Report of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Directors of Etsy, Inc.

We have reviewed the accompanying management assertion of Etsy, Inc. (Etsy) that the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and workforce metrics (collectively, the "sustainability metrics") for the years ended or as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 in management's assertion are presented in accordance with the assessment criteria set forth in management's assertion. Etsy's management is responsible for its assertion and for the selection of the criteria, which management believes provide an objective basis for measuring and reporting on the sustainability metrics. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on management's assertion based on our review.

Our review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in AT-C section 105, *Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements,* and AT-C section 210, *Review Engagements*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether any material modifications should be made to management's assertion in order for it to be fairly stated. The procedures performed in a review vary in nature and timing from, and are substantially less in extent than, an examination, the objective of which is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether management's assertion is fairly stated, in all material respects, in order to express an opinion. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Because of the limited nature of the engagement, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an examination been performed. We believe that the review evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

We are required to be independent and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with relevant ethical requirements related to the engagement.

The firm applies the Statements on Quality Control Standards established by the AICPA.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment. In performing our review, we performed inquiries; performed tests of mathematical accuracy of computations on a sample basis; read relevant policies to understand terms related to relevant information about the sustainability metrics; reviewed supporting documentation in regard to the completeness and accuracy of the data in the sustainability metrics on a sample basis; and performed analytical procedures.

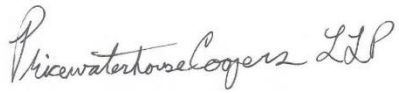
GHG emissions quantification is subject to significant inherent measurement uncertainty because of such things as GHG emissions factors that are used in mathematical models to calculate GHG emissions, and the inability of these models, due to incomplete scientific knowledge and other factors, to accurately measure under all circumstances the relationship between various inputs and the resultant GHG emissions. Environmental and energy use data used in GHG emissions calculations are subject to inherent limitations, given the nature and the methods used for measuring such data. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in materially different amounts or metrics being reported.

The preparation of the total energy consumed for Scope 1 and 2 activities metric requires management to establish the criteria, make determinations as to the relevancy of information to be included, and make assumptions that affect reported information. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in a materially different amount or metric being reported.

As discussed in management's assertion, Etsy has estimated GHG emissions for certain emissions sources and consumption data for certain energy sources for which no primary usage data is available.

As discussed in Note 16 to management's assertion, over time, Etsy has changed certain of its reporting boundaries, measurements methods, and criteria used to calculate its Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions metrics.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to Etsy's management assertion in order for it to be fairly stated.



PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
New York, New York
February 18, 2025

Etsy, Inc. Management Assertion
For the years ended or as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

Management of Etsy, Inc. (Etsy) is responsible for the completeness, accuracy, and validity of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and workforce metrics (collectively, the "sustainability metrics") presented in the tables below for the years ended or as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022. Management asserts that the sustainability metrics are presented in accordance with the assessment criteria set forth below. Management is responsible for the selection of the criteria, which management believes provide an objective basis for measuring and reporting on the sustainability metrics. The metric quantities below have been rounded to the nearest whole number unless otherwise indicated.

Organizational Boundary

Etsy is using the operational control approach in conformance with the GHG Protocol (defined below) to report our direct and indirect energy consumption as well as our GHG emissions, which included offices leased by Etsy, Reverb Holdings, Inc. (Reverb), and Depop Limited (Depop) during the reporting year. Unless otherwise indicated, the workforce metrics include diversity information for the global workforce.

The following exclusions were made related to Elo7 Serviços de Informática S.A. (Elo7), which was acquired in 2021 and divested in 2023:

- GHG emissions data for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022
- Workforce metrics as of December 31, 2024 and 2023

Table 1: Metrics - GHG Emissions

Metric Description	Definition of Metric [1,2,3]	Metric Quantity for the Reporting Year Ended December 31, 2024	Metric Quantity for the Reporting Year Ended December 31, 2023	Metric Quantity for the Reporting Year Ended December 31, 2022
Total Energy Consumed for Scope 1 and 2 Activities (MWh)	Direct energy consumed: Total megawatt hours (MWh) of on-site renewable energy consumption and direct energy purchased, which included natural gas. Indirect energy consumed: Total MWh of indirect energy purchased, which included purchased electricity. [4,5,6]	4,211 MWh	4,326 MWh	4,001 MWh
Scope 1 GHG Emissions (tCO2e)	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (tCO2e). Scope 1 emissions are based on the stationary combustion	284 tCO2e	330 tCO2e	371 tCO2e

Metric Description	Definition of Metric [1,2,3]	Metric Quantity for the Reporting Year Ended December 31, 2024	Metric Quantity for the Reporting Year Ended December 31, 2023	Metric Quantity for the Reporting Year Ended December 31, 2022
	of natural gas and fugitive emissions from refrigerant gas loss. [4,6,16]			
Scope 2 GHG Emissions (tCO2e)	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (tCO2e). Scope 2 emissions are based on the use of purchased electricity. [5,6,16]	Scope 2 - Market - 0 tCO2e Scope 2 - Location - 926 tCO2e	Scope 2 - Market - 0 tCO2e Scope 2 - Location - 813 tCO2e	Scope 2 - Market - 0 tCO2e Scope 2 - Location - 542 tCO2e
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG Emissions (tCO2e) [4,5,6,16]		Market - 284 tCO2e Location - 1,210 tCO2e	Market - 330 tCO2e Location - 1,143 tCO2e	Market - 371 tCO2e Location - 913 tCO2e
Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased Goods & Services (excluding Computing)	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (tCO2e) based on the energy consumed from our purchased goods and services which are not captured by another scope or category of GHG emissions. Emissions associated with purchased goods and services from cloud computing and other computing are presented separately as a subset of this category and not included in this GHG emissions metric quantity. [7,8,16]	113,823 tCO2e	102,157 tCO2e	106,434 tCO2e
Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased Goods & Services - Cloud Computing - Google Cloud (Etsy Only)	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (tCO2e) based on the energy consumed by our Google Cloud Platform (GCP)	10,040 tCO2e	15,397 tCO2e	12,054 tCO2e

Metric Description	Definition of Metric [1,2,3]	Metric Quantity for the Reporting Year Ended December 31, 2024	Metric Quantity for the Reporting Year Ended December 31, 2023	Metric Quantity for the Reporting Year Ended December 31, 2022
	computing activities. Reverb and Depop do not use GCP, and therefore, do not have emissions from GCP cloud computing activities. Emissions associated with Reverb and Depop's cloud computing activities are categorized as other cloud computing emissions and reported separately as a subset of purchased goods and services. [7,10,16]			
Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased Goods & Services - Other Computing	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (tCO2e) based on the energy consumed by our other cloud computing activities, excluding GCP cloud computing activities. Includes emissions associated with Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud computing activities not provided by GCP, as well as other cloud computing suppliers classified as 'data processing and hosting'. [7,9,16]	2,109 tCO2e	2,012 tCO2e	1,836 tCO2e
Scope 3, Category 6: Business Travel - Air Travel	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (tCO2e) based on the energy consumed by our air travel providers in transporting our global employees and	4,375 tCO2e	4,093 tCO2e	1,067 tCO2e

Metric Description	Definition of Metric [1,2,3]	Metric Quantity for the Reporting Year Ended December 31, 2024	Metric Quantity for the Reporting Year Ended December 31, 2023	Metric Quantity for the Reporting Year Ended December 31, 2022
	includes global air travel booked for non-employee business travel (e.g., recruiting activities, seller activities) and well-to-tank (WTT) emissions associated with aviation fuel. [7,11,16]			
Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream Transportation & Distribution - Shipping	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (tCO2e) based on the energy consumed by our shipping carriers in delivering products. [7,12,16]	260,522 tCO2e	276,559 tCO2e	339,395 tCO2e
Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream Transportation & Distribution - Packaging	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (tCO2e) based on the life cycle emissions from the packaging material used to ship products. [7,13,16]	77,865 tCO2e	56,826 tCO2e	57,911 tCO2e
Scope 3, Category 11: Use of Sold Products - End User Energy Use	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (tCO2e) based on the energy consumed by buyers and sellers from usage of our online platform and other users on personal devices (mobile devices and non-mobile laptops) as well transmission and distribution (T&D) losses and WTT emissions associated with electricity consumed by buyers and sellers from usage of our online platform and other users on personal devices. [7,14,16]	7,488 tCO2e	9,724 tCO2e	6,897 tCO2e

Table 2: Metrics - Workforce[1]

Metric Description	Definition of Metric / Assessment Criteria [15]	Metric Quantity as of December 31, 2024	Metric Quantity as of December 31, 2023	Metric Quantity as of December 31, 2022
Gender diversity by job category (global)	The gender diversity of the global workforce by job category, according to the gender as self-reported by the employee and recorded in the Human Resources system as of December 31 of the reporting year. Definitions: Additional Genders: An alternative to 'Female' or 'Male' as self-reported by the employee Not Declared: Employee chose to not self-identify their gender Leadership: Employees at the Director-level and above Tech: Employees who work on Product, Engineering, Analytics and HR Information and Financial Systems Administration teams Engineering: Employees with roles in the Engineering Job Family Group included within Tech Other Business Roles: Employees who work in roles	Overall Gender %: Female – 48.0% Male – 46.7% Additional Genders – 2.0% Not Declared – 3.3% Leadership Gender %: Female – 54.6% Male – 42.5% Additional Genders – 0.3% Not Declared – 2.6% Tech Gender %: Female – 38.2% Male – 56.5% Additional Genders – 2.1% Not Declared – 3.2% Engineering Gender %: Female – 28.7% Male – 63.9% Additional Genders – 3.0% Not Declared – 4.4% Other Business Roles Gender %: Female – 65.3% Male – 30.7% Additional Genders – 1.3% Not Declared – 2.8%	Overall Gender %: Female – 47.6% Male – 46.7% Additional Genders – 2.4% Not Declared – 3.3% Leadership Gender %: Female – 53.3% Male – 43.9% Additional Genders – 0.6% Not Declared – 2.2% Tech Gender %: Female – 39.9% Male – 54.0% Additional Genders –2.6% Not Declared – 3.5% Engineering Gender %: Female – 31.3% Male – 60.5% Additional Genders – 3.5% Not Declared – 4.6% Other Business Roles Gender %: Female – 63.1% Male – 33.0% Additional Genders – 1.5% Not Declared – 2.4%	Overall Gender %: Female – 46.7% Male – 47.7% Additional Genders – 2.2% Not Declared – 3.4% Leadership Gender %: Female – 49.0% Male – 47.7% Additional Genders – 0.7% Not Declared – 2.7% Tech Gender %: Female – 35.8% Male – 58.0 % Additional Genders – 2.3% Not Declared – 3.9% Engineering Gender %: Female – 28.1% Male – 64.7% Additional Genders – 2.7% Not Declared – 4.6% Other Business Roles Gender %: Female – 62.8% Male – 32.6% Additional Genders – 2.0% Not Declared – 2.7%

[1] Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Metric Description	Definition of Metric / Assessment Criteria [15]	Metric Quantity as of December 31, 2024	Metric Quantity as of December 31, 2023	Metric Quantity as of December 31, 2022
	outside of the Tech definition, inclusive of non-Tech Leadership positions			
Racial and ethnic diversity by job category (United States workforce only)	The racial and ethnic diversity of the workforce employed in the United States by job category according to the race and ethnicity as self-reported by the employee and recorded in the Human Resources systems as of December 31 of the reporting year. Definitions: Leadership: Employees at the Director-level and above Tech: Employees who work on Product, Engineering, Analytics and HR Information and Financial Systems Administration teams Engineering: Employees with roles in the Engineering Job Family Group included within Tech Other Business Roles: Employees who work in roles outside of the Tech definition, inclusive of non-Tech Leadership positions	Overall Race/Ethnicity % (US): American Indian or Alaska Native – 0.1% Asian – 21.9% Black/African American – 6.8% Hispanic – 7.1% Two or more races – 3.6% White – 57.1% Not Declared – 3.4% Leadership Race/Ethnicity % (US): American Indian or Alaska Native – 0.0% Asian – 16.0% Black or African American – 4.6% Hispanic – 5.0% Two or more races – 2.1% White – 69.8% Not Declared – 2.5% Tech Race/Ethnicity % (US): American Indian or Alaska Native – 0.1% Asian – 28.0% Black or African American – 5.7% Hispanic – 5.5% Two or more races – 3.5% White – 53.3% Not Declared – 3.8% Engineering Race/Ethnicity % (US): American Indian or Alaska Native – 0.1%	Overall Race/Ethnicity % (US): American Indian or Alaska Native – 0.1% Asian – 20.5% Black/African American – 7.3% Hispanic – 7.2% Two or more races – 3.6% White – 58.5% Not Declared – 2.9% Leadership Race/Ethnicity % (US): American Indian or Alaska Native – 0.0% Asian – 15.8% Black or African American – 5.5% Hispanic – 3.6% Two or more races – 1.6% White – 71.5% Not Declared – 2.0% Tech Race/Ethnicity % (US): American Indian or Alaska Native – 0.1% Asian – 25.6% Black or African American – 5.9% Hispanic – 5.9% Two or more races – 3.8% White – 55.8% Not Declared – 2.8% Engineering Race/Ethnicity % (US):	Overall Race/Ethnicity % (US): American Indian or Alaska Native – 0.2% Asian – 18.7% Black/African American – 7.1% Hispanic – 7.3% Two or more races – 3.5% White – 60.2% Not Declared – 3.0% Leadership Race/Ethnicity % (US): American Indian or Alaska Native – 0.0% Asian – 14.1% Black or African American – 6.2% Hispanic – 4.0% Two or more races – 2.2% White – 71.8% Not Declared – 1.8% Tech Race/Ethnicity % (US): American Indian or Alaska Native – 0.2% Asian – 24.0% Black or African American – 5.6% Hispanic – 5.7% Two or more races – 3.6% White – 58.1% Not Declared – 2.8% Engineering Race/Ethnicity % (US): American Indian or Alaska Native – 0.2%

Metric Description	Definition of Metric / Assessment Criteria [15]	Metric Quantity as of December 31, 2024	Metric Quantity as of December 31, 2023	Metric Quantity as of December 31, 2022
		Asian – 28.8% Black or African American – 4.9% Hispanic – 5.6% Two or more races – 4.1% White – 52.1% Not Declared – 4.4% Other Business Roles Race/Ethnicity % (US): American Indian or Alaska Native – 0.0% Asian – 12.4% Black or African American – 8.9% Hispanic – 9.9% Two or more races – 3.5% White – 62.8% Not Declared – 2.6%	American Indian or Alaska Native – 0.1% Asian – 25.4% Black or African American – 5.1% Hispanic – 5.6% Two or more races - 4.3% White – 56.2% Not Declared – 3.2% Other Business Roles Race/Ethnicity % (US): American Indian or Alaska Native – 0.2% Asian – 11.3% Black or African American – 10.2% Hispanic – 9.8% Two or more races – 3.0% White – 62.7% Not Declared – 2.9%	Asian – 24.5% Black or African American – 4.8% Hispanic – 5.9% Two or more races - 3.9% White – 57.3% Not Declared – 3.4% Other Business Roles Race/Ethnicity % (US): American Indian or Alaska Native – 0.1% Asian – 10.2% Black or African American – 9.5% Hispanic – 9.9% Two or more races – 3.2% White – 63.8% Not Declared – 3.3%
Age diversity (global)	The age diversity of the global workforce according to the date of birth as self-reported by the employee and recorded in the Human Resources systems as of December 31 of the reporting year.	Overall Age %: 24 or below – 1.6% 25-29 – 15.7% 30-34 – 33.9% 35-39 – 28.2% 40-49 – 17.7% 50+ – 2.8% Not Declared – 0.1%	Overall Age %: 24 or below – 2.1% 25-29 – 18.4% 30-34 – 34.1% 35-39 – 24.6% 40-49 – 17.6% 50+ – 3.1% Not Declared – 0.04%	Overall Age %: 24 or below – 4.0% 25-29 – 22.6% 30-34 – 33.0% 35-39 – 22.5% 40-49 – 14.9% 50+ – 2.9% Not Declared – 0.1%

Emission Factors

Note, the year or month and year in parentheses indicates the publication date of the emission factors.

Emissions Scope	Emissions Source Type	Emission Factors for Reporting Year 2024	Emission Factors for Reporting Year 2023	Emission Factors for Reporting Year 2022
Scope 1, United States	Natural Gas	United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2024 GHG Emission Factors Hub. Center for Corporate Climate Leadership. (June 2024).	U.S. EPA. 2023 GHG Emission Factors Hub. Center for Corporate Climate Leadership. (September 2023).	U.S. EPA. 2022 GHG Emission Factors Hub. Center for Corporate Climate Leadership. (April 2022).
Scope 1, Europe	Natural Gas	U.S. EPA. 2024 GHG Emission Factors Hub. Center for Corporate Climate Leadership. (June 2024).	U.S. EPA. 2023 GHG Emission Factors Hub. Center for Corporate Climate Leadership. (September 2023).	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2022). 2022 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.
Scope 1, Global	Refrigerant Gas Loss	IPCC (2023). IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6): Climate Change 2023. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.	IPCC (2023). IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6): Climate Change 2023. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.	IPCC (2014). IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5): Climate Change 2014. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
Scope 2, United States	Grid Electricity	U.S. EPA. eGrid2022. U.S. EPA eGRID sub-region emission factors for electricity purchased in the U.S. (January 2024).	U.S. EPA. eGrid2021. U.S. EPA eGRID sub-region emission factors for electricity purchased in the U.S. (January 2023).	U.S. EPA. eGrid2020. U.S. EPA eGRID sub-region emission factors for electricity purchased in the U.S. (January 2022).
Scope 2, United Kingdom	Grid Electricity	Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (2024). 2024 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.[2]	Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (2023). 2023 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.[2]	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2022). 2022 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.
Scope 2, Ireland	Grid Electricity	International Energy Agency (IEA) (2024). CO2e emission factors from electricity only generation for world countries, using 2022 factors.	IEA (2022). CO2e emission factors from electricity only generation for world countries, using 2020 factors.	United Nations. UN Statistics Division - Energy Balance Visualizations. (2006).[3]

[2] Emission factor has an embedded global warming potential (GWP) from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) which was used instead of the assessment report described below.

[3] Reporting year 2022 electricity emission factors were internally derived instead of using publicly available electricity emission factors.

Emissions Scope	Emissions Source Type	Emission Factors for Reporting Year 2024	Emission Factors for Reporting Year 2023	Emission Factors for Reporting Year 2022
Scope 2, Ontario	Grid Electricity	Not applicable for the reporting year as the office closed in 2022.		Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC). National Inventory Report 1990-2022: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada (2022).
Scope 2, Australia	Grid Electricity	Not applicable for the reporting year as the office closed in 2022.		United Nations. UN Statistics Division - Energy Balance Visualizations. (2006).[4]
Scope 2, India	Grid Electricity	IEA (2024). CO2e emission factors from electricity only generation for world countries, using 2022 factors.	IEA (2022). CO2e emission factors from electricity only generation for world countries, using 2020 factors.	United Nations. UN Statistics Division - Energy Balance Visualizations. (2006).[4]
Scope 2, Mexico	Grid Electricity	IEA (2024). CO2e emission factors from electricity only generation for world countries, using 2022 factors.	IEA (2022). CO2e emission factors from electricity only generation for world countries, using 2020 factors.	United Nations. UN Statistics Division - Energy Balance Visualizations. (2006).[4]
Scope 3	Category 1: Purchased Goods & Services	<u>Purchased Goods & Services (excluding Computing) & Other Computing:</u> *Where the suppliers' publicly available CDP Climate Change disclosure or sustainability report was deemed comprehensive and reasonable by management, the data was used to create spend-based emission factors:* Supplier-specific emission factor (which covers Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions) based on the suppliers' publicly available CDP Climate Change disclosure or sustainability report	<u>Purchased Goods & Services (excluding Computing) & Other Computing:</u> *Where the suppliers' publicly available CDP Climate Change disclosure or sustainability report was deemed comprehensive and reasonable by management, the data was used to create spend-based emission factors:* Supplier-specific emission factor (which covers Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions) based on the suppliers' publicly available CDP Climate Change disclosure or sustainability report for the previous	<u>Purchased Goods & Services (excluding Computing) & Other Computing:</u> *Where the suppliers' publicly available CDP Climate Change disclosure or sustainability report was deemed comprehensive and reasonable by management, the data was used to create spend-based emission factors:* Supplier-specific emission factor (which covers Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions) based on the suppliers' publicly available CDP Climate Change disclosure or sustainability report for the previous

[4] Reporting year 2022 electricity emission factors were internally derived instead of using publicly available electricity emission factors.

Emissions Scope	Emissions Source Type	Emission Factors for Reporting Year 2024	Emission Factors for Reporting Year 2023	Emission Factors for Reporting Year 2022
		for the previous fiscal year, and the previous fiscal year's revenue from the suppliers' publicly available audited financial statements. *Where the suppliers' publicly available CDP Climate Change disclosure or sustainability report was not used to create spend-based emission factors:* U.S. EPA (2022). USEEIO v2.0.1 - Matrices. U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development (ORD).[5] <u>Purchased Goods & Services - Cloud Computing - Google Cloud (Etsy Only)</u>: Supplier-specific emission factor obtained from Google Cloud Carbon Footprint (2024) retrieved from the customer portal.	fiscal year, and the previous fiscal year's revenue from the suppliers' publicly available audited financial statements. *Where the suppliers' publicly available CDP Climate Change disclosure or sustainability report was not used to create spend-based emission factors:* U.S. EPA (2022). USEEIO v2.0.1 - Matrices. U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development (ORD).[5] <u>Purchased Goods & Services - Cloud Computing - Google Cloud (Etsy Only)</u>: Supplier-specific emission factor obtained from Google Cloud Carbon Footprint (2023) retrieved from the customer portal.	fiscal year, and the previous fiscal year's revenue from the suppliers' publicly available audited financial statements. *Where the suppliers' publicly available CDP Climate Change disclosure or sustainability report was not used to create spend-based emission factors:* U.S. EPA (2022). Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for U.S. Commodities and Industries. v1.1. Accessed April 2022.[5] <u>Purchased Goods & Services - Cloud Computing - Google Cloud (Etsy Only)</u>: *Scope 1 and 3 emissions:* Supplier-specific emission factor obtained from Google Cloud Carbon Footprint (2022) retrieved from the customer portal. *Scope 2 emissions (emission factor based on country where GCP has data centers)*: <u>Applied to U.S. usage:</u> U.S. EPA. eGrid2020. U.S. EPA eGRID sub-region emission factors

[5] Emission factor has an embedded GWP from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) which was used instead of the assessment report described below.

Emissions Scope	Emissions Source Type	Emission Factors for Reporting Year 2024	Emission Factors for Reporting Year 2023	Emission Factors for Reporting Year 2022
				for electricity purchased in the U.S. (January 2022). <u>Applied to UK usage:</u> Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2022). 2022 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. <u>Applied to Netherlands, Finland, South Korea, Ontario, and Japan usage:</u> United Nations. UN Statistics Division - Energy Balance Visualizations. (2006).[6] <u>Applied to Brazil usage:</u> Governo do Brasil (2022). MCTIC. Arquivos dos fatores médios de emissão de CO2 grid mês/ano. Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia, Inovações e Comunicações. Accessed May 2022.
Scope 3	Category 6: Business Travel - Air Travel	*Air travel & WTT (mileage):* Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (2024). 2024 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. With RF factor (air travel only).[7] *Air travel (spend):* U.S. EPA (2022). USEEIO v2.0.1 - Matrices. U.S. EPA	*Air travel & WTT (mileage):* Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (2023). 2023 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. With RF factor (air travel only).[7] *Air travel (spend):* U.S. EPA (2022). USEEIO v2.0.1 - Matrices.	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2022). 2022 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. Without RF factor.

[6] Reporting year 2022 electricity emission factors were internally derived instead of using publicly available electricity emission factors.
[7] Emission factor has an embedded GWP from the IPCC's AR5 which was used instead of the assessment report described below.

Emissions Scope	Emissions Source Type	Emission Factors for Reporting Year 2024	Emission Factors for Reporting Year 2023	Emission Factors for Reporting Year 2022
		Office of Research and Development (ORD).[8]	U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development (ORD).[8]	
Scope 3	Category 9: Downstream Transportation & Distribution - Shipping	*All shipments except Royal Mail:* USPS calculated GHG emission factors based on the shipping of products from a seller to a buyer which are then applied to Etsy, Reverb and Depop shipping data. *Royal Mail shipments:* Royal Mail published emission factors per parcel and per letter based on the shipping of products from a seller to a buyer which were then applied to Depop and Etsy Royal Mail shipping data.	*All shipments except Royal Mail:* USPS calculated GHG emission factors based on the shipping of products from a seller to a buyer which are then applied to Etsy, Reverb and Depop shipping data. *Royal Mail shipments:* Royal Mail published emission factors per parcel and per letter based on the shipping of products from a seller to a buyer which were then applied to Depop and Etsy Royal Mail shipping data.	All shipments: USPS calculated GHG emission factors based on the shipping of products from a seller to a buyer which are then applied to Etsy, Reverb and Depop shipping data.
Scope 3	Category 9: Downstream Transportation & Distribution - Packaging	Ecoinvent Database 3.9 (2022). Upstream and downstream emission factors of packaging materials.	Franklin Associates. Life cycle inventory of packaging options for shipment of retail mail-order soft goods. Prepared for Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and U.S. EPA Environmentally preferable purchasing program. (April 2004).	
Scope 3	Category 11: Use of Sold Products - End User Energy Use *(emission factor based on location of the end user)*	IEA (2024). CO2e emission factors from electricity only generation for world countries, using 2022 factors. Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC). National Inventory Report 1990-2022: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada (2024).[9] U.S. EPA. eGrid2022. U.S. EPA eGRID sub-region emission factors	IEA (2022). CO2e emission factors from electricity only generation for world countries, using 2020 factors. Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC). National Inventory Report 1990-2021: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada (2023).[9] U.S. EPA. eGrid2021. U.S. EPA eGRID sub-region emission factors for electricity purchased in the U.S.	United Nations. UN Statistics Division - Energy Balance Visualizations. (2006).[10] Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC). National Inventory Report: 1990-2020: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada (2022). U.S. EPA. eGrid2020. U.S. EPA eGRID sub-region emission factors for electricity purchased in the U.S.

[8] Emission factor has an embedded GWP from the IPCC's AR4 which was used instead of the assessment report described below.
[9] Emission factor has an embedded GWP from the IPCC's AR5 which was used instead of the assessment report described below.
[10] Reporting year 2022 electricity emission factors were internally derived instead of using publicly available electricity emission factors.

Emissions Scope	Emissions Source Type	Emission Factors for Reporting Year 2024	Emission Factors for Reporting Year 2023	Emission Factors for Reporting Year 2022
		for electricity purchased in the U.S. (January 2024). Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors. (2024).[11] Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) European Residual Mixes, Version 1.0 (2024) for CO2 emissions. IEA (2024). CO2e emission factors from electricity only generation for world countries, using 2022 factors for CH4 and N2O emissions.	(January 2023). Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (2023). 2023 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.[11] Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors 2023 (2023).[11] AIB European Residual Mixes, Version 1.0 (2023) for CO2 emissions. Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (2023). 2023 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting for CH4 and N2O emissions.[11]	(January 2022). Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2022). 2022 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

GHG Emissions and Workforce Metric Methodology

1. Etsy considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised*, *GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard*, and the *Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard: Supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard* (collectively, the "GHG Protocol"), which are recognized external standards, to calculate and report energy consumption as well as direct and indirect GHG emissions.

2. GHG emissions quantification is subject to significant inherent measurement uncertainty because of such things as GHG emissions factors that are used in mathematical models to calculate GHG emissions, and the inability of these models, due to incomplete scientific knowledge and other factors, to accurately measure under all circumstances the relationship between various inputs and the resultant GHG emissions. Environmental and energy use data used in GHG emissions calculations are subject to inherent limitations, given the nature and the methods used for measuring such data. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in materially different amounts or metrics being reported.

   The preparation of the total energy consumed for Scope 1 and 2 activities metric requires management to establish the criteria, make

[11] Emission factor has an embedded GWP from the IPCC's AR5 which was used instead of the assessment report described below.

determinations as to the relevancy of information to be included, and make assumptions that affect reported information. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in a materially different amount or metric being reported.

3. Carbon dioxide emissions and equivalents have been determined on the basis of measured or estimated energy and fuel usage or refrigerant gas loss, multiplied by relevant carbon emission factors for carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide emissions and, for carbon dioxide equivalent emissions, taking into account relevant global warming potentials for each gas. For 2024 and 2023, Etsy used the GWPs from the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), unless otherwise noted in the emissions factor table above. For 2022, Etsy used the GWPs from the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), unless otherwise noted in the emission factor table above. To estimate GHG emissions, primary data from third party invoices was used when available and feasible to integrate into calculations. Secondary data in the form of estimates, extrapolations and industry averages was used when primary data was not available.

   Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) emissions are inclusive of carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrous oxide (N2O), methane (CH4), chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). The other GHGs of sulfur hexafluoride (SF6), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3) are not emitted. Emissions data by individual gas is not disclosed as a majority of CO2e in Table 1 relates to CO2.

4. Related to Scope 1 GHG emissions:

   - Scope 1 includes direct GHG emissions from stationary combustion of natural gas and fugitive emissions from refrigerant gas loss.
   - Refrigerant data – We estimated refrigerant gas loss considering building type and surface area, type of refrigerant gas, type of equipment, and number of units per surface area using the following data source: *Accounting Tool to Support Federal Reporting of HFC Emissions*, version 1.1, prepared by ICF International under contract for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2016).

5. Related to Scope 2 GHG emissions:

   - Scope 2 includes indirect GHG emissions from the use of purchased electricity. Scope 2 market-based GHG emissions were calculated by applying emission factors based on the Scope 2 hierarchy. Renewable energy credits (RECs) and Guarantees of Origin (GOs) applicable to the 2024 reporting year have been contracted for and will be retired before June 7, 2025. RECs and GOs applicable to the 2023 and 2022 reporting years have been contracted for and retired.

6. Related to Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions:

   - Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions were comprised of approximately 15-27% estimated data and 73-85% actual data depending on the reporting year. Actual data refers to actual energy consumption data from invoices or meters (and not actual emissions data), as the consumption data may rely on average non-standard conversions, such as energy content of fuel or energy intensity per surface area, before applying average emission factors to convert data into emissions. We continue to work to increase the amount of actual data (without the need for non-standard conversions) available for our offices. The most significant assumptions were as follows:

     - Actual consumption data was collected for Q1 through Q3, while for the Q4 period, we only had data for a portion of the quarter for certain offices. When available, annual energy consumption for offices was sourced from invoices or meters specific to occupied spaces; any missing consumption was estimated as follows:

        - Where specific days or meter information was not available for a specified time, but partial actual reporting year data was received, the missing data was estimated by pro-rating available consumption data using daily average consumption rates.
        - For offices where no energy consumption data was available for the reporting year, data was estimated using either consumption from a previous year or researched intensity values (full-time employee per day by office location) published by the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory Building Performance Database for office space, specific to the energy type, and where possible, specific to the office location being estimated.
    - Each year we aim to increase the quality of the data reported. As tenants of leased offices, we did not have access to data related to complete refrigerant sources and certain shared building common space energy sources.

7. Related to Scope 3 GHG emissions:

    - Scope 3 GHG emissions included significant assumptions and estimates. We continue to work to increase the amount of actual data available from our suppliers.

8. Purchased Goods & Services (excluding Computing): Includes energy consumed from our purchased goods and services which are not captured by another scope or category of GHG emissions (e.g., electricity, Scope 2). Emissions for this category are calculated by multiplying our spend in U.S. dollar amounts for each of our suppliers from the financial system by specific coefficients for each spend type representing "cradle to gate" emissions according to the GHG Protocol. The coefficient is obtained from public data on industry averages (i.e., U.S. EPA EEIO model), in line with the GHG Protocol guidance. For 2024 and 2023, supplier spend was converted to 2012 dollars to account for inflation or deflation using industry-level price index data published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis to align with the 2012 dollar amounts used in the EEIO model.

9. Purchased Goods & Services - Other Computing: Includes emissions associated with Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud computing activities not provided by GCP, as well as several other cloud computing suppliers classified as 'data processing and hosting' in the U.S. EPA's EEIO factors. Emissions for this category are calculated by multiplying our spend in U.S. dollar amounts for each of our suppliers from the financial system by specific coefficients for each spend type representing "cradle to gate" emissions according to the GHG Protocol. The coefficient is obtained from public data on industry averages (i.e., U.S. EPA EEIO model), in line with the GHG Protocol guidance. For 2024 and 2023, supplier spend was converted to 2012 dollars to account for inflation or deflation using industry-level price index data published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis to align with the 2012 dollar amounts used in the EEIO model.

10. Purchased Goods & Services - Cloud Computing - Google Cloud (Etsy Only): Includes emissions based on energy consumed by Etsy's Google Cloud Platform (GCP) computing activities, which include server, storage, network data transfers and overhead consumption.

    - For 2024 and 2023, Etsy used supplier-specific emissions data provided by Google for the reporting year which represented Etsy's apportioned total Scope 1, Scope 2 (market-based) and Scope 3 upstream emissions. Google expressly excludes the below activities from the supplier-specific emissions data:
        - Fugitive emissions from HVAC system coolants (excluded from 2023 only).
        - Emissions arising from small equipment deployments at internet service providers' partners.
        - Emissions from Google networking equipment deployed outside data centers.
        - Downstream end-of-life emissions of data center equipment and buildings.
        - Embodied emissions associated with grid electricity generation facilities and equipment.

- For 2022, Etsy used the below methodology:
  - In order to convert GCP cloud usage information into approximate energy used, Etsy applied the following methodology (called Cloud Jewels). This approximate energy used is an input into the calculation of estimated GCP emissions.
    - The server and storage utilization data was based on actual third-party invoices from GCP, multiplied by energy coefficients derived from publicly available data on hardware infrastructure, specifically SPEC (Standard Performance Evaluation Corporation) Power Results 2008 - 2019; United States Data Center Energy Usage Report (2016); "Electricity Intensity of Internet Data Transmission: Untangling the Estimates," Journal of Industrial Ecology, vol. 22, no. 4 (Aug. 2017); and publicly available information on Google Cloud Platform CPU platforms, machine types, and sole-tenant nodes. The SPEC database and United States Data Center Energy Usage Report were used for the server coefficient, the United States Data Center Energy Usage Report was used for the storage coefficient, and the United States Data Center Energy Usage Report and Electricity Intensity report were used for the network power draw coefficient. Etsy estimates overhead energy data from power usage effectiveness (PUE) provided by Google. Where possible, we use instance-specific PUE, and when that data is unavailable, we rely on GCP's fleetwide average PUE.
  - Using Etsy's apportioned total Scope 1, Scope 2 (location-based), and Scope 3 emissions of 20,764 tCO_2e provided by Google via the GCP customer portal for the reporting year, Etsy calculated the reported emissions for this category as follows:
    - Scope 1 and 3 upstream emissions - Used the CO_2e emissions as provided by Google via the GCP customer portal.
    - Scope 2 emissions - Using the methodology above, determined energy use apportioned to Etsy's U.S. GCP load. To reduce associated Scope 2 emissions to zero for Etsy's U.S. GCP load, Etsy retired RECs on behalf of Google in an amount equal to the estimated apportioned energy usage. Emissions outside the U.S. GCP load were calculated by applying emission factors based on the Scope 2 hierarchy.

11. Business Travel - Air Travel: Includes energy consumed by our air travel providers in transporting our global Etsy, Depop, and Reverb employees, global air travel booked for non-employee business travel (e.g., recruiting activities, seller activities), and for 2024 and 2023 only, well-to-tank (WTT) emissions associated with aviation fuel. For Etsy and Reverb, for business air travel booked through the third-party commercial air travel provider, GHG emissions for business air travel are calculated using mileage information (i) provided by the third-party commercial air travel provider or (ii) based on the distances between origin and destination airports using the Great Circle Distance on-line tool (2022 only). For business air travel not booked through the third-party commercial air travel provider, GHG emissions for business air travel are calculated using flight cost information from the financial system. For 2024 and 2023, flight cost information was converted to 2012 dollars to account for inflation or deflation using industry-level price index data published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis to align with the 2012 dollar amounts used in the EEIO model.

    For most of its air travel data, Depop utilizes a third-party business travel software that provides distance data for calculation and flight class. For air travel not stored in this software, Depop calculates its emissions on a spend basis, which are captured within Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased Goods & Services (excluding Computing) for 2022, but is captured in Scope 3, Category 6: Business Travel - Air Travel for 2024 and 2023. For 2024 and 2023, flight cost information was converted to 2012 dollars to account for inflation or deflation using industry-level price index data published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis to align with the 2012 dollar amounts used in the EEIO model.

    For 2024 and 2023, air travel includes WTT emissions associated with aviation fuel which are calculated based on air travel activity for Etsy, Reverb and Depop as described within this footnote.

Air travel remains an estimate since unforeseen circumstances can occur (e.g., different routes due to adverse weather, or aircraft fleet changes), however, the figure presented follows the Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) methodology and is considered to be a reasonable estimate of air travel emissions.

12. Downstream Transportation & Distribution - Shipping: Includes emissions based on the energy consumed from the global shipment of goods between Etsy's, Reverb's, and Depop's buyers and sellers. To calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each shipment, we use shipment weight, shipment distance, shipment mail class, and an emission factor based on the mail class. For shipment weight and shipment mail class, we use data from Etsy, Depop, and Reverb shipping labels, when available. Where shipment weight and shipment mail class is not available, we estimate the emissions based on available data, including estimated package weight based on product type, or in the case of Depop, this is estimated per product category shipped based on the average weight of the most common item in the category (e.g., t-shirt for Men's Top) and includes packaging. We calculate the shipment distance between buyer and seller using our internal records of buyer and seller zip code (Etsy) or latitude and longitude (Depop and Reverb). We apply an uplift of 12% to the direct mileage between buyer and seller to take into account mileage using road transportation and direct flights (rather than 'as the crow flies'). For Etsy, if the seller and buyer zip code is the same, we assumed the shipment distance is zero. This accounted for less than 1% of reported Scope 3, Category 9 emissions in 2024, 2023 and 2022. For 2024, for Etsy, if the seller or buyer zip code was not valid, then the average shipment distance based on the shipment distance of all Etsy shipments for the reporting year is used to estimate the shipment distance. This accounted for less than 1% of reported Scope 3, Category 9 emissions in 2024. For 2023 and 2022, for Etsy, if the seller or buyer zip code was not valid, these shipments were excluded. This was estimated to have accounted for less than 1% of reported Scope 3, Category 9 emissions for 2023 and 2022. Lastly, emission factors are derived from emissions data provided by USPS for Q1 through Q3 (all shipments with a USPS label for Etsy and Depop (2024 only)) and Royal Mail (Royal Mail provides an average emissions per parcel and letter for UK shipments, which we assign to Etsy and Depop shipments with a Royal Mail label for 2024 and 2023). Etsy emission factors are applied for Reverb.

13. Downstream Transportation & Distribution - Packaging: Includes emissions based on the life cycle emissions from the packaging materials used to ship products between Etsy's, Reverb's and Depop's sellers and buyers. For Etsy, packaging emissions are calculated using data on packaging material and reuse of packaging material collected from Etsy sellers via a survey (seller census or seller CX survey) conducted by the Etsy Research Team (2022 was based on survey results from the 2022 survey, 2023 was based on averages derived from the 2023 and 2022 survey results, and 2024 was based on averages derived from the 2024, 2023 and 2022 survey results), publicly available studies on the carbon impacts of different packaging materials (references 1 and 5 below), the number of packages shipped on the Etsy marketplace and the associated packaging weight by packaging material and, where applicable in 2024, planet friendly packaging material data provided by EcoEnclose for Etsy sellers. For Reverb, packaging emissions are calculated using assumptions on packaging type by product category (e.g., guitars), publicly available studies on the carbon impacts across packaging materials (reference 1 below), and the number of orders on the Reverb marketplace and the associated packaging weight by packaging material using publicly available weights of packaging materials (references 1 and 4 below). For Depop, packaging emissions are calculated using survey data collected from Depop sellers in November 2021 on packaging for reporting year 2022 and survey data collected from Depop sellers in November 2023 for reporting years 2024 and 2023 for materials and reuse, publicly available studies on the carbon impacts of different packaging materials (references 1 and 5 below) and, where applicable in 2024, planet friendly packaging material data provided by EcoEnclose for Depop sellers. We then obtain order data from each of the shipping teams which gives us a count of each order type. For each shipment order for Etsy, Reverb, and Depop, we multiply the weight of the packaging material and reuse of packaging material by the associated emission factor from the Franklin Associates report for 2023 and 2022 (reference 1 below), or from Ecoinvent for 2024 (reference 5 below) to calculate emissions. We also incorporated U.S. average recycling rates by packaging material into our calculation of packaging emissions by pro-rating associated disposal emissions (references 2 and 3 below).

- Reference 1: Franklin Associates. Life cycle inventory of packaging options for shipment of retail mail-order soft goods. Prepared for Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and U.S. EPA environmentally preferable purchasing program.
- Reference 2: U.S. EPA. Paper and Paperboard: Material-Specific Data.
- Reference 3: U.S. EPA. Plastics: Material-Specific Data.
- Reference 4: Packaging materials specifications from uline.com.
- Reference 5: Ecoinvent Database 3.9. Upstream and downstream emissions factors of packaging materials.

14. Use of Sold Products - End User Energy Use: Includes emissions based on the energy consumed by buyers and sellers from usage of Etsy's, Reverb's, and Depop's online platform and other users on personal devices (mobile devices and non-mobile laptops) as well as, for 2024 and 2023 only, transmission and distribution (T&D) losses and WTT emissions. Emissions are calculated using actual data based on a user's visit length (duration), device type, and location at the country-level. In order to calculate estimated energy consumption, user visit duration is multiplied by a power draw factor in watts and converted to kilowatt-hour (kWh). The power draw factor is determined by device type: mobile devices and non-mobile which are assumed to be laptops. For mobile devices, we incorporate charging efficiency of 75%, while for non-mobile devices, we assume that the device is plugged in during use, in real-world adjusted, high active mode (i.e., a charging efficiency of 100%). Average country-level emission factors are applied to the resulting electricity consumption to derive the associated emissions.

    Our assumptions are based on the following sources:
    - Carroll, A. & Heiser, G. (June 2010). An Analysis of Power Consumption in a Smartphone. Presented at USENIXATC'10 Annual Technical Conference.
    - Yoon, C., et al. (June 2012). AppScope: Application Energy Metering Framework for Android Smartphones using Kernel Activity Monitoring. Presented at USENIXATC'12 Annual Technical Conference.
    - Huang, et al. (June 2012). A Close Examination of Performance and Power Characteristics of 4G LTE Networks. Presented at MobiSys '12: Proceedings of the 10th international conference on Mobile systems, applications, and services.
    - Urban, et al. (December 2017). Energy Consumption of Consumer Electronics in U.S. Homes in 2017. Final Report by the Fraunhofer USA Center for Sustainable Energy Systems to the Consumer Electronics Association (pg. 24).
    - Urban, et al. (June 2014). Energy Consumption of Consumer Electronics in U.S. Homes in 2013. Final Report by the Fraunhofer USA Center for Sustainable Energy Systems to the Consumer Electronics Association (pg. 150).

    For 2024 and 2023, use of sold products emissions includes T&D losses and WTT emissions associated with electricity consumed by buyers and sellers from the use of Etsy's, Reverb's, and Depop's online platform and other users on personal devices which was calculated based on energy consumption data described in this footnote.

15. All diversity information is provided by employees voluntarily, as self-reported by the employee, and recorded in the Human Resources system. Employee demographic information can be changed at any time by the employee. The diversity metrics included in this assertion are based on data in the system as of December 31 in the corresponding reporting year.

16. Over time, Etsy has changed certain of its reporting boundaries, measurement methods, and criteria used to calculate its Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 GHG emissions metrics. As a result of the changes, the emissions in the below categories are not comparable year over year. The changes include:

- Scope 1 GHG emissions:
    - In 2023, Etsy changed the source of the emission factors for our European operations from the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting to the U.S. EPA's Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors Hub.
- Scope 2 GHG emissions:
    - In 2023, Etsy changed the source of the emission factors for our Ireland, Mexico, and India operations from electricity emission factors that were internally derived to using publicly available emission factors from electricity only generation for world countries published by IEA.
- Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased Good & Services (excluding Computing) and Purchased Goods & Services - Other Computing:
    - In 2023, Etsy (i) changed the source of the coefficient from the U.S. EPA Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for U.S. Commodities and Industries v1.1 to the U.S. EPA USEEIO v2.0.1 and (ii) adjusted the supplier spend to account for inflation or deflation using industry-level price index data published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis to align with the 2012 dollar amounts used in the EEIO model.
    - In 2022, Etsy began to derive supplier-specific emission factors for select suppliers using the methodology described in the Emission Factors table.
- Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased Goods & Services -Cloud Computing - Google Cloud (Etsy Only):
    - In 2024, 2023 and 2022, Etsy changed the methodology used to calculate emissions in this category. Refer to footnote 10 for further information on the methodologies.
- Scope 3, Category 6: Business Travel – Air Travel:
    - In 2023, Etsy began to include WTT emissions associated with aviation fuel from air travel within this category versus Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel & Energy Related Activities where it was reported in 2022.
    - In 2023, Etsy changed the emission factors for air travel to include a radiative forcing factor. 2022 did not include a radiative forcing factor.
    - In 2023, Etsy calculated certain emissions from air travel on a spend basis for Depop and included the related emissions within this category, whereas in 2022 these emissions were reported in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased Goods & Services (excluding Computing).
    - In 2023, flight cost information was adjusted to account for inflation or deflation using industry-level price index data published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis to align with the 2012 dollar amounts used in the EEIO model.
    - In 2023, Etsy no longer used the Great Circle on-line tool to calculate mileage information for business air travel booked through the third-party commercial air travel provider and instead used mileage information provided by the third-party commercial air travel provider for distance-based calculations.

- Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream Transportation & Distribution - Shipping:
  - In 2024, the emission factor applied in calculating the emissions for Depop shipments was derived from Depop emissions data provided by USPS, whereas in 2023 and 2022, the emission factor applied was derived from Etsy emissions data as a proxy.
  - In 2024, for Etsy, if the seller or buyer zip code for a shipment was not valid, then the average shipping distance based on the shipment distance of all Etsy shipments for the reporting year was used to estimate the shipment distance, whereas in 2023 and 2022, the shipments were excluded from the reported Scope 3, Category 9 emissions.
  - In 2023, Etsy changed the methodology for calculating emissions from global shipment of goods to include emission factor data from Royal Mail for Etsy and Depop UK shipments.

- Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream Transportation & Distribution - Packaging:
  - In 2024, Etsy (i) changed the source of the emissions factor from Franklin Associates to the Ecoinvent Database and (ii) the weight of packaging material and reuse of packaging material now takes into consideration planet friendly packaging data provided by EcoEnclose.

- Scope 3, Category 11: Use of Sold Products – End User Energy Use:
  - In 2023, Etsy began to include T&D losses and WTT emissions associated with electricity consumed by buyers and sellers from use of Etsy's, Reverb's, and Depop's online platform and other users on personal devices within this category versus Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel & Energy Related Activities where it was reported in 2022.