

FY26 TCFD INDEX

This index provides information on GitLab's alignment with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

TCFD Recommendation	GitLab Disclosure
Governance: Disclose the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.	
a) Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board oversees company programs relating to corporate responsibility and sustainability, including climate-related matters. Sustainability topics are reviewed at least twice per year with the committee, and with the full Board as needed.
b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	Assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities is the responsibility of the Sustainability Team, with oversight from the Chief Legal Officer (who is also the Head of Corporate Affairs and Corporate Secretary).
Strategy: Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.	
a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	In FY24, GitLab conducted an initial climate risk assessment to evaluate the physical and transition risks and opportunities facing the business. We assessed risks and opportunities over three time horizons: short term (0-3 years), medium term (4-10 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). Our assessment found that GitLab's overall risk exposure to physical climate hazards is low. Due to our all-remote operations and cloud-based infrastructure, GitLab is protected from physical risks to real estate assets, such as data centers or offices. To deepen our understanding of the physical risks facing GitLab team members in their primary remote work locations, we conducted a scenario analysis for 10 key remote team member hotspots. More information on the scenario analysis is available below in the 'Physical Risk Scenario Analysis Approach and Results' section.

	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. As part of our initial assessment, we prioritized two risks and two opportunities to include in the business impact assessment. In future assessments, we plan to expand this analysis to include more risks and opportunities. <i>Risks</i> ● Market: Potential of heightened competition from competitors with higher climate maturity and similar product offerings leading to decreased market share and revenue ● Reputation: Revenue and/or reputational loss due to negative perception of GitLab’s performance on climate-related issues, which may impact the demand for the company’s products and services (e.g., if failing to properly commit to actions and comply with regulations) <i>Opportunities</i> ● Resilience: Increased value chain resilience to climate risks and decreased costs from value chain disruption through active supplier engagement and prioritizing climate-mature partners ● Market: Increased investment and/or revenue from positive stakeholder perceptions due to alignment with sustainability best practices (e.g., setting science-based targets, committing to be carbon neutral, reporting to CDP, aligning with TCFD)																		
b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization’s businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	The tables below summarize our qualitative assessment of business impact for prioritized climate-related risks and opportunities. For details on the assessment criteria used, see Risk Management below. <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Risk Source</th><th rowspan="2">Risk Definition and Potential Impact on GitLab</th><th colspan="3">Qualitative Business Impact</th></tr><tr><th>Short Term</th><th>Medium Term</th><th>Long Term</th></tr><tr><td>Market</td><td>Potential of heightened competition from competitors with higher climate maturity and similar product offerings leading to decreased market share and revenue</td><td>Low</td><td>Moderate</td><td>Moderate</td></tr><tr><td>Reputation</td><td>Revenue and/or reputational loss due to negative perception of GitLab’s performance on climate-related issues, which may impact the</td><td>Low</td><td>Moderate</td><td>Moderate</td></tr></table>	Risk Source	Risk Definition and Potential Impact on GitLab	Qualitative Business Impact			Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Market	Potential of heightened competition from competitors with higher climate maturity and similar product offerings leading to decreased market share and revenue	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Reputation	Revenue and/or reputational loss due to negative perception of GitLab’s performance on climate-related issues, which may impact the	Low	Moderate	Moderate
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	Opportunity Source	Risk Definition and Potential Impact on GitLab	Qualitative Business Impact		
			Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
	Resilience	Increased value chain resilience to climate risks and decreased costs from value chain disruption through active supplier engagement and prioritizing climate-mature partners	Low	Low	Moderate
	Market	Increased investment and/or revenue from positive stakeholder perceptions due to alignment with sustainability best practices (e.g., setting science-based targets, committing to be carbon neutral, reporting to CDP, aligning with TCFD)	Moderate	Moderate	Significant
Climate-related risks and opportunities have not materially impacted our financial planning to date. However, we will continue to evaluate the possibility of material impact from future costs associated with climate, such as those related to supplier engagement, carbon pricing, and/or regulatory compliance.					
c) Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	Physical Risk Scenario Analysis Approach and Results As a fully remote company without offices or data centers, our operations are protected from numerous common acute and chronic physical risks. To further strengthen GitLab's risk assessment, we conducted a physical scenario analysis for 10 key remote team member hotspots, in order to identify and assess the potential impacts of physical hazards to our global operations and team members. Hotspots were chosen by assessing team member concentration by city and country. After identifying the areas with the highest concentration of team members, ten locations were chosen, prioritizing both inclusion of a significant percentage of employees and a diverse distribution of locations throughout the world. Leveraging an AI-powered climate risk modeling platform, GitLab conducted a quantitative assessment of each hotspot's vulnerability to six climate hazards (sea-level rise, heatwaves, flooding, water stress, wildfires, and cyclones) across multiple scenarios and time horizons. We utilized two Shared				

	Socioeconomic Pathways (“SSP”) scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (“IPCC”): a worst-case projection, SSP5 8.5, and a middle-of-the-road projection, SSP2 4.5. These scenarios depict future climate pathways where (“GHG”) emissions could lead to global temperature increases of approximately 4.4°C and 2.7°C by 2100, respectively. The highest degree of physical risk identified was medium to high exposure in some locations for water stress and heatwaves, especially under a worst-case emissions scenario in the long-term time horizon. Water stress was shown to have the highest relative exposure for GitLab’s hotspots across all scenarios and time horizons. Transition Risk Scenario Analysis Approach and Results To assess transition risks from potential mandatory carbon pricing, GitLab applied carbon prices under the International Energy Agency’s (“IEA”) Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (“NZE”) Scenario, a 1.5°C-aligned emission scenario that shows a pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050 (with advanced economies reaching net zero before others). As GitLab is a fully remote company without physical locations or assets, and therefore creates no Scope 1 or 2 emissions,¹ there are no expected carbon costs related to Scope 1 or 2 emissions across any time horizon. Should GitLab’s operations change, this will be reassessed. Without Scope 1 or 2 emissions to include, this analysis conservatively assumes that 100% of carbon pricing costs associated with our Scope 3 emissions are borne by GitLab, including direct and indirect liabilities. This approach serves as a stress test against extreme transition risks. To estimate forward-looking emissions, a combination of revenue growth rates was used, combined with our current emissions intensity in metric tons of CO₂e/USD of revenue. These estimates assume that all other emissions-related variables (e.g., emission factors) remain constant year over year. The IEA’s future global carbon prices for electricity, industry, and energy production were applied to GitLab’s projected Scope 3 emissions. GitLab’s potential future emissions pathways were modeled under three potential trajectories: • Business as Usual (BAU): no emissions mitigation; emissions grow at the same rate as revenue • Net zero by 2050 (economic intensity): assuming a 97% reduction of economic intensity for 90% of 2022 emissions by 2050
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¹ As a fully remote company, GitLab has historically had no Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions. However, in FY25, we acquired Oxeye, which had one office in Israel that was operational for a portion of FY25, resulting in a very small amount of Scope 1 and 2 emissions, each representing less than 0.1% of our total footprint. The office was closed in FY25 in alignment with our remote work culture.

	• Net zero by 2050 (absolute): assuming a 90% reduction for 90% of 2022 emissions by 2050 Assuming all forward-looking assumptions listed in this section prove accurate, this analysis shows that setting a Scope 3 target is likely to mitigate substantial financial risks related to potential extreme transition risks. As such, in FY25, we set an aspirational science-aligned supplier engagement target to reduce our Scope 3 emissions: 70% of our suppliers (by emissions) will have science-aligned climate targets by FY29.
Risk Management: Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.	
a) Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	The following describes the criteria used to assess climate-related risks and opportunities as part of the climate risk assessment and scenario analysis conducted in FY24. Qualitative assessment of business impact for identified risks is based on three criteria: • Likelihood of occurrence: determined for each time frame, estimated based on current trajectory of regional and global developments. • Severity of impact: influence on operations and profitability; independent of likelihood, severity does not assume relevant business, strategy, and financial planning. • Existing resiliency measures in place: relevant business, strategy, and financial planning, operational tolerance thresholds, and business continuity plans. Risks with low impact are already well-managed through existing processes and/or limited in scope. Conversely, risks with moderate or significant impact may necessitate adjustments in business strategy, financial planning, or operations. Qualitative assessment of business impact for identified opportunities is based on three criteria: • Likelihood of occurrence: determined for each time frame, estimated based on current trajectory of the business and interest in the opportunity • Level of effort to implement: related to the potential time, resources, cost restrictions, and consideration of changes to existing business strategy and financial plans. • Potential financial benefits if the opportunity is fully realized: may include reduction of direct/indirect costs and increases in revenue from new demand/market/production capacity.

	Opportunities with significant impact are those with significant financial benefit and high feasibility. Conversely, opportunities with low or moderate impact have a lower level of financial benefit and/or feasibility. GitLab intends to revisit and improve this analysis biyearly, at a minimum, and/or whenever significant operational changes prompt a re-evaluation (e.g., if GitLab were to transition away from an all-remote model). GitLab also has an established enterprise risk management (ERM) program that identifies, assesses, manages, and monitors the most significant risks that could impact our ability to achieve our strategic objectives. GitLab conducts an annual ERM assessment which includes interviews with senior leaders across the business, including the Senior Director, Sustainability. In the FY24 assessment, no standalone climate-related risks (physical or transition) were identified in our top 10 risks.
b) Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.	Results of GitLab's first climate risk assessment and scenario analysis are being used to inform ongoing development of our climate strategy, which is managed by our Sustainability Team with oversight from our Chief Legal Officer. For more information, see the environmental sustainability summary .
c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.	Results of GitLab's first climate risk assessment will inform our internal strategic processes for mitigating climate-related risks and capitalizing on climate-driven opportunities, including potential further integration into our ERM program.
Metrics & Targets: Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.	
a) Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	GitLab's annual GHG inventory is prepared in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. In addition to absolute emissions, we also track energy use, emissions intensity by revenue, and the annual retirement of carbon removal credits.
b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 GHG emissions, and the related risks.	Our FY24-FY26 inventories are available in our Performance Data Table . We will continue to measure, assure, and publicly disclose an annual GHG inventory, working to achieve improvements in data quality each year, including integrating results from our ongoing supplier engagement work.

c) Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.

In FY25, we set an aspirational science-aligned supplier engagement target to reduce our Scope 3 emissions: 70% of our suppliers (by emissions) will have science-aligned climate targets by FY29. We also formalized our [Sustainable Procurement Program](#) to drive progress on reducing emissions related to purchased goods and services and to improve the accuracy of our footprint. Through this program, we engage suppliers not currently measuring and disclosing their emissions.