



2025 **IMPACT REPORT**

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2024 STATS

\$656.8M



REVENUE

1197



EMPLOYEES

DV



NYSE SYMBOL

31



LOCATION COUNT

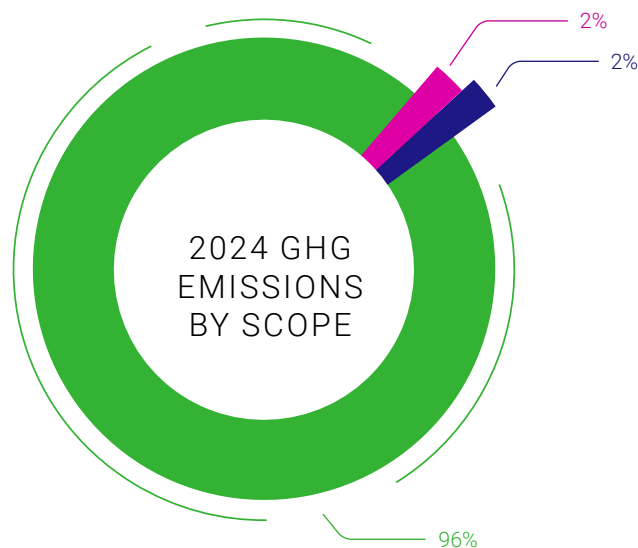
NYC



HQ

2024 GHG Emissions Inventory

DV has once again published our Scope 1,2,3 emissions according to The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standards.



Emissions Source	Emissions (metric tons CO2e)	% of Total GHG Inventory
● Scope 1 Emissions	256	2%
Stationary combustion	165	1%
Fugitive Emissions	91	1%
● Scope 2 Emissions (Location-based)	331	2%
● Scope 2 Emissions (Market-based)	249	2%
● Scope 3 Emissions	13,500	96%
Purchased goods and services	6,247	45%
Capital goods	1,457	10%
FERA	106	1%
Waste	93	1%
Business Travel	3,535	25%
Employee Commuting	955	7%
Upstream leased assets	1,109	8%

APPENDIX

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Table 1: WEF Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics

Governance	
Governing purpose	
Accounting metric	Disclosure
Setting purpose Corporate purpose statement	Our mission is “to create a digital advertising ecosystem that is stronger, safer and more secure”. See About DoubleVerify
Quality of governing body	
Accounting metric	Disclosure
Governance body composition - ESG-inclusive Board skills matrix - Board ESG competencies - Non-executive Directors and independence - Board gender and stakeholder diversity - Board social inclusiveness - Director tenure, commitments, obligations	DV’s Board of Directors maintains ultimate oversight over the organization’s corporate social responsibility (“CSR”) efforts in coordination with the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee (“NomGov Committee”). The Company regularly updates the NomGov Committee with respect to its progress on CSR initiatives and efforts. For governance body composition see Board of Directors and our Corporate Governance Guidelines . Please also see our Proxy Statement for reporting on Board skills, experience and diversity.
Stakeholder engagement	
Accounting metric	Disclosure
Material issues impacting stakeholders - Stakeholder mapping - Stakeholder consultation - Analysis of material issues captured - Feedback material issues to stakeholders - Ongoing stakeholder consultation	DV has identified four main stakeholder groups: investors, customers, industry partners and employees. We engage with each stakeholder group using different approaches; we had more than 609 meetings with over 236 institutional investors in 2024, we responded to multiple CSR surveys/data requests throughout the year from both our investors and our customers, and we have ongoing engagement with our employees and conducted our annual Employee Engagement survey. In April and May 2024, we completed our inaugural double materiality assessment. In the process we started with 18 areas that could potentially hold significant impacts, risks, and opportunities for our organization. We reached out to 60 stakeholders, and had a 36.7% response rate on a materiality survey to gather quantitative and qualitative insights. Through comprehensive engagement and analysis of our industry, competitors, and stakeholder engagement, we determined six (6) areas of focus, which we will report on and manage.
Anti-corruption	
Accounting metric	Disclosure
Anti-corruption practices - Initiatives to combat corruption - Policies and procedures - Anti-corruption training - Number and nature of corruption-related incidents	DV complies with anti-corruption laws that govern our operations in the countries in which we do business and require directors, officers, employees, agents, consultants, contractors, business partners, and other third parties to act on DV’s behalf and comply with such laws. Generally, these laws prohibit bribery, directly or indirectly, of foreign government officials (including employees of foreign government-owned entities), political parties, or candidates to obtain some improper business advantage. DV has a Global Transactions Policy that addresses anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, import/export sanctions and trade restrictions. DV also has other Governance Policies in place, including a Code of Business Conduct and Code of Ethics, that apply to all of our officers, employees, and directors. The Code of Business Conduct and the Code of Ethics address matters such as conflicts of interest, confidentiality, business practices, and compliance with laws and regulations. Anti-corruption training is a mandatory part of employee onboarding (and re-training is required on an annual basis), with a 100% completion rate in 2024. Furthermore we have various controls in place, including a robust vetting process in our vendor onboarding. In 2024, we had zero (0) corruption-related incidents reported.

Table 1: WEF Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics *Continued*

Governance	
Ethical behavior	
Accounting metric	Disclosure
Mechanisms to protect ethical behavior - Whistleblower policy - Mechanisms to report unethical behaviour - Mechanisms to seek advice about ethical behaviour	DV is committed to high standards of ethical, honest and legal business conduct. In line with this principle and our commitment to open communication, our Whistleblower Policy provides an avenue for employees and other interested parties to bring to our attention illicit or illegal conduct and reassurance that they will be protected from reprisals for raising such concerns.. DV Speaks Up is a 24-hour reporting service available to all DV employees, stakeholders and partners to raise concerns, share that someone or something is not living up to DV's Core Values, or report suspected violations of our Code of Ethics, our policies or the law. Our non-retaliation policy ensures no-one has to be afraid of asking questions or reporting potential issue. See Governance Policies and Governance Documents.
Risk and opportunity oversight	
Accounting metric	Disclosure
Risk framework and processes - ESG-inclusive risk and opportunity assessment - ESG-inclusive risk management system - Board oversight of ESG risks/opportunities - Identify emerging non-traditional (ESG) risks - Climate change and data stewardship explicitly integrated and addressed	The board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities is conducted through the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. This committee meets multiple times per year and addresses climate risk on an as-needed basis. At DoubleVerify, management assesses and manages climate-related risks through the CSR Steering Committee. This committee meets as needed to address emerging environmental concerns. The committee includes our Chief Legal Officer, Senior Vice President of Investor Relations, Chief Technology Officer, and Vice President of Program Management and Engineering Operations, ensuring cross-functional input on climate-related issues. In 2025, DoubleVerify conducted a climate risk and opportunity assessment to evaluate the physical and transition risks and opportunities facing the business. We assessed risks and opportunities over three time horizons. For physical risks, time frames align with climate science: short-term (1 year), medium-term (10 years), and long-term (30 years). For transition risks and opportunities, they reflect our business planning: short-term (0–3 years), medium-term (3–10 years), and long-term (10+ years). **Physical Risks** Physical risks are risks resulting from climate change due to extreme weather or other specific events (acute) or longer-term shifts in climate patterns (chronic). For this assessment, we leveraged an AI-powered enterprise climate risk management software to review the risks from hazards such as wildfire, flood, and heat waves to our offices, employees, and data centers in the United States, the United Kingdom, and India. We utilized three Shared Socioeconomic Pathways ("SSP") scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change ("IPCC"): a best case projection, SSP1-2.6, a middle-of-the-road projection, SSP3-7.0 and a worst-case projection, SSP5-8.5. These scenarios depict future climate pathways where ("GHG") emissions could lead to global temperature increases of approximately 1.7°C, 3.6°C, and 4.4°C by 2100, respectively. **Transition Risks and Opportunities** Transition risks are risks relating to the transition to a low-carbon economy, which may include new or changes in existing policy, legal, technology, market, and/or reputation risks. Transition opportunities include resource efficiency, energy source, markets, resilience, and products and services. For this assessment, we leveraged an enterprise climate risk management software, and the subject matter experts (SMEs) at that company, for an initial scan. The SMEs used the software to highlight transition risks and opportunities most likely to impact us and ranked them based on likely time horizons and possible impacts. Our team then reviewed all of these risks and opportunities and adjusted the scores based on our understanding of our business and materiality thresholds.

Table 1: WEF Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics *Continued*

Planet	
Climate change	
Accounting metric	Disclosure
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions - Understanding of GHG Reporting Standard - GHG emissions inventory: Scope 1, 2, and 3 - GHG emission reduction targets/initiatives - GHG targets in line the Paris Agreement	Total GHG emissions in 2024 were 14,005 MtCO₂e, including Scope 1: 256 MtCO₂e, Scope 2 location-based: 331 MtCO₂e, Scope 2 market-based: 249 MtCO₂e, and Scope 3: 13,500 MtCO₂e. DV aims to develop science based emission reduction targets intended to help limit global warming to less than 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels.
TCFD implementation - Understanding TCFD requirements - Identifying actions for TCFD implementation - Setting a max 3-year implementation timeline - Progressing TCFD implementation and reporting	In 2025 DV completed a TCFD assessment, identifying short-term opportunities as well as short and long-term risks.
Nature loss	
Accounting metric	Disclosure
Land use and ecological sensitivity - Operations inside or close to Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) - High Conservation Values (HCV) Assessment - Environmental/HCV management plans - Evidence of regular monitoring and reporting	DV does not have any operational locations inside or close to Key Biodiversity Areas.
Freshwater availability	
Accounting metric	Disclosure
Water consumption - Megalitres of water withdrawn/consumed - Indicate if withdrawn from water-stressed areas - Estimation for full value chain - Monitoring and reporting process	Water-related topics are not currently material for DV's business operations, and we do not report on water withdrawn and consumed.

Table 1: WEF Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics *Continued*

People	
Dignity and equality	
Accounting metric	Disclosure
Diversity and inclusion - Diversity and inclusion policy / statement - List the relevant diversity breakdown indicators (ie. age, sex, ethnicity) - Provide diversity data sets for employees, management, board, contractors, etc. - Initiatives and policies to improve inclusion	At DV, we are committed to delivering an exceptional people experience that fosters belonging; cultivating an intentionally inclusive culture where differences are celebrated and empowering each employee to bring their authentic selves to the workplace and to their roles. By bringing together different talents, backgrounds and perspectives, we will accelerate our performance as a company and our mission to build a better industry. See Governance Documents. For diversity metrics, see the table here.
Pay equality - Priority areas of pay equality - Pay equality for women/men - Pay equality for minor/major ethnic groups - Policies promoting pay equality	DV promotes pay equity globally throughout its business. - Salary ranges are posted for all US job listings, and we adhere to all local laws and regulations in regards to salary disclosure. - We have salary ranges for all employee levels, which are set by our HR team and adjusted on a localized basis. - Managers have the discretion to be transparent with their direct reports as to where they fall within the salary range for their role. - Our HR team analyzes compensation decisions for equitable disparities. In addition, we conduct a pay equity analysis with our external advisor, Syndio, to evaluate and resolve any pay disparities across gender or ethnic groups on an annual basis.
Wage level - Ratio of entry-level wage to minimum wage, by gender - Ratio of total compensation of CEO to median compensation of all employees	As reported in our Proxy Statement, for 2024, the ratio of the compensation of the CEO to the median annual total compensation of all other employees was estimated to be 5.51 to 1.
Human rights	
Accounting metric	Disclosure
Risk for incidents of child, forced or compulsory labour - Regulatory obligations / jurisdictional requirements - Risk assessment (child labour, forced or compulsory labour) - Modern slavery policy / statement	DV and all its employees wholeheartedly believe that Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery have no place in our society. The DoubleVerify Anti-Human Trafficking and Anti-Modern Slavery Code of Conduct summarizes our efforts to combat Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery in all its forms, including servitude and forced, compulsory, non-retributed and involuntary labor in our supply chain, our partners and our operations.

Table 1: WEF Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics *Continued*

People	
Health and well-being	
Accounting metric	Disclosure
Health and safety - Health and safety statistics (work related injuries / rate of fatalities) - Access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services	DV had zero work related injuries in 2024. We provide a number of health and wellness benefits for employees. The company provides an annual \$600 benefit in what is called a "Flex Lifestyle" benefit; \$150 is offered quarterly for eligible health and wellbeing benefits, services, and products. DV has implemented a quarterly wellness day in which the company closes our offices globally. Employees are encouraged to also take another wellness day per quarter at their discretion. Our employees have access to Modern Health which provides personalized resources for employee wellbeing. They can sign up for 1:1 sessions with healthcare providers at no cost and get unlimited access to live community sessions.
Skills for the future	
Accounting metric	Disclosure
Training provided - Staff training and development - Average hours of training per employee - Average training expenditure per employee	Since the launch of DVU in March of 2023, there have been over 2,000 assets loaded for internal consumption. These assets are a combination of e-learnings, videos, documents, and compliance related training. In 2024, we supplemented our library of content with a LinkedIn Learning partnership that provided DVers with access to over 10,000 courses. In addition to mandatory compliance trainings required of all new hires, we require mandatory Insider Trading and Anti-Bribery, Privacy and Data Security and Sexual Harassment trainings on an annual basis. We ensure 100% compliance for all compliance related content. We also continued to enhance our company onboarding program to immerse new employees in DV's culture, products, and mission. The program includes participation of our entire c-suite as well as key product or business leaders that bring DV's "All-In" mentality to life. Last year, we onboarded 177 new hires into full-time positions at DV, which accounted for over 4,248 hours of onboarding. In June of 2024, we launched our first Manager Blueprint 1.0 cohort. Manager Blueprint 1.0 is a management training program intended to provide newly promoted or newly hired managers with a benchmark of success and expectation for what being a manager at DV means. Topics include leading with values, building trust, communication skills, providing feedback and coaching, and managing time and bandwidth. Our inaugural cohort yielded over 90 graduates. We plan to have two cohorts in 2025 and continue to build out this program. We also recognize that mentorship is very important to our organization and employees. In June of 2024, we launched a pilot mentoring program, called the Mentorship Exchange, which created over 90 meaningful partnerships that spanned six months. In 2025, we plan to take our lessons learned from the pilot and offer a mentor marketplace to DVers across the globe. Professional development is a huge priority for us at DV. All employees are eligible for up to \$2,000 in professional development (reimbursed to the employee). We also partner with organizations to provide developmental and career coaching to our employees. In 2024, we provided 103 hours worth of coaching to high potentials across DV.

Table 1: WEF Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics *Continued*

Prosperity	
Employment and wealth generation	
Accounting metric	Disclosure
Absolute number and rate of employment - Total number and rate of new employee hires - Total number and rate of employee turnover - Both split out by age group, gender, other indicators of diversity and region	As of December 31, 2024, DV's headcount was 1,197 (a net increase of 96 since December 2023). 499 employees were based outside the Americas
Economic contribution - Total monetary value of financial assistance received from government(s) - EVG&D split out by: - Revenues - Operating costs - Employee wages and benefits - Payments to providers of capital - Payments to government - Community investment	DV's financial statements are included in our 2024 10-K filing, beginning on page 71.
Financial investment contribution - Capital expenditures with investment strategy - Share buybacks plus dividend payments with shareholder returns strategy	In 2024, DV's cash used in investing activities was \$44.8 million. During the year ended December 31, 2024, DV repurchased 6.8 million shares of its common stock for an aggregate repurchase amount of \$128.0 million. Our investment strategy is articulated in our earnings calls, see Q4 & FY 2024 Earnings Call (February 27, 2025)
Innovation of better products and services	
Accounting metric	Disclosure
Total R&D expenses Research and development (R&D) costs	Our product development expenses were \$153 million for the year ended December 31, 2024.
Community and social vitality	
Accounting metric	Disclosure
Total tax paid Total global tax borne by the company	As disclosed in our consolidated statements of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2024, DV paid \$41.9 million of cash for taxes in 2024.

Table 2: SASB Software & IT Services

SASB Software & IT Services			
Environmental Footprint of Hardware Infrastructure			
Accounting Metric	Category	SASB Code	Disclosure
(1) Total energy consumed (2) percentage grid electricity (3) percentage renewable	Quantitative	TC-SI-130a.1	Total energy consumed in 2023 was 5461MWh, which was 100% received from the grid. DV purchased renewable energy for its offices in Chicago, London, and New York City. These offices represent 54% of DV's total office square footage. DV's overall renewable energy usage is 19.51% (including data centers). For our office spaces, 54% of our square footage office space uses renewable energy.
(1) Total water withdrawn (2) total water consumed, percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Quantitative	TC-SI-130a.2	Water-related topics are not currently material for DV's business operations, and we do not report on water withdrawn and consumed.
Discussion of the integration of environmental considerations into strategic planning for data center needs	Discussion and Analysis	TC-SI-130a.3	DV takes environmental considerations into account in its data center strategy. DV leverages a hybrid infrastructure model with both Co-located Data Centers and Cloud solutions. DV prioritizes providers that have a strong commitment to minimize their impact on the environment. Our current cloud provider is aiming for net zero by 2030. In 2024, DV's cloud setup was 43.91% renewable energy and DV will continue to optimize as renewable energy supply becomes available in the markets and regions we operate.
Data Privacy & Freedom of Expression			
Accounting Metric	Category	SASB Code	Disclosure
Description of policies and practices relating to behavioral advertising and user privacy	Discussion and Analysis	TC-SI-220a.1	DV's technology and products include ad performance measurements solutions, some of which (fraud elimination and geo verification) use limited, pseudonymous low sensitivity Personally Identifiable Information (IP address and, as applicable, user agent strings). DV does not engage in behavioral targeting and the solutions it offers are not intended to, nor can be leveraged as, a tool to enable behavioral targeting. DV's solutions do not leverage cookies or other persistent cross-site tracking. DV believes in providing strong privacy protections to any individual whose information may be processed in any capacity – because we believe privacy is a fundamental right, not something that should depend on where an individual lives. Details on our privacy policies can be found here.
Number of users whose information is used for secondary purposes	Quantitative	TC-SI-220a.2	Not material to DV business activities.
Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with user privacy	Quantitative	TC-SI-220a.3	There were zero (0) reported material losses in FY 2024. Any material losses would be disclosed in our 2024 DV 10-K filings.

Table 2: SASB Software & IT Services *Continued*

SASB Software & IT Services			
Data Privacy & Freedom of Expression <i>Continued</i>			
Accounting Metric	Category	SASB Code	Disclosure
(1) Number of law enforcement requests for user information (2) number of users whose information was requested (3) percentage resulting in disclosure	Quantitative	TC-SI-220a.4	DV had no user data requests that resulted in disclosure.
List of countries where core products or services are subject to government-required monitoring, blocking, content filtering, or censoring	Discussion and Analysis	TC-SI-220a.5	Our products and services are not providing content to the general public, so we are not directly subject to government-required monitoring, blocking, content filtering, or censoring.
Data Security			
Accounting Metric	Category	SASB Code	Disclosure
(1) Number of data breaches (2) percentage involving personally identifiable information (PII) (3) number of users affected	Quantitative	TC-SI-230a.1	DV experienced zero (0) material data breaches in 2024.
Description of approach to identifying and addressing data security risks, including use of third-party cybersecurity standards	Discussion and Analysis	TC-SI-230a.2	DV has a robust information security program that ties into all aspects of the organization. This ranges from products and applications, to vulnerability and risk management, to third party vendor risk assessments, reviews, and oversight. Our Enterprise Risk Management program tracks risks across the organization as a whole, including to help us prioritize our defensive strategies against cybersecurity attacks to our code repositories, CI/CD pipelines, endpoints, applications, and our hybrid networks. We have a growing information security team that is complemented and augmented by managed security services providers and commercial solutions who cover 24/7 event and alert monitoring, incident response, threat intelligence, security awareness training, and dark web monitoring. We are aware that risks will never completely disappear, but we want to be prepared and enabled to respond quickly and efficiently when issues, zero days, and critical vulnerabilities and risks arise. More detail on our data security certifications and standards can be found within our Trust Center.
Recruiting & Managing a Global, Diverse & Skilled Workforce			
Accounting Metric	Category	SASB Code	Disclosure
Percentage of employees that are (1) foreign nationals and (2) located offshore	Quantitative	TC-SI-330a.1	Australia: Foreign National (13.3%) Belgium: Foreign National (8.0%) France: Foreign National (11.3%) Germany: Foreign National (14.0%) Japan: Foreign National (4.8%) Singapore: Foreign National (20.6%) United Arab Emirates: Foreign National (81.8%) United Kingdom: Foreign National (3.2%) United State: Foreign National (7.6%) 44% of our employees are located offshore in 2024.

Table 2: SASB Software & IT Services *Continued*

SASB Software & IT Services			
Recruiting & Managing a Global, Diverse & Skilled Workforce <i>Continued</i>			
Accounting Metric	Category	SASB Code	Disclosure
Employee engagement as a percentage	Quantitative	TC-SI-330a.2	Our employee engagement survey had an engagement score of 69% in 2024 with 81% participation rate.
Percentage of gender and racial/ethnic group representation for (1) management, (2) technical staff, and (3) all other employees	Quantitative	TC-SI-330a.3	In 2024, our Gender Diversity (globally) was 56% male, 41% female, and 3% did not disclose. Our racial/ethnic diversity (US only) was 25% Did Not Disclose, 16% Asian, 6% Black or African American, 7% Hispanic or Latino, 3% Two or more Races, 43% White. Full data is within the table here.
Intellectual Property Protection & Competitive Behavior			
Accounting Metric	Category	SASB Code	Disclosure
Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with anticompetitive behavior regulations	Quantitative	TC-SI-520a.1	DV has had no monetary losses resulting from legal proceedings associated with anticompetitive behavior regulations.
Managing Systemic Risks From Technology Disruptions			
Accounting Metric	Category	SASB Code	Disclosure
Number of (1) performance issues and (2) service disruptions; (3) total customer downtime	Quantitative	TC-SI-550a.1	DV considers this to be confidential information.
Description of business continuity risks related to disruptions of operations	Discussion and Analysis	TC-SI-550a.2	Business Continuity Risks related to disruption of operations are discussed in our 2024 DV 10-K filing , including on page 22.
Activity Metrics			
Activity Metric	Category	SASB Code	Disclosure
(1) Number of licenses or subscriptions, (2) percentage cloudbased	Quantitative	TC-SI-000.A	DV does not use a licensing or subscription model. In 2024 DV measured over 8 trillion media transactions.
(1) Data processing capacity, (2) percentage outsourced	Quantitative	TC-SI-000.B	Unlimited capacity. Currently, DV processes about 28 TB of data per day 100% in-house.
(1) Amount of data storage, (2) percentage outsourced	Quantitative	TC-SI-000.C	Unlimited capacity. Current usage is ~900TB, 100% in-house.

Diversity Metrics

Gender (Globally) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Not Disclosed	Female	Male
Overall	2.8%	40.6%	56.6%
Technical Roles ⁽³⁾	3%	28%	69%
People Manager	1%	33%	66%
VP/SVP	2%	33%	65%
DVSM ⁽⁴⁾	0%	25%	75%
Board of Directors	0%	44%	56%

Ethnicity (US) ⁽¹⁾	Not Disclosed	Asian	Black or African	Hispanic or Latino	Two or More Races	White
Overall	25%	16%	6%	7%	3%	43%
Technical Roles ⁽³⁾	27%	23%	5%	5%	3%	37%
People Manager	18%	12%	4%	5%	6%	55%
VP/SVP	16%	12%	1%	4%	7%	58%
DVSM ⁽⁴⁾	0%	8%	0%	17%	0%	75%
Board of Directors	0%	11%	0%	11%	0%	78%

- (1) Data as of December 31, 2024
- (2) We report gender data according to EEO-1 categories. We recognize that these categories do not reflect the gender identities of all our employees, and we celebrate the identities of all of our colleagues
- (3) Product/Engineering
- (4) DoubleVerify Senior Management

Table 3: GHG Methodologies and Assumptions

Scope/ Inventory	Category	Assumption or Note	Source or File Name (if applicable)
General	Global Warming Potential (GWP)	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2014) AR5 global warming potentials (GWP) were applied in all calculations unless otherwise noted.	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (2014). Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
General	Control Approach	Operational control approach was used for this GHG inventory.	-
General	GHG Protocol	This assessment follows the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol (World Resources Institute, 2003, 2015, 2018) unless otherwise noted or requested by the client.	World Resources Institute. (2003). GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. World Resources Institute. (2015). GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Greenhouse Gas Protocol. World Resources Institute. (2018). Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. Greenhouse Gas Protocol
General	Licensing	Calculations using IEA emission factors only disclose total consumption and total emissions output due to licensing agreement with IEA.	-
Locations	Scoping	Emissions from fuel consumption and purchased electricity at locations marked as Coworking (Non-Designated Area) were accounted for under Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services, as these locations are viewed as a service	-
Locations	Scoping	Emissions from from fuel consumption and purchased electricity at locations marked as Coworking (Non-Designated Area) were accounted for under Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services, as these locations are viewed as a service.	-
Scope 1	Fugitive Emissions	DoubleVerify's Scope 1 fugitive emissions stem from refrigerant leakage from domestic refrigeration and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. For locations under the client's operational control that did not provide primary data, HVAC fugitive emissions were estimated assuming an operating loss factor of ten percent, an estimated cooling need for office spaces of 325 cooling tons per square foot, and a ratio of 1.36 kilograms of refrigerant per cooling ton. It was assumed that R-134A was the refrigerant used in all HVAC systems.	AmeriTech Air Conditioning & Heating. (2022, March 20). How Many Pounds of Freon Does your Home AC Need?. AmeriTech Air Conditioning & Heating. https://ameritechfl.com/how-many-pounds-of-freon-does-your-home-ac-need/#:~:text=The%20general%20guideline%20used%20when,10%2D20%20pounds%20of%20refrigerant . Bjønness, K. L., Gustafsson, T., Ishikawa, J., & Maione, M. (2019). Emissions of fluorinated substitutes for ozone depleting substances. International Panel on Climate Change. https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/pdf/3_Volume3/19R_V3_Ch07_ODS_Substitutes.pdf Haines, R. W., & Myers, M. E. (2009). HVAC Systems Design Handbook (5th ed.). McGraw Hill.

Table 3: GHG Methodologies and Assumptions *Continued*

Scope/ Inventory	Category	Assumption or Note	Source or File Name (if applicable)
Scope 1	Stationary Combustion	Stationary combustion emissions originate from the direct combustion of fuels in furnaces and generators. In instances where primary data was unavailable for a location, natural gas was presumed to be the exclusive heating source.	-
Scope 1	Stationary Combustion	For locations with no primary data provided, annual natural gas usage was estimated using table C30 from the US EIA Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS). Climate zone and building use criteria were used to obtain energy use intensity (EUI). The annual natural gas consumption per square foot for each location was adjusted for the number of months each location had active lease in the reporting period.	Energy Information Administration. (2022). 2018 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS). https://www.eia.gov/consumption/commercial/
Scope 1	Stationary Combustion	Locations with a climate zone of Hot or Very Hot with no primary data provided were assumed to not require a heating system and were excluded from stationary combustion calculations.	-
Scope 1	Stationary Combustion	Fuel-specific US EPA 2025 emission factors were applied for locations in the US, fuel-specific DEFRA 2024 emission factors were applied for locations in the UK, and fuel-specific IEA 2024 emission factors were applied to all other international locations.	United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2025). GHG Emission Factors Hub. United States Environmental Protection Agency. https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/ghg-emission-factors-hub. Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs. (2024). Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2024. Government of the United Kingdom Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs. International Energy Agency. (2024). Emission Factors 2024. https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-product/emissions-factors-2024.

Table 3: GHG Methodologies and Assumptions *Continued*

Scope/ Inventory	Category	Assumption or Note	Source or File Name (if applicable)
Scope 2	Purchased Electricity	If electricity consumption was not provided for a location, electricity consumption was estimated based on occupied square footage using the energy usage intensities (EUI) shown below: 1) European Locations- Estimated using EUIs based on building type and country from the PCAF 2023 European Building Emission Factor Database. 2) US and Non-European Locations- Estimated using EUIs based on climate zone and building use from the US EIA 2022 Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey..	Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials. (2023). PCAF European Building Emission Factor Database. PCAF. https://building-db.carbonaccountingfinancials.com/PCAF_emission_factor_database.php?partitionpage=Commercial+real+estate. Energy Information Administration. (2022). 2018 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS). https://www.eia.gov/consumption/commercial/.
Scope 2	Purchased Electricity	If primary energy consumption data was available for the entire building where DoubleVerify's office was located, the energy usage was allocated to DoubleVerify based on its occupied square footage.	-
Scope 2	Purchased Electricity	The following location-based emission factors were applied: 1) US Locations- US EPA 2025 eGrid location-based emission factors 2) UK Locations- DEFAR 2024 location-based emission factor 3) AU Locations- AU DCCEEW 2023 location-based emission factor 4) All Other International Locations- IEA 2024 location-based emission factors	United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2025). The Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database: eGRID Technical Guide with Year 2023 Data. https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-01/egrid2023_technical_guide.pdf Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs. (2024). Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2024. Government of the United Kingdom Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs. Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. (2023). Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors Workbook 2023. https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/national-greenhouse-account-factors-2023.pdf International Energy Agency. (2024). Emission Factors 2024. https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-product/emissions-factors-2024.

Table 3: GHG Methodologies and Assumptions *Continued*

Scope/ Inventory	Category	Assumption or Note	Source or File Name (if applicable)
Scope 2	Purchased Electricity	The following market-based emission factors were applied: 1) Supplier-Specific emission factors were applied when available 2) European Locations- AIB 2024 Residual Mix emission factors. Note that AIB only offers CO2 emissions per kWh, and CH4 and N2O were supplemented with IEA location-based emission factors 3) AU Locations- AU DCCEEW 2023 Residual Mix emission factor 4) US Locations- US EPA 2025 eGrid location-based emission factors 5) All Other International Locations- IEA 2024 location-based emission factors	United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2025). The Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database: eGRID Technical Guide with Year 2023 Data. https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-01/egrid2023_technical_guide.pdf Association of Issuing Bodies. (2024). 2023 European Residual Mixes. https://www.aib-net.org/facts/european-residual-mix Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. (2023). Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors Workbook 2023. https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/national-greenhouse-account-factors-2023.pdf International Energy Agency. (2024). Emission Factors 2024. https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-product/emissions-factors-2024.
Scope 2	Purchased Electricity	While it was noted that the London, New Oxford Street location utilizes rooftop solar, insufficient data was provided to include solar in calculations based on GHGP Scope 2 quality criteria	World Resources Institute. (2015). GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Greenhouse Gas Protocol.
Scope 3	Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	US EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (v1.3), adjusted for inflation to 2023 USD and reported in AR5 were applied	Ingwersen, W., & Li, M. (2024). Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities: Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.3 by NAICS-6. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA/600/R-20/001.
Scope 3	Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	The top 80 percent of USD vendor spend was reviewed and placed into an appropriate NAICS 2017 category based on the Vendor. The top 80 percent of USD spend was assumed to be representative of the remaining percent. As such, the remaining vendor spend was assumed to fall into the NAICS 2017 category "541512 – Computer Systems Design Services".	North American Industry Classification System. (2017). North American Industry Classification System 2017 Manual. https://www2.census.gov/library/reference/naics/publications/2017-NAICS-Manual.pdf
Scope 3	Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	Vendor climate data was used in calculations only when Scope 1, Scope 2, and three categories of Scope 3 (including PG&S) were available. These supplier-specific emission factors derived from company financial data and climate data exclude emissions from Categories 9-15 and other downstream emissions from the company, following GHG Protocol guidance.	World Resources Institute. (2018). Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

Table 3: GHG Methodologies and Assumptions *Continued*

Scope/ Inventory	Category	Assumption or Note	Source or File Name (if applicable)
Scope 3	Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	Account Descriptions for taxes, fees, salaries, income, and donations were excluded as these are not considered to have associated GHG emissions.	Close GL Detail File 2024.xlsx
Scope 3	Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	Account Descriptions for rent and utilities were excluded to avoid double-counting emissions calculated in Scope 1 and Scope 2, Account Descriptions for travel were excluded to avoid double-counting emissions calculated for business travel, and Account Descriptions for shipping and postage were excluded to avoid double-counting emissions calculated for upstream transportation and distribution.	Close GL Detail File 2024.xlsx
Scope 3	Category 2: Capital Goods	The provided accounts considered capital goods by DoubleVerify were placed into appropriate NAICS 2017 category based on the account description.	North American Industry Classification System. (2017). North American Industry Classification System 2017 Manual. https://www2.census.gov/library/reference/naics/publications/2017-NAICS-Manual.pdf Capital Goods - DV 2024.xlsx
Scope 3	Category 2: Capital Goods	US EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (v1.3), adjusted for inflation to 2023 USD and reported in AR5 were applied.	Ingwersen, W., & Li, M. (2024). Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities: Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.3 by NAICS-6. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA/600/R-20/001.
Scope 3	Category 2: Capital Goods	US EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (v1.3), adjusted for inflation from 2021 USD to 2023 USD using inflation rates from the World Bank. Emission factors were not adjusted to 2024 USD, as the World Bank has not yet released 2024 inflation rates at the time of this assessment.	World Bank. (2023). A Global Database of Inflation. https://www.worldbank.org/en/research/brief/inflation-database .
Scope 3	Category 3: FERA	Greenplaces calculated the reporting company's fuel- and energy-related activities (FERA) emissions not already accounted for in Scope 1 and Scope 2 from stationary combustion and purchased electricity. This includes Well-to-Tank (WTT) emissions associated with the extraction, refinement, and transportation of fuels used for energy generation and lifecycle Transmission & Distribution (T&D) emissions from grid system energy loss. All usage data and estimation methods discussed for fuel and energy activities in Section 2.0 and 3.0 of this report are relevant to this category as the same usage data was used to calculate FERA emissions.	-

Table 3: GHG Methodologies and Assumptions *Continued*

Scope/ Inventory	Category	Assumption or Note	Source or File Name (if applicable)
Scope 3	Category 3: FERA	Well-to-tank emissions from stationary combustion were calculated using fuel-specific emission factors from 2024 UK DEFRA/BEIS.	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs. (2024). Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2024. Government of the United Kingdom Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs..
Scope 3	Category 3: FERA	Well-to-tank and Lifecycle T&D emissions from purchased electricity for all non-UK locations were calculated using country-specific emissions factors from the 2024 IEA database. Note that these emissions are reported in AR6 as component gasses are not provided by the database for these emission factors.	International Energy Agency. (2024). Emission Factors 2024. https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-product/emissions-factors-2024 .
Scope 3	Category 3: FERA	Well-to-tank and Lifecycle T&D emissions from purchased electricity for UK locations were calculated using UK 2024 DEFRA/BEIS emission factors.	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs. (2024). Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2024. Government of the United Kingdom Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs.
Scope 3	Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution	The Account Description "642300 Office Expenses: Postage & Delivery" from the referenced file were used in spend-based upstream transportation and distribution calculations and placed into an appropriate NAICS 2017 category.	North American Industry Classification System. (2017). North American Industry Classification System 2017 Manual. https://www2.census.gov/library/reference/naics/publications/2017-NAICS-Manual.pdf Close GL Detail File 2024.xlsx
Scope 3	Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution	US EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (v1.3), adjusted for inflation to 2024 USD and reported in AR5 were applied.	Ingwersen, W., & Li, M. (2024). Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities: Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.3 by NAICS-6. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA/600/R-20/001.
Scope 3	Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution	US EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (v1.3), adjusted for inflation from 2021 USD to 2023 USD using inflation rates from the World Bank. Emission factors were not adjusted to 2024 USD, as the World Bank has not yet released 2024 inflation rates at the time of this assessment.	World Bank. (2023). A Global Database of Inflation. https://www.worldbank.org/en/research/brief/inflation-database .
Scope 3	Category 6: Business Travel	An emissions report from the travel booking platform, Navan, for air, rail, car, and hotel stays was provided. The emissions in these reports represent well-to-wheel emissions. Greenplaces did not verify the emissions calculation methodology used by Navan. Spend related to the business travel activities included in these reports were excluded from spend-based emissions calculations to ensure no double-counting occurred.	REPORT_2025_03_03_16_43_50PT-CONTAINS-SENSITIVE-DATA-REMOVE-AFTER-USE.xlsx

Table 3: GHG Methodologies and Assumptions *Continued*

Scope/ Inventory	Category	Assumption or Note	Source or File Name (if applicable)
Scope 3	Category 7: Employee Commuting	Per DoubleVerify's request, an employee commute survey conducted in 2023 was used to estimate the number of remote days per employee per office, the average commute distance per office, as well as the average commute modes per office. Using the survey response data, annual commute mileage by transportation type was calculated for each office. For employees who did not complete the survey, the average commute distance and transportation type for their office was used to estimate.	Commuter Data (2).xlsx
Scope 3	Category 7: Employee Commuting	Emissions from commuting and remote work by contract employees, referred to as "Contingent Workers" in the referenced file, were excluded from this inventory. Location data for these contractors was not available, and the GHG Protocol allows companies the option to include or exclude emissions associated with contract workers.	World Resources Institute. (2003). GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Remote as of 12_31_2024 - DV - Active Worker Job Details - Location 2025-02-27 12_09 EST. xlsx
Scope 3	Category 7: Employee Commuting	For U.S. locations, emissions from bus, gasoline car, subway, and train travel were calculated using the U.S. EPA 2025 Emissions Factors Hub, while international locations used the UK BEIS 2024 Conversion Factors for all transportation types. For electric and hybrid cars, the UK BEIS 2024 Conversion Factors were applied to both U.S. and international locations.	United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2025). GHG Emission Factors Hub. United States Environmental Protection Agency. https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/ghg-emission-factors-hub Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs. (2024). Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2024. Government of the United Kingdom Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs.
Scope 3	Category 7: Employee Commuting	Electricity and natural gas consumption associated with remote work activities was estimated by multiplying the number of annual remote working days by an applicable country- or region- specific baseline residential energy intensity (kilowatt hours/person/day) and by an region-specific ratio of incremental to baseline energy usage from Anthesis.	Anthesis. (February 2021). Estimating Energy Consumption & GHG Emissions for Remote Workers. Retrieved March 1, 2024.
Scope 3	Category 7: Employee Commuting	Remote work in the climate zone of Hot or Very Hot were assumed to not require a heating system and were excluded from natural gas remote work estimations.	-
Scope 3	Category 7: Employee Commuting	Emissions from remote work natural gas consumption were calculated using the natural gas emission factor from the U.S. EPA 2025 Emissions Factors Hub	United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2025). GHG Emission Factors Hub. United States Environmental Protection Agency. https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/ghg-emission-factors-hub

Table 3: GHG Methodologies and Assumptions *Continued*

Scope/ Inventory	Category	Assumption or Note	Source or File Name (if applicable)
Scope 3	Category 7: Employee Commuting	Location-based AU DCCEEW 2023 emission factors were applied to the estimated electricity consumption from remote working in AU.	Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. (2023). Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors Workbook 2023. https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/national-greenhouse-account-factors-2023.pdf
Scope 3	Category 7: Employee Commuting	Location-based UK 2024 DEFRA/BEIS emission factors were applied to the estimated electricity consumption from remote working in the UK.	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs. (2024). Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2024. Government of the United Kingdom Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs.
Scope 3	Category 7: Employee Commuting	Location-based 2025 EPA eGrid emission factors were applied to the estimated electricity consumption from remote working in the US. The eGrid for each fully remote employee in the US was determined based on their provided ZIP code and the eGrid for hybrid employees was determined based on the ZIP code of their assigned office.	United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2025). GHG Emission Factors Hub. United States Environmental Protection Agency. https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/ghg-emission-factors-hub United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2025). The Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database: eGRID Technical Guide with Year 2023 Data. https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-01/egrid2023_technical_guide.pdf Remote as of 12_31_2024 - DV - Active Worker Job Details - Location 2025-02-27 12_09 EST. xlsx Commuter Data (2).xlsx
Scope 3	Category 7: Employee Commuting	Location-based IEA 2024 emission factors were applied to the estimated electricity consumption from remote working in all other countries.	International Energy Agency. (2024). Emission Factors 2024. https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-product/emissions-factors-2024 .
Scope 3	Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets	Upstream Leased Assets emissions originate from stationary combustion and purchased electricity at Coworking (Designated Area) locations and purchased electricity at colocation data center locations.	-
Scope 3	Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets	All estimation methods and emission factors described in the Scope 1 Stationary Combustion and Scope 2 Purchased Energy of this table are relevant.	-



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