

# CARBON FOOTPRINT 2019

## ATEA GROUP



16.03.2020

ATEA ASA

**REPORT:** CARBON FOOTPRINT ACCOUNTING REPORT 2019

**PROVIDED BY:** CEMASYS.COM AS

## Project brief

This project was commissioned to provide Atea Group an overview of the operations' CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

The report contains the carbon footprint with carbon indicators for Atea's operations in 2019. The greenhouse gas emissions have been calculated according to the international standard, the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative and include GHG emission from consumption of fossil fuels for transportation and heating in premises, purchased electricity, district heating and cooling, business travels along with flight trips as well as generated waste. All greenhouse gas emissions are converted into CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents. The report supports the group's commitment to responsible operations locally and for the entire group.

## Project details

**Job Reference:** Carbon Footprint Accounting Report 2019

**The report draws on information provided by:**

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**Report provided by CEMAsys.com AS**

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## Introduction

Environmental focus is an integrated part of Atea's business strategy towards customers and within their own organization. The aim of this report is to get an overview of Atea's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and to facilitate the identification of concrete measures in order to reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions contributed from own operational activities. The data collection involves the commitment from employees from various group levels. The annual carbon footprint accounting report enables the organization to benchmark performance indicators and evaluate progress over time.

The carbon footprint report for 2019 includes all of Atea's operations in Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and the Baltics.

## Methodology

The carbon accounting gives a general overview of the company's greenhouse gas emissions, converted into CO<sub>2</sub> – equivalents, based on reported data from internal and external systems. The analysis facilitates the identification of possible measures to reduce energy consumption as well as the overall carbon footprint. The carbon indicators facilitate monitoring of company activities in order to identify improvement areas and highlights areas of possible concern.

The carbon accounting has been measured using best practice standards and guidelines, such as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Established emissions factors have been derived from reliable references for each emissions source. Here, calculated national and regional emission factors for electricity, have been derived from information provided by the International Energy Agency (IEA). Average emission factors for fossil fuels have been derived from The UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

The international standard the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative (GHG-protocol) is an accounting tool to manage greenhouse gas emissions. Today, hundreds of companies and organizations around the world are using GHG Protocol standards and tools to manage their emissions. The standard was developed through a decade-long partnership between the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative is working with businesses, governments, and environmental groups around the world and in 2006, the standard was used as the basis for the ISO standard 14064-1: Specification with Guidance at the Organization Level for Quantification and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals.

The methodology considers the six most important greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>). These are converted into CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents based on their global warming potential.

The carbon accounting report should include valuable information for decision making for internal as well as external operations. An important aspect of relevance is the selection of an appropriate inventory boundary that reflects the substance and economic reality of the company's business relationships. This report is based on the operational control approach that defines what should be included in the carbon inventory, as well as how the emissions are categorized as direct and indirect emissions.

**Significant changes**

The emission factor for Nordic electricity mix in 2019 has decreased by 13% since 2018. The GHG emission from electricity consumption includes GHG emission from loss of electricity within transmission and distribution that was estimated on 5% of the total electricity consumption.

**Carbon footprint accounting**

The carbon footprint accounting is divided into three scopes in accordance with the GHG Protocol:

**Scope 1: Direct emissions (mandatory reporting)**

This scope comprises of all direct emissions from company-controlled sources, such as internal transport with company vehicles, own energy generation etc. For Atea Group, scope 1 includes the following:

**Fuel consumption:** petrol and diesel consumption from company cars both personal and service.

**Natural gas:** natural gas consumption in the Baltic's premises.

**Scope 2: Indirect emissions (mandatory reporting)**

This scope includes all emissions from purchased energy: electricity and district heating.

The location-based electricity emissions factors are based on national gross electricity production mixes on a three-year rolling average 2015-2017 (international Energy Agency, IEA). The Nordic electricity mix covers the weighted production in Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark, which reflects the common Nord Pool market area. Emission factors per fuel source used in the production of electricity derives from assumption in the IEA methodological framework. Factors for district heating/cooling derive from actual (local) production mixes or average IEA statistics.

For the market-based method, electricity emission factors are based on the purchase of Guarantees of Origin (GoO) in addition to the emission factor for residual electricity. The share of electricity with GoOs receive a zero emissions factor and the residual electricity derive from figures reported by Reliable Disclosure Systems for Europe (RE-DISS). The Nordic residual electricity mix covers the weighted yearly numbers reported by RE-DISS for Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark.

Atea Sweden, Denmark and Norway purchased GoO for a part of their electricity consumption in 2019.

**Electricity:** actual and estimated electricity consumption from all Atea's premises and datacenters as well as in electric cars. In addition, the number of purchased renewable energy certificates (REC) is taken into consideration within market-based GHG emission calculation.

**District heating:** actual and estimated district heating consumption in Atea's premises and data centers.

**Hybrid vehicles:** actual number of km driven with hybrid vehicles.

**Scope 3: Indirect emissions (voluntary reporting)**

While Scope 1 and 2 are mandatory according to the GHG protocol, emissions under Scope 3 are reported on a voluntary basis. Scope 3 comprises other indirect emissions from company activities originating from sources not controlled by the company, such as employee travels, emissions from sub-suppliers, and consumption of products or services and waste management. The Atea Group report

includes air travel, train travel, mileage allowance, waste management and freight transport ordered by Atea Logistics.

**Air travel:** air travel is reported as actual travel distance. In some cases, if other data not available, the climate impact from air travel is reported in GHG emission precalculated by travel company.

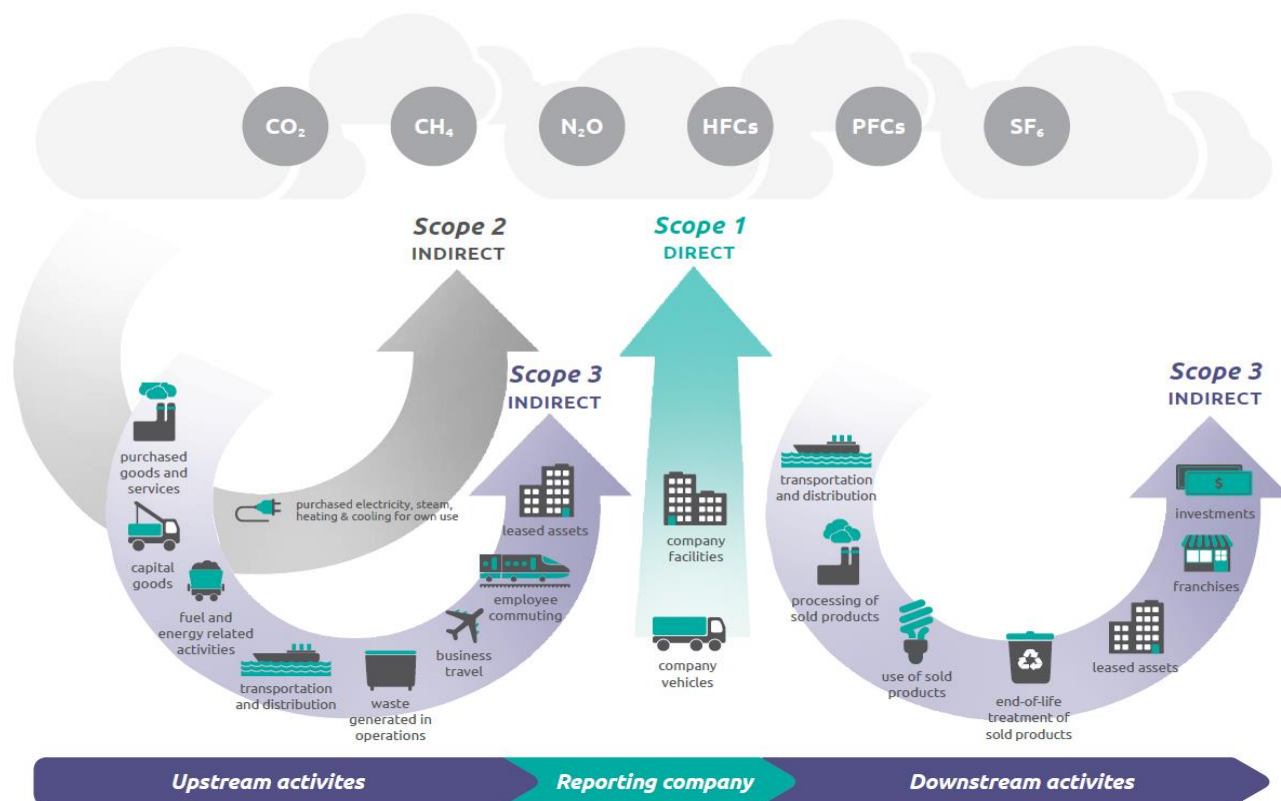
**Train travel:** the same as in case of air travel, train travel is reported as actual travel distance in passenger kilometer unit, which afterwards is recalculated to GHG emission.

**Mileage allowance and fuel consumption:** kms driven and fuel consumption from cars not owned by the company related to business travels.

**Freight transport:** includes freight transport of commercial products. The distribution center in Sweden provides products to the end customer and to Atea's operations in Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and the Baltics. Reported GHG emission was precalculated by the logistics company.

**Waste:** The waste figures are based on actual and estimated amount of waste. The emission factors comprise the total climate impact of waste treatment without including avoided emissions in other systems (next cycle). Here, the energy recovery from incineration of waste included in the production of district heating is not deducted from the emission factor of waste for incineration. Recycled waste fractions include only a small transport component (collection of waste) while the material recycling and replacement of virgin materials takes place outside the system (by the actor who buy the recycled material).

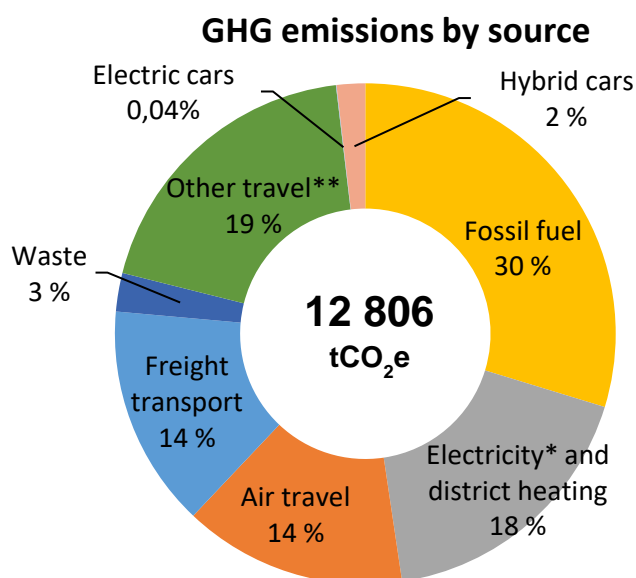
FIGURE 1: REPORTING BOUNDARIES OF THE GREENHOUSE GAS PROTOCOL



Source WBCSD/WRI (2011). Corporate value chain (Scope 3)

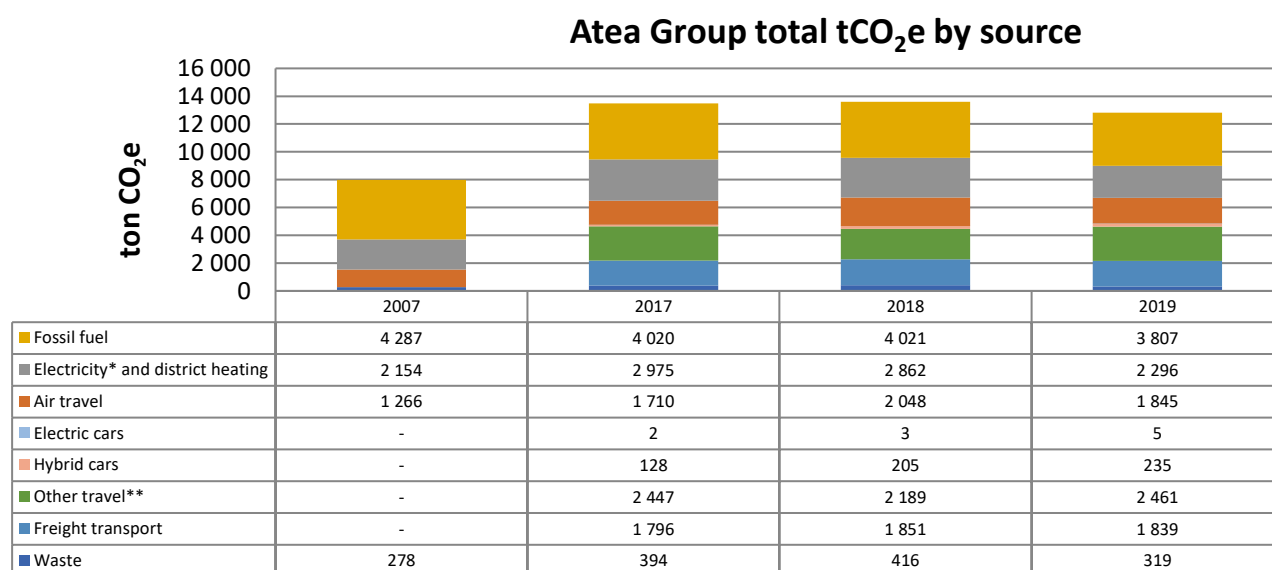
## Results Atea Group

FIGURE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF 2019 GHG EMISSIONS BY SOURCE IN ATEA GROUP



Atea evaluates its climate efforts by comparing the current carbon emissions per employee and revenue with 2007 levels. GHG emission per both full-time employee and revenue has decreased since 2007 by 10% and 39%, respectively. Both indicators were also reduced in comparison with 2018. Looking on the performance within last two years, the total GHG emission in 2019 decreased by 6%. Market-based emission has also decreased, in this case by 21%. That was caused by both reduction in electricity consumption, decrease in Nordic grid electricity emission factor as well as purchase of Guarantees of Origin (GoO) for 10 504 MWh of electricity that is around 32% of the total electricity consumed by the Group in 2019. The electricity purchased with GoO is accounted as zero emission. The climate impact from the rest of consumed electricity is assessed through application of residual electricity emission factors for respective countries.

FIGURE 3: TOTAL ANNUAL GHG EMISSIONS BY SOURCE IN ATEA GROUP



\*tCO<sub>2</sub>e emission with location- based electricity emission factor

\*\*"Other travel" category includes travel with train, hired cars as well as petrol, diesel and mileage allowance from cars not owned by the company

TABLE 1: KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR ATEA GROUP

Atea Group total tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions	2007	2018	2019	07/19	18/19
Total corporate tCO <sub>2</sub> e with location based electricity emission factor	7 986	13 594	12 806	60 %	-6%
Total corporate tCO <sub>2</sub> e with market based electricity emission factor		20 590	16 327	NA	-21 %
<b>Atea Group key performance indicators</b>					
tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions per full time employee*	2,00	1,98	1,79	-10 %	-10 %
tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions per revenue in MNOK*	0,48	0,33	0,29	-39 %	-10 %
MWh electricity with GoO		11 950	10 504	NA	-12 %

\*tCO<sub>2</sub>e emission with location based electricity emission factor

Note: differences in historical data as a result of data and calculations adjustments may occur.

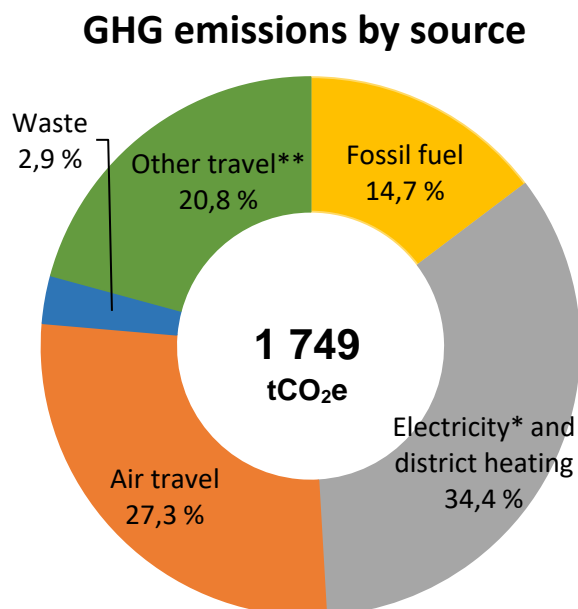
TABLE 2: CARBON FOOTPRINT (LOCATION-BASED) AND KPIS PER BUSINESS UNIT

Division	Emission source	Unit	Volume	Energy (MWh)	tCO2e	%share	tCO2e/employee 2019	tCO2e/revenue MNOK 2019
	Petrol	liters	7 071	68	16	0,1 %		
	Electricity	kWh	28 154 824	14 077	577	4,5 %		
	District heating	kWh	827 758	828	24	0,2 %		
	Air travel	kgCO2e	477 110	-	477	3,7 %		
	Recycled waste	kg	106 035	-	2	0,0 %		
	Waste	kg	95 374	-	48	0,4 %		
	Mileage allowance	km	1 213 406	-	122	1,0 %		
	Mileage allowance, petrol	km	1 332 275	-	241	1,9 %		
	Diesel (B5)	liters	94 235	997	241	1,9 %		
<b>Total Norway - Atea Norge AS</b>				<b>15 970</b>	<b>1 749</b>	<b>13,7 %</b>	<b>1,03</b>	<b>0,19</b>
	Petrol	liters	21 446	206	50	0,4 %		
	Electricity	kWh	12 774 504	6 387	262	2,0 %		
	District heating	kWh	1 988 936	1 989	226	1,8 %		
	Air travel	pkm	4 174 998	-	409	3,2 %		
	Recycled waste	kg	93 675	-	2	0,0 %		
	Waste	kg	226 370	-	114	0,9 %		
	Mileage allowance	km	4 897 572	-	867	6,8 %		
	Diesel (B5)	liters	730 917	7 733	1 867	14,6 %		
<b>Total Denmark - Atea A/S</b>				<b>16 315</b>	<b>3 796</b>	<b>29,6 %</b>	<b>2,61</b>	<b>0,45</b>
	Petrol	liters	21 159	203	49	0,4 %		
	Electricity	kWh	12 554 928	6 278	257	2,0 %		
	District heating	kWh	2 609 677	2 610	165	1,3 %		
	Air travel	pkm	7 909 650	-	764	6,0 %		
	Recycled waste	kg	78 090	-	2	0,0 %		
	Waste	kg	130 150	-	65	0,5 %		
	Train travel	pkm	2 122 067	-	0,4	0,0 %		
	Electric vehicles	kWh	808 724	138	5,4	0,04 %		
	Mileage allowance, diesel (B5)	liters	231 174	-	590,5	4,61 %		
	Mileage allowance, petrol	kWh	113 862	-	263,6	2,06 %		
	Hybrid vehicles	km	2 037 989	-	235	1,8 %		
	Diesel (B5)	liters	98 740	1 045	252	2,0 %		
<b>Total Atea Sverige AB</b>				<b>10 273</b>	<b>2 650</b>	<b>20,7 %</b>	<b>1,02</b>	<b>0,18</b>
	Electricity	kWh	4 576 316	2 288	94	0,7 %		
	District heating	kWh	1 434 000	1 434	91	0,7 %		
	Air travel	pkm	90 628	-	8	0,1 %		
	Freight transport	tCO2e	1 839	-	1 839	14,4 %		
	Recycled waste	kg	991 240	-	21	0,2 %		
	Waste	m3	461	-	5	0,0 %		
	Waste	kg	117 510	-	55	0,4 %		
	Waste	Qty	5 000	-	-	0,0 %		
	Train travel	pkm	12 333	-	-	0,0 %		
	Mileage allowance, diesel (B5)	km	420	-	0,1	0,0 %		
	Mileage allowance, petrol	liters	44 940	-	-	0,0 %		
	Mileage allowance, petrol	km	74 270	-	118	0,9 %		
<b>Total Atea Logistics AB</b>				<b>3 722</b>	<b>2 230</b>	<b>17,4 %</b>	<b>10,52</b>	<b>0,36</b>
	Petrol	liters	32 808	315	76	0,6 %		
	Electricity	kWh	1 554 464	777	32	0,2 %		
	District heating	kWh	536 460	537	79	0,6 %		
	Air travel	pkm	813 162	-	89	0,7 %		
	Recycled waste	kg	54 580	-	1	0,0 %		
	Waste	kg	5 570	-	2	0,0 %		
	Mileage allowance	km	1 457 125	-	258	2,0 %		
	Diesel (B5)	liters	46 505	492	119	0,9 %		
<b>Total Finland</b>				<b>2 121</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>5,1 %</b>	<b>1,25</b>	<b>0,19</b>
	Petrol	liters	120 749	1 160	280	2,2 %		
	Autogas/LPG	liters	4 758	34	7	0,1 %		
	Natural gas	m3	12 170	134	25	0,2 %		
	Electricity	kWh	6 551 352	3 276	446	3,5 %		
	District heating	kWh	277 306	277	44	0,3 %		
	Air travel	pkm	1 133 962	-	98	0,8 %		
	Recycled waste	kg	46 844	-	1	0,0 %		
	Waste	kg	220	-	0,1	0,0 %		
	Diesel (B5)	liters	323 237	3 420	826	6,4 %		
<b>Total The Baltics</b>				<b>8 301</b>	<b>1 726</b>	<b>13,5 %</b>	<b>2,60</b>	<b>1,26</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>56 702</b>	<b>12 806</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>1,79</b>	<b>0,29</b>



## Atea Norway

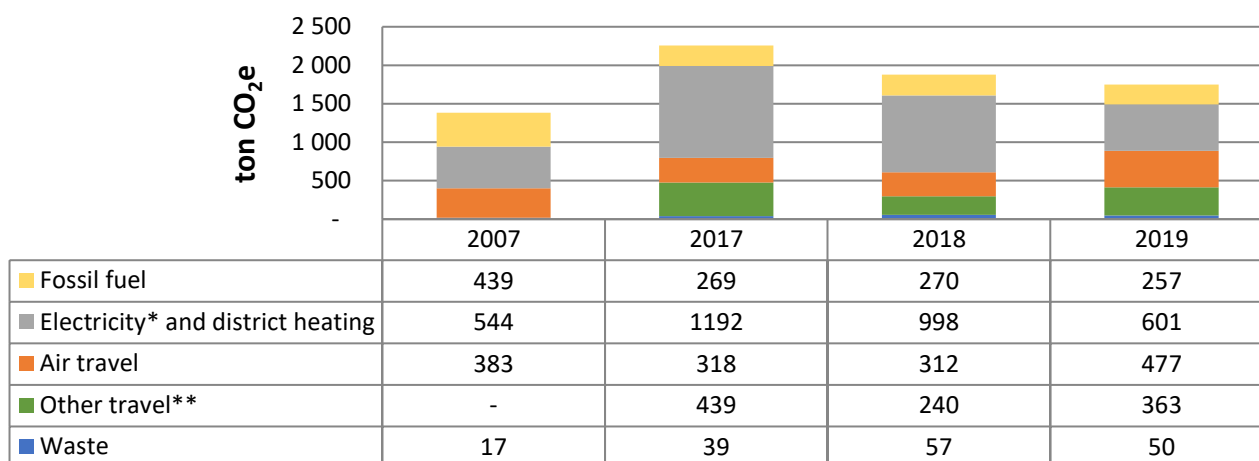
FIGURE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF 2019 GHG EMISSIONS IN ATEA NORWAY



In 2019, the total GHG emission in Atea Norway was calculated to be 1 749 tCO<sub>2</sub>e that is 7% lower in comparison with 2018. This is caused by around 30% lower electricity consumption as well as 13% decrease in Nordic mix electricity emission factor since previous year. The biggest part of GHG emissions comes from electricity and district heating use. In 2019, Atea Norway purchased Guarantees of Origin for 3% of the total electricity consumption – 432 MWh. This is however, 87% less electricity with GoO than in 2018. The reduction in market based GHG emission is therefore caused by lower electricity consumption in general. The GHG emission per FTE has decreased by 43% since 2007 and 13% since 2018. Besides lower total GHG emission the reason for reduction in described KPI is 8% increase in employment. Significant reduction was also observed in case of the second KPI, where GHG emission per revenue decreased by 55% and 14% since 2007 and 2018, respectively. That was caused by both reduction in the total GHG emission as well as increase in revenue by 8% since last year.

FIGURE 5: TOTAL ANNUAL GHG EMISSIONS BY SOURCE IN ATEA NORWAY

### Atea Norway total tCO<sub>2</sub>e by source



\*tCO<sub>2</sub>e emission with location- based electricity emission factor

\*\*"Other travel" category includes travel with train, hired cars as well as petrol, diesel and mileage allowance from cars not owned by the company

TABLE 3: KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR ATEA NORWAY

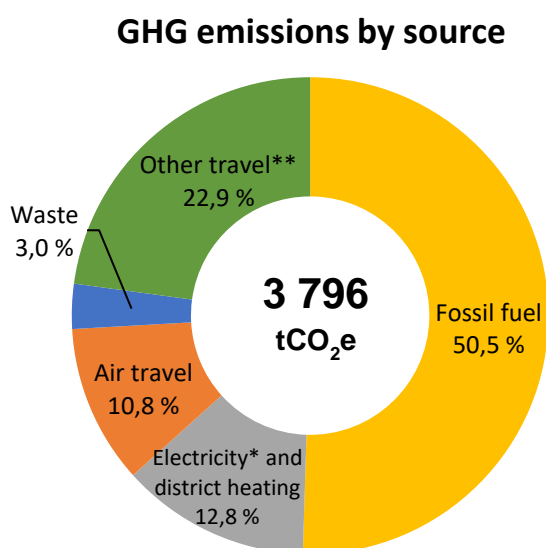
Atea Norway total tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions	2007	2018	2019	07/19	18/19
Total corporate tCO <sub>2</sub> e with location based electricity emission factor	1 383	1 877	1 749	26 %	-7 %
Total corporate tCO <sub>2</sub> e with market based electricity emission factor		5 819	3 955	NA	-32 %
Atea Norway key performance indicators					
tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions per full time employee*	1,83	1,20	1,03	-43 %	-13 %
tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions per revenue in MNOK*	0,42	0,22	0,19	-55 %	-14 %
MWh electricity with GoO		3 389	432	NA	-87 %

\*tCO<sub>2</sub>e emission with location based electricity emission factor

Note: differences in historical data as a result of data and calculations adjustments may occur.

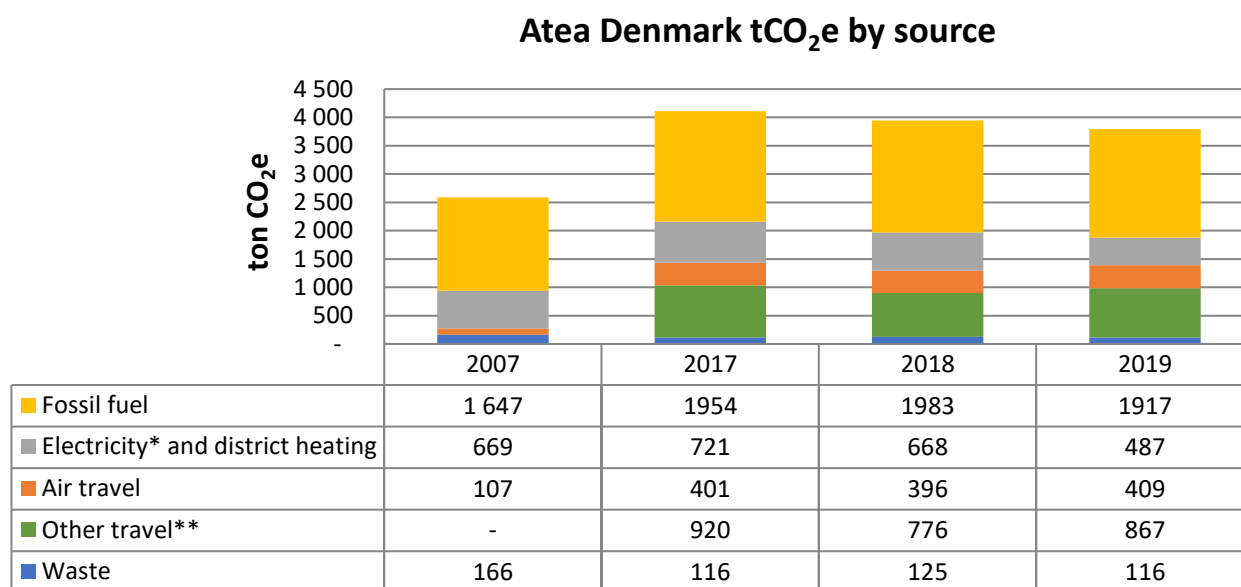
## Atea Denmark

FIGURE 6: DISTRIBUTION OF 2019 GHG EMISSIONS IN ATEA DENMARK



In 2019, the total GHG emission in Atea Denmark was calculated to be 3 796 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. The major source of GHG emission is fossil fuel used in company cars. The total GHG emission has decreased by 4% since 2018. That was caused by around 27% lower electricity consumption as well as reduction in Nordic mix electricity emission factor. Looking on GHG emission per FTE, it has increased by 20% since 2007 and 2% since last year. Increase in KPI since 2018 was caused by 6% reduction in employment. GHG emission per revenue decreased by 18% since 2007 and 6% since last year. That was due to 3% increase in revenue and slight reduction in total GHG emission in comparison with 2018. Looking on market-based emission, it was reduced by 18% since 2018. In 2019, Atea Denmark purchased GoO for 3 838 MWh that is 60% of the total electricity consumption.

FIGURE 7: TOTAL ANNUAL GHG EMISSION BY SOURCE IN ATEA DENMARK



\*tCO<sub>2</sub>e emission with location-based electricity emission factor

\*\*\*"Other travel" category includes travel with train, hired cars as well as petrol, diesel and mileage allowance from cars not owned by the company

TABLE 4: KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR ATEA DENMARK

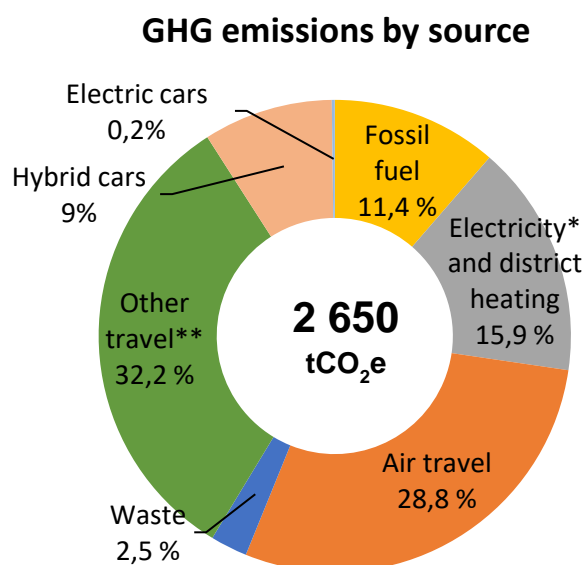
Atea Denmark total tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions	2007	2018	2019	07/19	18/19
Total corporate tCO <sub>2</sub> e with location based electricity emission factor	2 588	3 948	3 796	47 %	-4 %
Total corporate tCO <sub>2</sub> e with market based electricity emission factor		4 932	4 057	NA	-18 %
<b>Atea Denmark key performance indicators</b>					
tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions per full time employee*	2,17	2,55	2,61	20 %	2 %
tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions per revenue in MNOK*	0,56	0,48	0,45	-18 %	-6 %
MWh electricity with GoO		3 900	3 838	NA	-2 %

\*tCO<sub>2</sub>e emission with location based electricity emission factor

Note: differences in historical data as a result of data and calculations adjustments may occur.

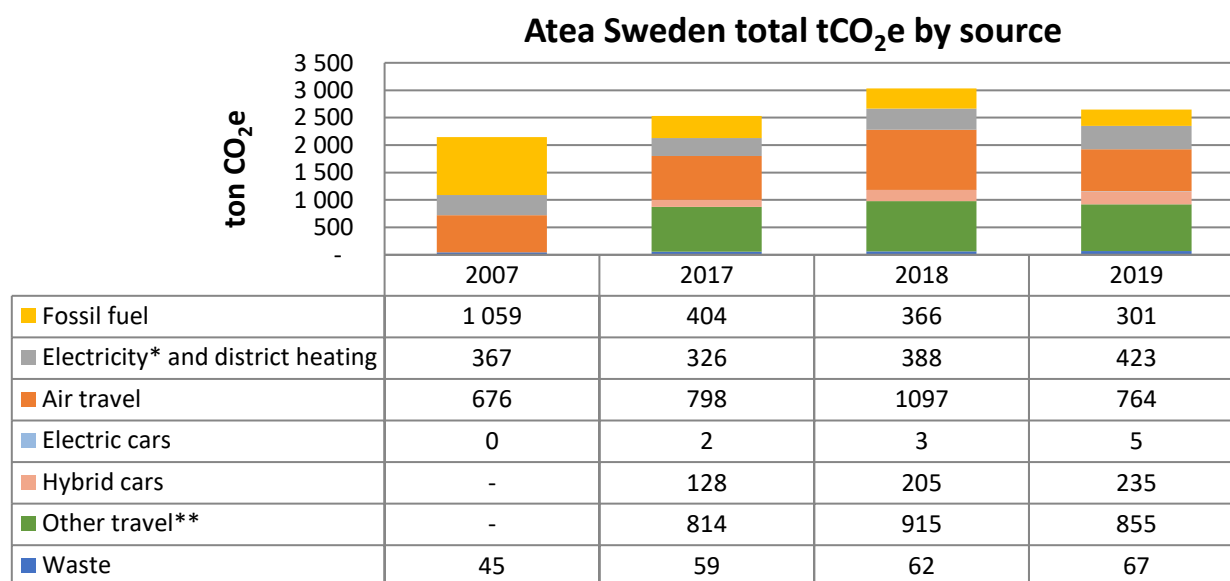
## Atea Sweden

FIGURE 8: DISTRIBUTION OF 2019 GHG EMISSION IN ATEA SWEDEN



In 2019, the annual GHG emission in Atea Sweden was calculated to be 2 650 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e, a 13% decrease since 2018. The main reason for a decrease in GHG emission is less flight trips. However, still the main source of GHG emission in Atea Sweden are business travels. Looking on GHG emission per FTE, it has decreased by 44% since 2007 and 17% since 2018. Decrease in KPI since 2018 is caused by both 6% increase in employment and reduction in total GHG emission. The other tracked KPI has decreased by 66% since 2007 and 11% since 2018. Decrease in KPI since 2018 is caused by 5% increase in revenue besides mentioned decrease in the total GHG emission. Atea Sweden is continuously purchasing Guarantees of Origin (GoO). GoO purchased in 2019 covered 99% of consumed electricity contributing to 18% reduction in market based GHG emission since 2018.

FIGURE 9: TOTAL ANNUAL GHG EMISSION BY SOURCE IN ATEA SWEDEN



\*tCO<sub>2</sub>e emission with location-based electricity emission factor

\*\*\*"Other travel" category includes travel with train, hired cars as well as petrol, diesel and mileage allowance from cars not owned by the company

TABLE 5: KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR ATEA SWEDEN

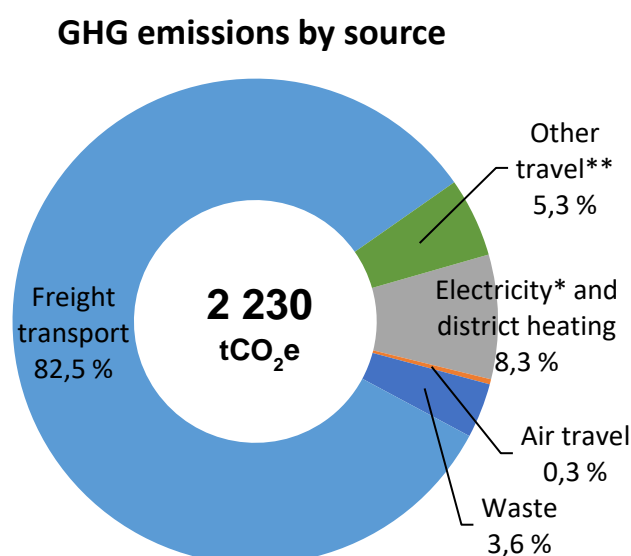
Atea Sweden total tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions	2007	2018	2019	07/19	18/19
Total corporate tCO <sub>2</sub> e with location based electricity emission factor	2 147	3 034	2 650	23 %	-13 %
Total corporate tCO <sub>2</sub> e with market based electricity emission factor		2 921	2 402	NA	-18 %
<b>Atea Sweden key performance indicators</b>					
tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions per full time employee*	1,82	1,23	1,02	-44 %	-17 %
tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions per revenue in MNOK*	0,52	0,20	0,18	-66 %	-11 %
MWh electricity with GoO		4 661	6 235	NA	34 %

\*tCO<sub>2</sub>e emission with location based electricity emission factor

Note: differences in historical data as a result of data and calculations adjustments may occur.

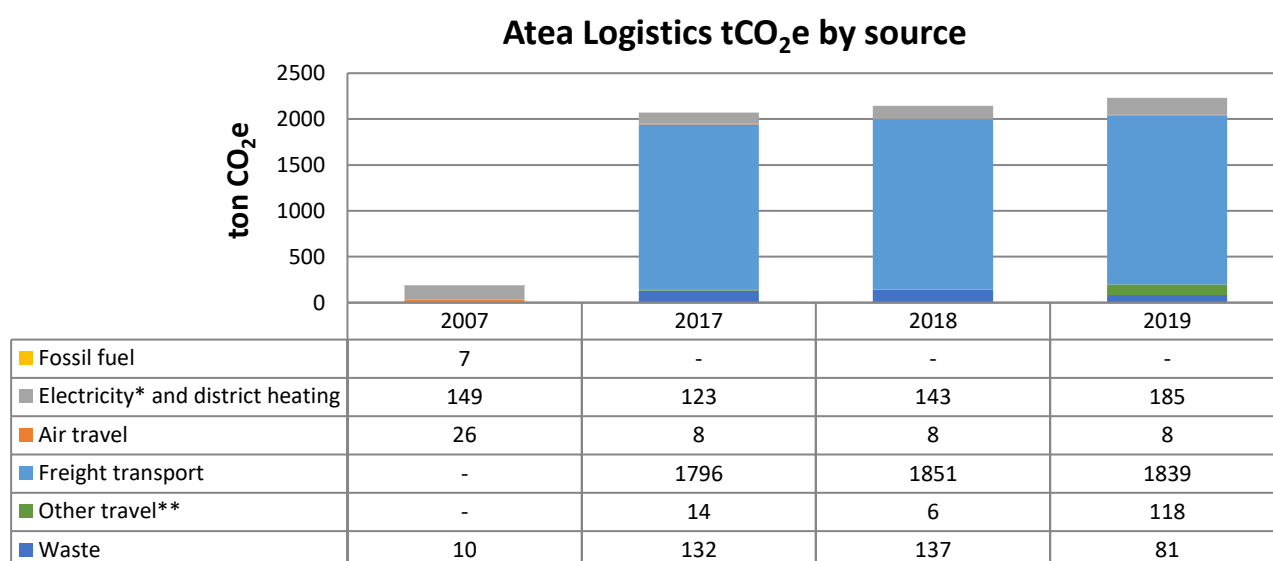
## Atea Logistics

FIGURE 10: DISTRIBUTION OF 2019 GHG EMISSIONS IN ATEA LOGISTICS



Atea Logistics is a part of Atea Groups Shared Services. In 2019, the total greenhouse gas emission in Atea Logistics was calculated to be 2 230 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, a 4% increase in comparison with 2018. That is caused by higher electricity and district heating consumption than in previous year. GHG emission from freight of goods accounts for 83% of the total GHG emission in Atea Logistic. Looking on KPIs, GHG emission per FTE increased by 2% since 2018 while GHG emission per revenue decreased by 13% at the same time. The reason for change in KPIs was a 2% increase in employment and 20% increase in revenue. A huge increase in the total GHG emission and KPIs since 2007 is due to the fact the inventory boundary for scope 3 has been extended to include freight transport ordered by Atea Logistics. The market based GHG emission remained stable within last two years. Atea Logistic does not purchase currently GoO for its electricity consumption.

FIGURE 11: TOTAL ANNUAL GHG EMISSION BY SOURCE FOR ATEA LOGISTICS



\*tCO<sub>2</sub>e emission with location-based electricity emission factor

\*\*"Other travel" category includes travel with train, hired cars as well as petrol, diesel and mileage allowance from cars not owned by the company

TABLE 6: KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR ATEA LOGISTICS

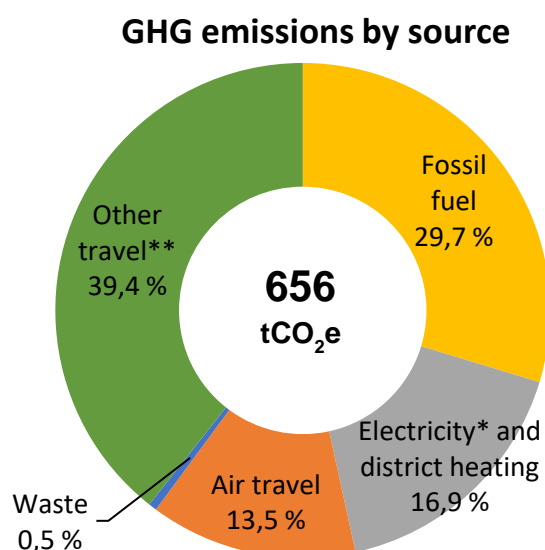
Atea Logistics total tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions	2007	2018	2019	07/19	18/19
Total corporate tCO <sub>2</sub> e with location based electricity emission factor	192	2 146	2 230	1060 %	4 %
Total corporate tCO <sub>2</sub> e with market based electricity emission factor		2 580	2 603	NA	1 %
Atea Logistics key performance indicators					
tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions per full time employee*	0,99	10,32	10,52	967 %	2 %
tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions per revenue in MNOK*	0,08	0,41	0,36	370 %	-13 %
MWh electricity with GoO		-	-	NA	-

\*tCO<sub>2</sub>e emission with location based electricity emission factor

Note: differences in historical data as a result of data and calculations adjustments may occur.

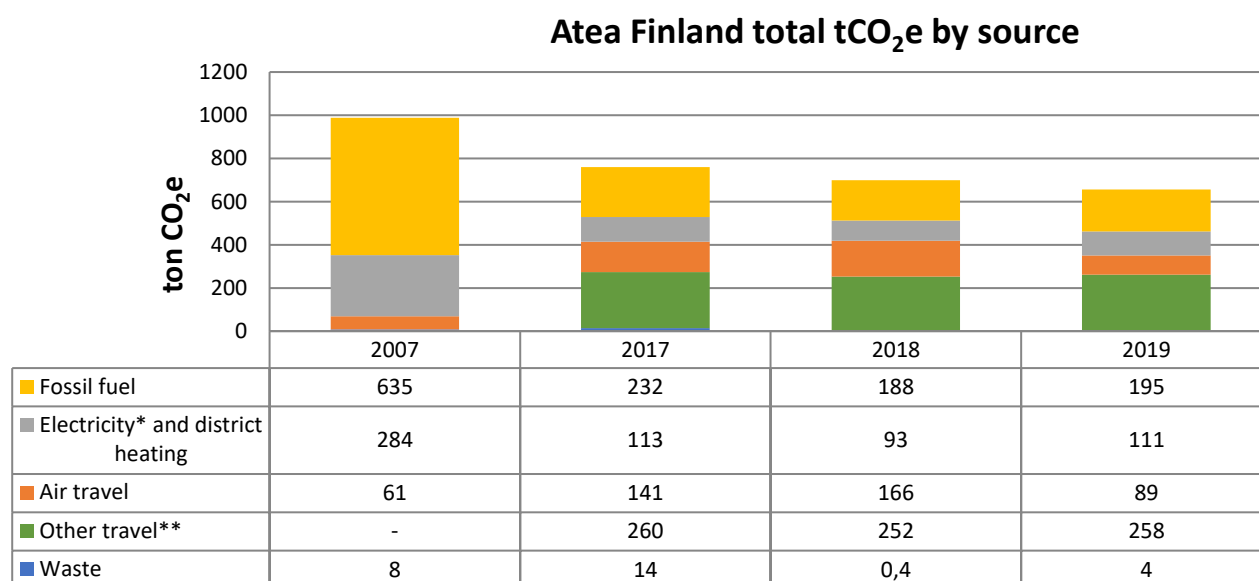
## Atea Finland

FIGURE 12: DISTRIBUTION OF 2019 GHG EMISSIONS IN ATEA FINLAND



In 2019, the annual greenhouse gas emission in Atea Finland was calculated to be 656 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, a 6% decrease since 2018. That was caused by less flight trips than in previous year. Looking on KPIs, GHG emission per FTE has decreased by 65% since 2007 and 28% since 2018. Decrease in KPI since last year was caused by 30% increase in employment. The other tracked KPI has decreased by 71% since 2007 and 13% since 2018. The reason for decrease in KPI was both increase in revenue by 8% and decrease in the total GHG emission. The market based GHG emission decreased by 9% since 2018. That was however caused by lower emission factor for residual electricity mix in Finland since Atea Finland does not purchase GoO currently.

FIGURE 13: TOTAL ANNUAL GHG EMISSION BY SOURCE IN ATEA FINLAND



\*tCO<sub>2</sub>e emission with location-based electricity emission factor

\*\*\*"Other travel" category includes travel with train, hired cars as well as petrol, diesel and mileage allowance from cars not owned by the company

TABLE 7: KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR ATEA FINLAND

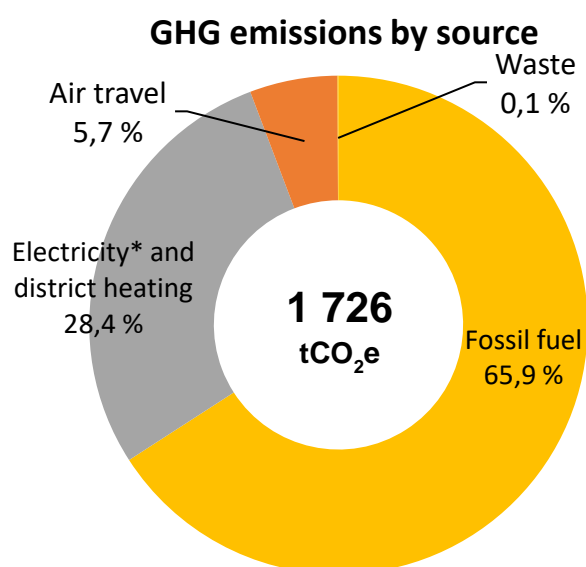
Atea Finland total tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions	2007	2018	2019	07/19	18/19
Total corporate tCO <sub>2</sub> e with location based electricity emission factor	988	700	656	-34 %	-6 %
Total corporate tCO <sub>2</sub> e with market based electricity emission factor		857	783	NA	-9 %
<b>Atea Finland key performance indicators</b>					
tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions per full time employee*	3,55	1,74	1,25	-65 %	-28 %
tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions per revenue in MNOK*	0,68	0,22	0,19	-71 %	-13 %
MWh electricity with GoO		-	-	NA	-

\*tCO<sub>2</sub>e emission with location based electricity emission factor

Note: differences in historical data as a result of data and calculations adjustments may occur.

## Atea Baltics

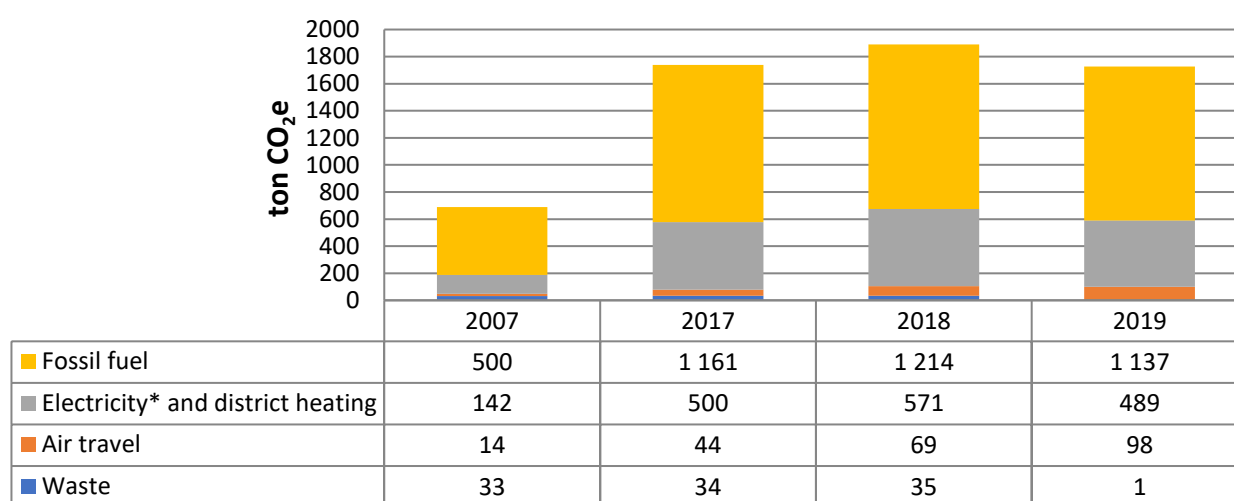
FIGURE 14: DISTRIBUTION OF 2019 GHG EMISSIONS IN ATEA BALTICS



In 2019, the annual greenhouse gas emission in Atea Baltics was calculated to be 1 726 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, a 9% decrease in comparison with previous year. The major reason for decrease in GHG emission is lower diesel consumption as well as lower share of fossil fuels in electricity production that led to reduction in emission factor value. GHG emission per FTE has been reduced by 9% since last year that is a result of a decrease in the total GHG emission. GHG emission per revenue has been reduced by 19% since 2018 that is caused by 13% increase in revenue besides decrease in the total GHG emission. The market based GHG emission has been reduced by 27% since last year due to a significant decrease in residual electricity emission factor. Atea Baltic does not purchase currently GoO for its electricity consumption.

FIGURE 15: TOTAL ANNUAL GHG EMISSION PER SOURCE IN ATEA BALTICS

### Atea The Baltics total tCO<sub>2</sub>e by source



\*tCO<sub>2</sub>e emission with location-based electricity emission factor

TABLE 8: KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR ATEA BALTICS

Atea The Baltics total tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions	2007	2018	2019	07/18	18/19
Total corporate tCO <sub>2</sub> e with location based electricity emission factor	689	1 890	1 726	151 %	-9 %
Total corporate tCO <sub>2</sub> e with market based electricity emission factor		3 482	2 528	NA	-27 %
Atea The Baltics key performance indicators					
tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions per full time employee*	1,71	2,84	2,60	52 %	-9 %
tCO <sub>2</sub> e emissions per revenue in MNOK*	1,23	1,56	1,26	2 %	-19 %
MWh electricity with GoO		-	-	NA	-

\*tCO<sub>2</sub>e emission with location based electricity emission factor

Note: differences in historical data as a result of data and calculations adjustments may occur.

## References

### Method

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The Nordic electricity mix covers the weighted production in Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark, which reflects the common Nord Pool market area. The Nordic electricity mix emission factor is based on 3-year rolling average 2015-2017 national gross electricity production mixes (International Energy Agency, IEA).

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