of 1.25 tCO2eq.

- 0.25 tCO2eq (20.40%) are direct emissions (Scope 1).
- Indirect emissions from purchased energy (Scope 2) amount to 0.44 tCO2eq (35.57%).
- Other Indirect emissions (Scope 3) generated 0.55 tCO2eq (44.03%).

| | Emissions Source | kg CO2eq | % |
|---------------|------------------------|----------|---------|
| Scope 1 | Company-Owned Vehicles | - | 0.00% |
| | Heating | 254 | 20.40% |
| | Furnace | - | 0.00% |
| | Cooling Agents | - | 0.00% |
| Total Scope 1 | | 254 | 20.40% |
| Scope 2 | Electricity Use | 444 | 35.57% |
| Total Scope 2 | | 444 | 35.57% |
| Scope 3 | Software Suppliers | 186 | 14.94% |
| | Office supplies | 2 | 0.15% |
| | Office electronics | 361 | 28.94% |
| Total Scope 3 | | 549 | 44.03% |
| Total | | 1,247 | 100.00% |
| | | | |

Below is an overview of the Carbon Footprint

Safety Margin

The largest source of emissions is office electricity use (37.57%). The second largest source is office electronics at 28.94%. In third place is heating with 20.40%.

When offsetting emissions, a safety margin of 10% is applied to the carbon footprint. This covers uncertainty in the data used for calculating the carbon footprint, which occurs naturally through database values, assumptions and estimations taken. This approach ensures that all emissions are compensated within the defined system boundaries. The quantity of carbon emissions to be offset therefore amounts to 1.37 tCO2eq.

Conclusion

This carbon footprint is an important building block for a transparent and successful climate protection commitment. Based on it, other actions could follow:

Definition of targets for reducing CO2eq emissions along the value chain
Measurement of progress in avoiding or reducing CO2eq emissions
Offset of unavoidable CO2eq emissions by supporting climate protection projects.

In the following years, a regular update of the Corporate Carbon Footprint is recommended. This will enable the monitoring of the development and evaluation of possible climate protection measures.



Appendix

Scope 1

Scope 1 includes all carbon emissions that can be directly managed by the accounting corporation (direct carbon emissions). This includes emissions generated by the combustion of fossil fuels (mobile and stationary), chemical and physical processes, and the use of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment.

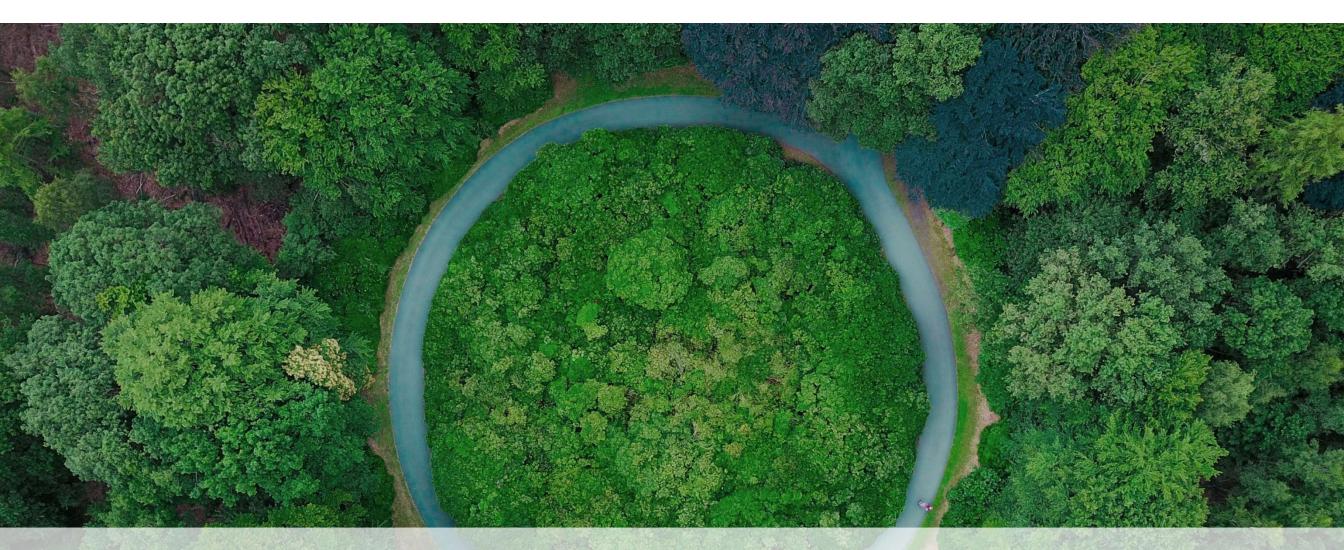
Scope 2

Scope 2 represents indirect carbon emissions from purchased electricity, steam, district heating and cooling. All emissions that are caused by fossil fuel combustion by external energy providers are listed here. The identification in a separate category avoids double counting when comparing CO2eq emissions from different companies.

Scope 3

All remaining carbon emissions that cannot be directly managed by the company belong to Scope 3 (other indirect carbon emissions). This includes all carbon emissions that are related to products and services used or processed by the accounting corporation. Carbon emissions that are associated with the use of sold products and services are also included if direct carbon emissions are generated.





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