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Prepared for: Snap Inc.

Verification Plan

FY25 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Verification

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1.0 Introduction

Cameron-Cole, LLC (Cameron-Cole) has been retained by Snap Inc. (Snap) to perform a verification of its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory for fiscal year (FY2025), which was prepared using the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004 revised edition) henceforth known as "Protocol" and, as such, will be the standard for Cameron-Cole to determine conformance. Cameron-Cole will conduct the verification of Snap's GHG emissions inventory in accordance with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14064-3:2019(E)[1], as this is considered a leading international verification standard. This verification will be conducted between April and July 2026.

This Verification Plan includes information on the following:

- Level of assurance
- Verification objectives
- Verification criteria
- Verification scope
- Materiality
- Identification of the verification team and their roles on the team
- Verification activities and schedule. [NOTE: THIS MAY BE INCREASED OR DECREASED THROUGHOUT THE PLANNING PROCESS AS NECESSARY.]

For FY2025, Snap reported 5,291.65 metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) of Scope 1 direct emissions, 9,563,57 CO_2e of Scope 2 location-based emissions, and 11,476.17 MT CO_2e of Scope 2 market-based emissions. Additionally, Snap also reported 452,932.58 MT CO_2e of Scope 3 emissions.

Lead Verifiers: Cory Tripp
Verification Team: Giwon Kim
Independent Reviewer: Minxing Si

Client Contact: Nana Wilberforce, PhD, Head of Sustainability

This Verification Plan was developed in accordance with the requirements of ISO14064-3:2019 and ISO/IEC 17029(E). This document has been created using information derived via a systematic, interactive,

and where necessary, iterative process. The plan will be revised and updated as necessary during the verification process.

2.0 Level of Assurance

The level of assurance is used to determine the depth of detail that a verifier designs into the Verification Plan to determine if there are material omissions, errors, or misstatements. Two levels of assurance are generally recognized – reasonable and limited. Reasonable assurance statements generate the highest level of confidence and provide reasonable assurance that an emissions report is materially correct. Limited assurance statements provide less confidence and involve less detailed examination of GHG data and supporting documentation. Limited assurance statements assert that there is no evidence that an emissions report is not materially correct.

Snap and Cameron-Cole have agreed that the verification of the GHG Inventory for FY2025 will result in a Limited assurance.

3.0 Verification Objectives

The primary objectives of the verification are to:

- Verify whether Snap's FY25 GHG Emissions Inventory meets the generally accepted GHG emissions accounting principles of accuracy, completeness, transparency, relevance, and consistency;
- Determine if Snap has reported all emissions in conformance with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol; and
- Determine whether or not Snap's FY25 GHG Emissions Inventory meets/exceeds the 95 percent threshold for accuracy.

4.0 Verification Criteria

The verification process will maintain the principles of completeness, consistency, accuracy, comparability, and transparency. Cameron-Cole will conduct verification activities to assess accuracy and conformance with the stated objectives and the GHG Protocol. Where GHG Protocol does not provide guidance on methodologies, or where Snap has a justification for using alternatives, Snap will reference

these sources. In these cases, Cameron-Cole will use professional judgment to assess the accuracy and completeness of the GHG assertion.

Cameron-Cole will verify Snap's GHG emission report using the (most current versions of the) following standards:

- WRI/WBCSD "A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" (revised), 2004 and associated amendments
- WRI/WBCSD Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard dated September 2011 and associated amendments
- ISO 14064-3:2019(E) (Specifications with Guidance for the Validation and Verification of Greenhouse Gas Assertions)

5.0 Verification Scope

A description of Snap's GHG Emissions Inventory that is included in the scope of verification activities is as follows:

- **Geographical:** Global
- **Chemical:** carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Organizational Boundary: Reporting under operational control
- **Operational Boundary:** The following sources/emissions were identified in Snap's organizational boundary:
    - **Scope 1**
        - Direct emissions from mobile combustion sources: vehicle fleet and corporate jet
        - Direct emissions from stationary combustion sources: natural gas
        - Direct fugitive emissions: refrigerants

- **Scope 2**
  - Indirect emissions from purchased electricity
- **Scope 3**
  - Category 1: Purchased goods and services
  - Category 2: Capital goods
  - Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities
  - Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution
  - Category 5: Waste generated in operations (estimated)
  - Category 6: Business travel
  - Category 7: Employee commuting
  - Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
  - Category 11: Use of sold products
  - Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
  - Category 13: Downstream leased assets

6.0 Materiality

The concept of materiality is used to determine if erroneous, omitted, or misstated GHG emissions information will lead to significant misrepresentations of emissions. A material misstatement is the aggregate of errors and omissions with program requirements, and/or misrepresentations that could influence the decisions of intended users.

Snap and Cameron-Cole have agreed on a materiality threshold of 5% assessed separately for direct and indirect emissions.

7.0 Discrepancies

Cameron-Cole's verification activities include understanding any issues with Snap's GHG Inventory processes, calculations, data, and documentation—particularly those that result in a material discrepancy. Cameron-Cole will provide Snap with information on discrepancies found during the verification. Cameron-Cole will make every effort to provide this information in a timely manner (mostly likely in batches as the review progresses), so that Snap has sufficient time to rectify the discrepancies, if appropriate. Snap will then resubmit information to Cameron-Cole, preferably in batches, to allow Cameron-Cole ample time to re-verify the information.

If Snap and Cameron-Cole cannot agree on a discrepancy, a determination will be made as to its material impact on Snap's GHG Inventory. If the discrepancy is not considered material, Cameron-Cole will notify Snap, and allow Snap to rectify the discrepancy. If Snap does not rectify the non-material discrepancy, the Verification Opinion will be qualified per ISO 14064-3:2019. Cameron-Cole will also note this in the Verification Report. If the discrepancy is material, a compromise will be reached between Snap and Cameron-Cole with regard to how the discrepancy is presented in Cameron-Cole's Verification Report, and Cameron-Cole will notify Snap whether the discrepancy will impact Cameron-Cole's ability to provide limited assurance.

8.0 Preliminary Findings

No preliminary findings at this time.

9.0 Verification Activities

Per ISO 14064-3 6.1.1 and 6.1.2, in evaluating the risk of material discrepancies related to the GHG assertion, Cameron-Cole shall consider:

- Views of the intended user(s);
- Relevance and relative contribution of the various GHG emissions from all GHG sources, sinks and reservoirs;
- Adequacy of the GHG information system and controls;
- Complexity of organization;

- Monitoring process applicable to the organization; and
- Relevant evidence from previous verifications, as applicable. Review results of previous verifications.

Review results of previous verifications

Per ISO/IEC 17029(E) 11.3.2, if previous verifications have been conducted, Cameron-Cole will conduct a review of the results of those activities and identify any changes to the GHG inventory since the last verification, and the reason(s) for such changes. Cameron-Cole will determine whether any changes from prior periods that make the periods incomparable have been disclosed appropriately by Snap.

Verify emissions sources

Cameron-Cole will conduct a detailed desktop review of Snap's source list to verify that all facilities, emissions sources, and fuels for the entity have been identified. All sources will be ranked by magnitude.

Determine areas of high risk and uncertainty

Based on initial discussions, and on information gathered and evaluated in previous tasks, Cameron-Cole will then determine which areas (facilities, sources, and resultant emissions estimates) have the highest risk of material error or misstatement. We will focus our efforts in these areas.

The following are types of potential errors, omissions and misrepresentations that will be included in our assessment:

- The inherent risk of a material discrepancy occurring;
- The risk that the controls of the organization will prevent/ not prevent or detect a material discrepancy; and
- The risk that the verifier will not detect any material discrepancy that has not been corrected by the controls of the organization.

Verification Evidence-Gathering Plan and Data Request

Since it is generally inefficient to assess all GHG information collected by an organization, a risk-based approach will be employed in developing an evidence-gathering plan. The evidence-gathering plan shall be based on the results of the verifier's risk assessment. It shall be designed to lower the verification risk to an acceptable level. The evidence-gathering plan will identify the sources that will be subject to evaluation.

Cameron-Cole will submit a Data Request to Snap. The Data Request will request information including, but not limited to, the following:

- A description of inventory management systems, including methods used to gather, transcribe (if applicable), QA/QC and aggregate activity data;
- Fuel and utility bills;
- Results of instrument maintenance and calibration; and
- Copies of leases or rental agreements.

Per ISO 14064-3:2019(E), the evidence-gathering Plan "shall be based on the results of the verifier's risk assessment. It shall be designed to lower the verification risk to an acceptable level. The evidence-gathering plan shall specify the type and extent of evidence-gathering activities. "The verifier will "evaluate any changes in risks and materiality threshold that may have occurred over the course of the verification. If the verifier determines there is insufficient or inappropriate evidence, the verifier shall develop additional evidence-gathering activities."

Per ISO 14064-3:2019(E), in cases where errors, omissions or misstatements are identified in the GHG data and information, the validation and verification team shall require that these are corrected by the client, and increase the sampling. Where non-material errors, omissions or misstatements cannot be corrected, the V/VB shall modify the validation or verification opinion. Where opinions cannot be qualified, e.g., materiality or other program requirements are not met, the V/VB shall issue an adverse opinion.

Evaluate methodologies and management systems

Cameron-Cole will review the methodologies and management systems used by Snap to determine whether they are in conformance with the GHG Protocol. We will review the data collection, transcription,

conversions (if applicable), assumptions (if applicable), QA/QC and recordkeeping processes to ensure they are robust.

Cameron-Cole's management system review will consider the following:

- Selection and management of the GHG data and information;
- Processes for collecting, processing, consolidating and reporting GHG data and information;
- Systems and processes that ensure the accuracy of the GHG data and information;
- Design and maintenance of the GHG information system;
- Systems and processes that support the GHG information system; and
- Results of previous assessments, if available and appropriate.

Desktop Review

First, Cameron-Cole will conduct activities as described in the ISO Standard 14064-3 to verify the accuracy and completeness of activity data (i.e., verifying fuel and electricity usage). Then, using the results of previous tasks, Cameron-Cole will select calculations to verify. Cameron-Cole will determine whether the evidence collected is sufficient and appropriate to reach a conclusion. If it is determined that there is insufficient or inappropriate evidence, Cameron-Cole will develop additional evidence-gathering activities.

Site Visits

No site visits are required for a limited level of assurance verification.

Recalculation

Cameron-Cole will recalculate emissions estimates for selected sources using underlying activity data (provided by Snap). Material and immaterial errors and misstatements will be identified, and Snap's overall emissions estimates will be compared to our overall emissions estimates to determine if the materiality threshold (of 95% accuracy) has been achieved. Material and non-material misstatements will be communicated to Snap.

Verification Report, Verification Opinion & Exit Meeting

Per ISO., input in to the assessment of the GHG assertion shall include: contract requirements related to scope, criteria, objectives, level of assurance and materiality as well as any validation or verification criteria-specific requirements; GHG assertion; output from the strategic analysis and assessment of risks; output from the assessment of GHG information system and controls; output from the assessment of GHG data and information; and output from the assessment against the verification criteria.

The output from the assessment of the GHG assertion shall confirm that: evidence gathered is sufficient to validate or verify the GHG assertion in line with the scope, criteria, objectives, materiality, and level of assurance as agreed in the contract; the verification process, as carried out, has delivered the level of assurance as agreed; sampling and its results support or not a conclusion that there are no material discrepancies in the GHG assertion; and, the GHG assertion is free from material discrepancy based on the evidence and findings from the verification process and the agreed scope, objective, criteria, materiality, and level of assurance. If the evidence and findings are not sufficient to reach this conclusion then; one of the following types of opinion may be formed—"adverse," "modified," or a disclaimer of opinion.

Cameron-Cole will prepare a Verification Report and Verification Opinion for Snap. The Verification Report will document the verification process, inventory recalculations, and summarize the verification findings. Per ISO 14064-3:2019 6.3.2.3, in cases where errors, omissions, or misstatements cannot be corrected, Cameron-Cole will modify the verification opinion (see previous statement under Verification Evidence-Gathering Plan and Data Request). If a matter comes to Cameron-Cole's attention that causes the verifier to believe in the existence of intentional misstatement or noncompliance by the Snap with laws and regulations, the Cameron-Cole shall communicate the matter to the appropriate parties as soon as practicable.

Per ISO 14064:2019 Clause 8, the verification team shall submit to the V/VB[1] evidence and findings to substantiate and supports its recommendations related to the GHG assertion (the proposed V/V statement). The evidence and findings shall link to the agreed Verification Plan and Verification Evidence-Gathering Plan and be sufficient for the reviewer to carry out an effective review. All documents will be subjected to an evaluation and quality assurance check by the reviewer. Per ISO/IEC 17029(E) 9.6, in concluding (refer also to ISO 14064-3:2019 Clause 8) the reviewer shall take into account the evidence resulting from the following:

[1] In Cameron-Cole's case, the Independent Peer Reviewer ("the Reviewer") will receive the information from the verification team.

- Whether the risk assessment, Verification Plan, Verification Evidence-Gathering Plan, and verification process and its stated conclusions and opinions are consistent with the agreement related to level of assurance, materiality, criteria, objectives, and scope;
- Appropriateness of team competencies;
- Findings from the strategic analysis and the assessment of risks;
- Whether the design of the verification process and its stated conclusions and opinions are consistent with the requirements in the contract;
- Changes to the Verification Plan or the Verification Evidence-Gathering Plan;
- Significant decisions made during the verification;
- Whether sufficient and appropriate evidence was collected to support the opinion;
- The conclusion reached on GHG data and information; and
- The recommendation related to the GHG statement.

Per ISO/IEC 17029(E) 9.6, the independent reviewer shall determine whether the Verification Opinion is consistent with findings from the verification activities, and that its stated conclusions and opinions are consistent with finding from the verification and that nothing material has been omitted.

Per ISO/IEC 17029(E) 9.6, the independent reviewer shall determine whether the Verification Opinion meets the requirements set out in the verification criteria. Where there is no Verification Opinion requirement(s) set out in the verification criteria, the Verification Opinion shall meet ISO 14064-3 Clause 9.3.

The general conclusion from the Verification Report will be used to create the Verification Opinion, which will then be reviewed and signed by Cameron-Cole's independent reviewer and the team leader/lead verifier. The Verification Opinion shall conform with ISO 14064-3, Clause 9.3; (except in cases where regulated requirements overrule this) be consistent with the outcome of the V/VB review[2]; contain a verification conclusion that reflects material discrepancies that remain after the conclusion of the verification; and be issued to the responsible party. Further, the Verification Opinion will include the following:

[1] [2] In the case of Cameron-Cole, this will be consistent with the Independent Peer Review.

- CLIENT name (Snap);
- GHG program that GHG Inventory was submitted to (if applicable);
- Level of verification assurance achieved;
- Verification objectives, scope and criteria;
- Description of data sources used to compile GHG Inventory;
- GHG Inventory summary (GHG Statement) by emissions category including the time period covered; and
- Verification conclusion including any qualifications, modifications, or limitations (if applicable).

Originals of these documents will be provided to Snap, and an exit meeting will be held with Snap to discuss the Verification Report and Verification Opinion. Cameron-Cole shall ensure that all material discrepancies are reported to the client including explaining their potential impact on the Verification Opinion. If no material errors or misstatements are found, Snap will then sign the Verification Opinion. If material misstatements are found, it is understood that Snap can revise its information and resubmit it for review by Cameron-Cole (on an additional time-and-materials basis) until the minimum quality standard is met. Snap can provide a copy of Cameron-Cole's Verification Opinion to all interested parties and directly quote the Verification Conclusion from the Verification Opinion.

10.0 Schedule

The verification schedule is as follows:

- Kick-off meeting—April 15, 2026
- Submit Verification Plan to Snap—by April 20, 2026
- Complete Verification Evidence-Gathering Plan—by April 20, 2026
- Submit Data Request to Snap—by April 20, 2026
- Receive all requested information from Snap—by April 29, 2026
- Submit Verification Report to Snap—by July 31, 2026
- Exit meeting—by July 31, 2026
- Submit Verification Opinion—by July 31, 2026

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Lead Verifier
Cameron-Cole, LLC

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