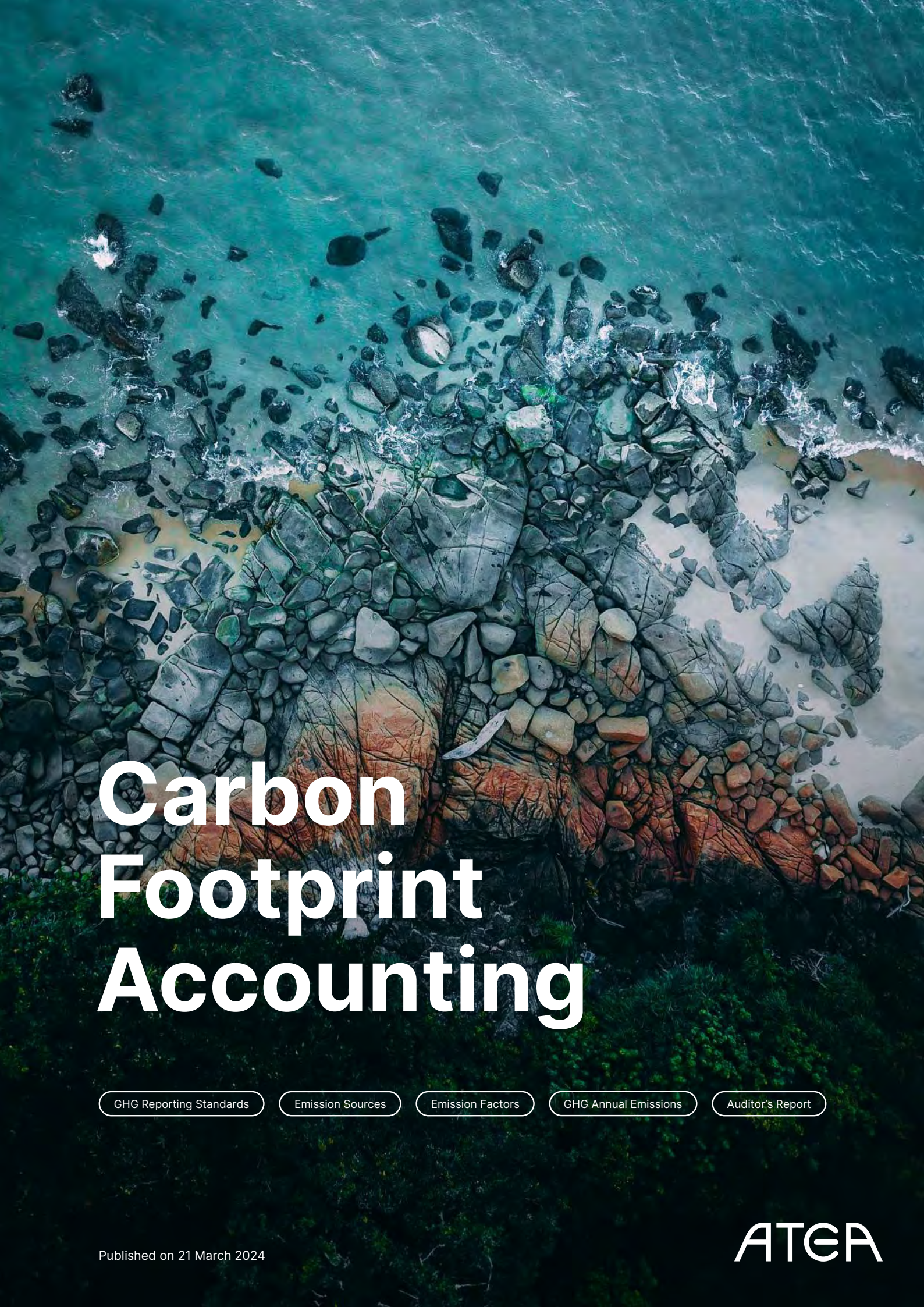

Carbon Footprint Accounting

GHG Reporting Standards | Emission Sources | Emission Factors | GHG Annual Emissions | Auditor's Report

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ATEA

Purpose of This Document

This document provides additional details on the calculation methodology for Scope 1, 2 and 3 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions of Atea ASA (Atea Group) as communicated in Atea's Annual Report. Atea reports GHG emissions in tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO_2e).

GHG Reporting Standards

GHG accounting principles exist to provide a standard basis for reporting a faithful, true, and fair account of a company's GHG emissions. Atea calculates its reported GHG emissions in accordance with the industry guidelines as developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) GHG Protocol. Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions are calculated for all sites under Atea's operational control, with a geographical breakdown as follows: Norway comprises Atea Norway and Atea ASA; Sweden comprises Atea Sweden and Atea Logistics; Denmark comprises Atea Denmark; Finland comprises Atea Finland; Lithuania comprises Atea Lithuania; Latvia comprises Atea Latvia and Atea Global Services; and Estonia comprises Atea Estonia. The Baltic region is subdivided into its respective components, namely Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, ensuring a comprehensive analysis of emissions across Atea's operational landscape.

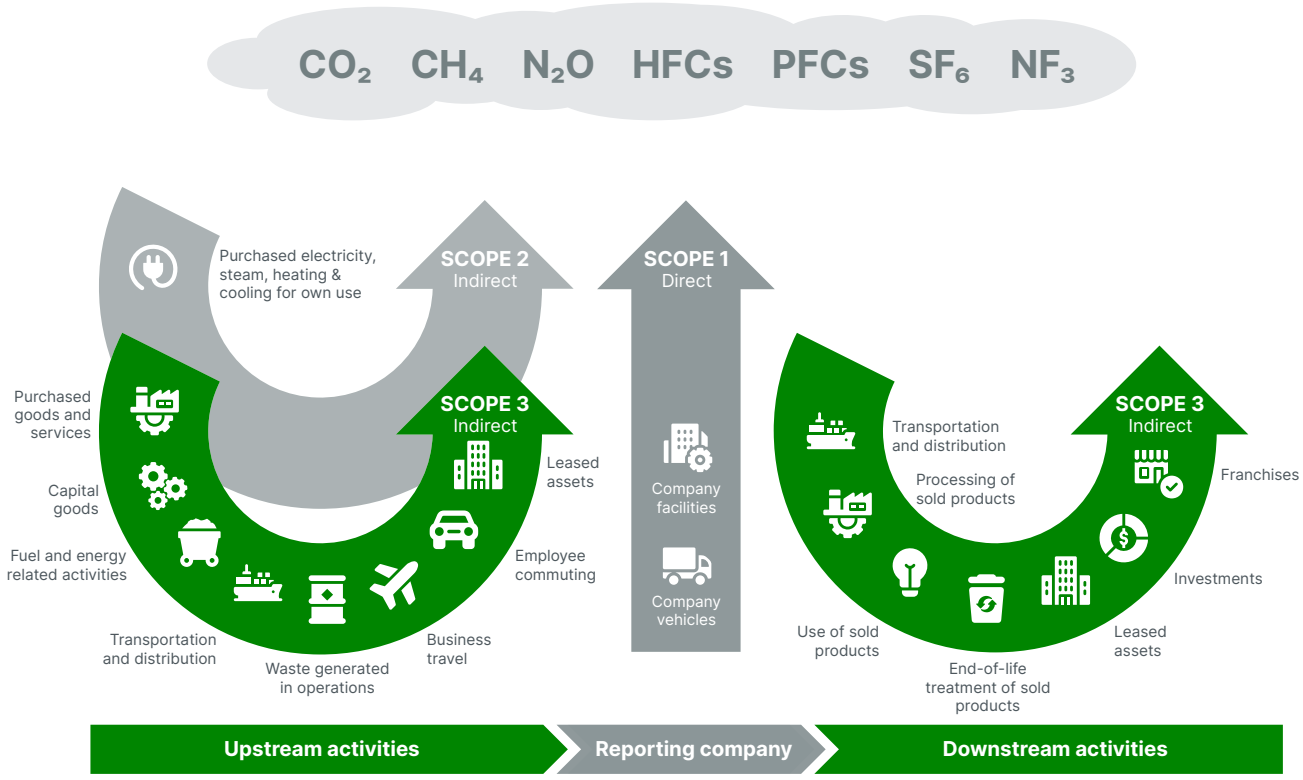
For Scope 1 and 2 emissions reporting, Atea utilizes The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard.

- Scope 1 includes direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by Atea. These emissions originate from activities and processes that the company directly manages.
- Scope 2 covers indirect GHG emissions from the generation of electricity, heat, or steam that Atea purchases from external sources. These emissions are produced off-site but are related to the company's activities because they result from the electricity, heat, or steam consumed by Atea.

For Scope 3 emissions reporting, Atea utilizes The GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

- Scope 3 includes indirect GHG emissions from sources not owned or directly controlled by Atea but are a result of its activities, such as emissions from the transportation of goods, business travel, supply chain activities, waste disposal, and more.

Atea incorporates principles drawn from financial accounting and reporting standards, including relevance, accuracy, completeness, consistency, and transparency, in their GHG accounting and reporting practices. This ensures that their approach aligns with established principles and facilitates reliable and comprehensive measurement and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions. As GHG accounting principles evolve, Atea remains committed to incorporating best practices for effectively managing and reducing their carbon footprint. The methodology considers the seven most important greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), and Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3). These are converted into CO_2e based on their global warming potential.



Emission Sources

Scope 1

Atea has three categories of Scope 1 emission sources—stationary combustion, mobile combustion, and fugitive.

- **Stationary combustion** emissions at Atea are produced by the combustion of diesel, natural gas, and LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas), primarily used for facility heating or as backup electricity generation.
- Atea's **mobile combustion** emissions stem from the operation of their owned or leased cars.
- **Fugitive** emissions at Atea result from refrigerant leakage in air conditioning units.

Atea obtains data on both stationary and mobile combustion fuel from invoices that are collected and managed within their facilities. Additionally, Atea collects information on fugitive emissions, specifically refrigerant leaks from air conditioners, through the invoicing process.

Scope 2

Atea's Scope 2 emissions arise from the consumption of purchased electricity, district cooling, and heating. We calculate both location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions to provide comprehensive data. In our market-based calculations, we account for Atea's voluntary renewable energy purchases. These include Guarantees of Origins (GOs) obtained from power purchase agreements, unbundled Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), purchases of renewable energy (primarily sourced from wind), and zero-carbon electricity (primarily sourced from large hydro).

Scope 2 emissions data from purchased electricity and district cooling are collected from utility invoices. Atea purchases GOs and generates renewable energy at some sites. Renewable energy is recorded differently depending on how the contract is entered or metered. For on-site production (such as solar), renewable energy is metered separately and included in our total consumption. This amount of consumption is considered zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3

Atea calculates its Scope 3 emissions following the guidelines outlined in the GHG Protocol, which outlines fifteen specific categories of Scope 3 emissions, offering a structured framework to analyze, comprehend, and report on Scope 3 activities within the company's value chain. Atea is focusing its reporting efforts on the 11 out of 15 Scope 3 categories that have a material impact on their operations. To estimate emissions, Atea utilizes a diverse set of product carbon footprints (PCF) representative of the products they sell, ensuring comprehensive coverage across their portfolio.

CATEGORY	CALCULATION METHODOLOGY
Purchased goods and services	The calculations for the Purchased goods and services category are based on the Hybrid method, which combines supplier-specific activity data for mobile phones, desktops, tablets, laptops, monitors, servers, headphones, and keyboards and mice, along with secondary Spend-based data to fill gaps. Atea relies on average supplier-specific Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) values published by major manufacturers. In cases where specific PCF data is unavailable, Atea employs a substitution approach, assuming similarities to products already in their portfolio. This enables the estimation of emissions for unsampled products and ensures comprehensive and accurate carbon footprint reporting.
Capital goods	The capital goods category is calculated using the same approach as for purchased goods and services. Data is collected directly from each reporting entity, ensuring accurate and specific information about capital goods.
Fuel-and energy related activities	The Fuel and energy-related activities category accounts for all upstream emissions associated with the energy purchased by Atea (Scope 1) and the electricity consumed by Atea (Scope 2) for facilities under their operational control, including extraction, production, distribution losses, and transportation of fuels and energy consumed by the company, while excluding emissions from the combustion of fuels or electricity consumed, as they are already covered in Scope 1 or Scope 2 reporting.
Upstream transportation and distribution	Upstream transportation and distribution encompass the freight transport of commercial products, including those received by Atea from its suppliers and transported to the Atea Logistics distribution center in Sweden, with transportation costs covered by Atea. The reported emissions from these activities are precalculated by the logistics company, accounting for emissions generated during product transportation and ensuring accurate carbon footprint assessment of downstream distribution. All data is calculated with full life cycle emissions, Well-to-Wheel (WTW). To ensure accurate reporting of emissions related to upstream transportation, there is a one-year lag in reporting the data due to the time required to receive transportation data from suppliers. This delay enables Atea to provide more precise and reliable emissions data, avoiding the need for estimations and enhancing the accuracy of their environmental reporting.

CATEGORY	CALCULATION METHODOLOGY
Waste generated in operations	The waste generated in Atea's operations is calculated using both actual and estimated amounts of waste. Regarding waste incineration, the emission factor does not deduct the energy recovery from incineration, which contributes to the production of district heating. This approach ensures a comprehensive assessment of the emissions associated with waste incineration. For recycled waste fractions, only a small transport component, specifically the collection of waste, is included in the calculation. The material recycling and replacement of virgin materials occurs outside the system boundary, carried out by those who purchase the recycled material. This methodology provides a clear and accurate representation of the emissions attributed to waste management within Atea's operations.
Business travel	Business travel emissions at Atea encompass air, train, and bus travel, as well as mileage allowance. Atea collaborates with travel agencies for air, train, and bus travel, and these agencies precalculate GHG emissions. In situations where precalculated data is unavailable, actual travel distance in passenger-kilometer units is used and converted to GHG emissions. Regarding mileage allowance, it pertains to kilometers driven in employees' private cars (not owned or leased by the company) and is reimbursed by Atea. This comprehensive approach covers all countries where Atea operates, ensuring precise and accurate reporting of business travel-related emissions. Atea has chosen not to include emissions from business travelers staying in hotels, as per the GHG Protocol's optional guidelines.
Employee commuting	Employee commuting emissions have been calculated using relevant assumptions and national statistics on commuting patterns. The calculation also considers relevant emission factors to estimate the emissions associated with employee travel. The assumption made in the calculation is that all employees travel to the workplace every day and return home by the end of the workday, resulting in two trips per day per employee. This assumption has been consistently applied to reporting years from the base year 2019, without considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic or other attributing factors. The decision to maintain this assumption is primarily for the sake of consistency and clarity within the calculations over the reporting period, enabling a clear understanding of employee commuting emissions trends over time.
Upstream-leased assets	This category is not material for Atea's reporting purposes.
Downstream transportation and distribution	The downstream transportation and distribution activities involve the freight transport of commercial products from Atea's logistics center in Sweden to end customers and Atea's operations in Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, and the Baltics. The emissions reported from these activities are precalculated by the logistics company, encompassing emissions generated during product transportation. This approach ensures accurate accounting of the overall carbon footprint associated with downstream distribution. All data is calculated with full life cycle emissions, utilizing the Well-to-Wheel (WTW) methodology. Reporting these emissions separately underscores Atea's commitment to environmental sustainability and responsible supply chain management.
Use of sold products	Atea calculates the emissions from the use of sold products by utilizing data from various Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) values published by major manufacturers. The included categories are laptops, tablets, mobile phones, monitors, servers, keyboards and mice, headsets, and desktops. In instances where PCF data is not available for certain products, Atea adopts an assumption that these products are similar to the ones already present in their portfolio. This substitution approach enables them to estimate the GHG emissions associated with the use of sold products, ensuring comprehensive reporting of their carbon footprint.
Processing of sold products	This category is not material for Atea's reporting purposes.
End-of-life treatment of sold product	Atea calculates the emissions from the end-of-life treatment of sold products by utilizing data from various Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) values published by major manufacturers. In cases where PCF data is not available for certain products, Atea assumes that these products are similar to the ones in their portfolio. This substitution approach allows them to estimate the emissions associated with the end-of-life treatment of those products to ensure comprehensive reporting.
Downstream-leased assets	Atea calculates this category based on consumption data from square footage leased to third parties, as reported in Atea's Annual report. It assumes that these facilities are outside of its operational control and are not included in Atea's Scope 1 or 2 emissions.
Franchises	This category is not material for Atea's reporting purposes.
Investments	This category is not material for Atea's reporting purposes. Due to the insignificance of emissions in this category, it does not warrant inclusion in the Scope 3 emission calculation for reporting. If investments within Atea increase, the team will carefully assess each investment to determine if it should be included in the Scope 3 emission calculation.

Emission Factors

Atea updates emission factors to the newest releases. However, in some cases, older emission factors are used to build consistency and comparability over time. We calculate our market-based Scope 2 emissions according to the market-based emission factor hierarchy described in WRI's GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. In the market-based method, we apply a zero-emission factor to renewable energy. In the location-based method, renewable energy has no effect or benefit to emission figures.

Scope 1. Stationary combustion	
Natural gas	DEFRA, 2023
Diesel	DEFRA, 2023, Drivmedel 2022 (Energimydighetene 2023) and Norwegian Environmental Agency 2023
LPG	DEFRA, 2023
Scope 1. Mobile combustion	
Gasoline/diesel	DEFRA, 2023, Drivmedel 2022 (Energimydighetene 2023) and Norwegian Environmental Agency 2023
Scope 1. Fugitive	
Refrigerants	DEFRA, 2023
Scope 2. Market-based	
Purchased electricity, Norway	Emission Factors, AIB (2023), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Sweden	Emission Factors, AIB (2023), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Denmark	Emission Factors, AIB (2023), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Finland	Emission Factors, AIB (2023), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Estonia	Emission Factors, AIB (2023), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Latvia	Emission Factors, AIB (2023), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Lithuania	Emission Factors, AIB (2023), Energy Statistics Data Browser
District cooling and heating	European Residual Mixes, 2023 and International Energy Agency, 2023; Supplier-specific factors per country - Sweden: Lokala miljövärden 2023; Norway: Fjernkontrollen 2023; Denmark: Environmental declarations per utility, updated annually
Scope 2. Location-based	
Purchased electricity, Norway	IEA (2023), European Residual Mixes 2022 and IEA (2023), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Sweden	IEA (2023), European Residual Mixes 2022 and IEA (2023), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Denmar	IEA (2023), European Residual Mixes 2022 and IEA (2023), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Finlan	IEA (2023), European Residual Mixes 2022 and IEA (2023), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Estonia	IEA (2023), European Residual Mixes 2022 and IEA (2023), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Latvia	IEA (2023), European Residual Mixes 2022 and IEA (2023), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Lithuania	IEA (2023), European Residual Mixes 2022 and IEA (2023), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Scope 3	
Purchased goods and services	Supplier-specific data from Product Carbon Footprint, EPA, 2023
Capital goods	Supplier-specific data from Product Carbon Footprint, EPA, 2023
Fuel-and energy-related activities	DEFRA, 2023
Upstream transportation and distribution	DEFRA, 2023
Waste generated in operations	DEFRA, 2023
Business travel	DEFRA, 2023
Employee commuting	DEFRA, 2023
Downstream transportation and distribution	DEFRA, 2023
Use of sold products	Supplier-specific data from Product Carbon Footprint, EPA, 2023
End-of-life treatment of sold products	Supplier-specific data from Product Carbon Footprint, EPA, 2023
Downstream-leased assets	DEFRA, 2023

GHG Annual Emissions

Atea Group

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Scope 1	**3,747.3**	**3,434.4**	**3,400.7**	**3,830.4**	**4,151.6**
Mobile combustion	3,722.6	3,405.6	3,372.9	3,795.7	4,113.6
Stationary combustion	24.7	28.9	27.8	24.3	38.0
Fugitive	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0
Scope 2 (location-based)	2,980.7	2,265.2	2,016.0	2,403.1	2,145.9
Scope 2 (market-based)	**7,087.7**	**6,749.4**	**2,796.7**	**2,011.3**	**959.3**
District heating	695.1	629.8	591.7	435.8	292.5
Electricity	6,392.7	6,119.6	2,205.0	1,575.5	666.8
Scope 3	**1,893,321.5**	**1,539,043.4**	**1,890,926.8**	**1,751,080.9**	**1,200,077.4**
Purchased goods and services	1,016,490.2	924,518.6	1,064,940.7	1,057,006.2	899,741.4
Capital goods	3,927.5	4,632.4	4,478.3	3,675.1	4,059.3
Fuel-and energy-related activities	1,599.5	1,452.8	1,912.3	1,627.1	2,052.1
Upstream transportation and distribution	9,666.9	5,974.7	9,125.2	9,130.7	10,109.8
Waste generated in operations	345.2	238.1	243.0	292.4	425.1
Business travel	6,339.5	2,034.5	1,880.9	3,749.1	4,298.6
Employee commuting	1,958.3	1,629.7	1,723.5	1,552.4	1,800.3
Downstream transportation and distribution	1,839.0	1,586.6	802.2	651.5	586.0
Use of sold products	843,491.6	591,010.5	798,151.2	666,781.9	272,479.9
End-of-life treatment of sold products	7,663.7	5,965.4	7,669.5	6,576.6	4,494.7
Downstream leased assets	-	-	-	37.9	37.2

Atea Norway

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Scope 1	**240.8**	**235.9**	**204.4**	**188.5**	**218.5**
Mobile combustion	240.8	235.9	204.4	188.5	218.5
Scope 2 (location-based)	136.6	103.7	105.3	85.1	77.8
Scope 2 (market-based)	**3,001.1**	**3,323.3**	**496.9**	**15.3**	**87.8**
District heating	23.9	18.8	13.3	15.3	11.5
Electricity	2,977.2	3,304.5	483.6	0.0	76.3
Scope 3	**374,885.1**	**275,594.3**	**282,449.6**	**216,216.6**	**239,756.9**
Purchased goods and services	275,364.9	206,507.6	212,345.3	177,133.3	193,734.5
Capital goods	1,161.4	1,090.7	1,133.0	431.3	857.5
Fuel-and energy-related activities	111.0	96.4	121.4	90.1	120.0
Waste generated in operations	50.1	50.1	23.0	50.5	58.0
Business travel	1,067.2	319.7	708.9	791.0	1,035.4
Employee commuting	426.7	359.7	394.5	329.5	339.0
Use of sold products	94,491.3	65,871.2	66,104.4	36,469.5	42,741.1
End-of-life treatment of sold products	2,212.5	1,298.9	1,619.1	941.5	871.5

Atea Sweden

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Scope 1	**260.6**	**155.0**	**80.1**	**220.9**	**170.5**
Mobile combustion	260.6	155.0	80.1	210.5	170.5
Fugitive	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0
Scope 2 (location-based)	435.9	396.9	291.1	157.8	172.4
Scope 2 (market-based)	**370.1**	**295.7**	**224.8**	**103.5**	**138.4**
District heating	165.2	142.4	91.6	103.5	105.1
Electricity	204.9	153.3	133.2	0.0	33.2
Scope 3	**403,826.1**	**415,256.9**	**448,736.4**	**517,741.7**	**434,055.9**
Purchased goods and services	309,079.6	328,374.0	356,322.5	418,674.3	358,302.6
Capital goods	1,446.9	1,551.2	1,670.0	1,280.0	1,951.6
Fuel-and energy-related activities	151.6	132.3	140.0	157.6	235.2
Waste generated in operations	67.0	63.6	66.2	69.8	78.3
Business travel	2,341.6	793.0	472.7	1,374.9	1,861.3
Employee commuting	662.6	525.9	568.3	499.3	631.4
Use of sold products	87,954.3	81,840.6	87,432.6	93,352.3	69,337.0
End-of-life treatment of sold products	2,122.6	1,976.3	2,064.3	2,333.5	1,658.4

Atea Denmark

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Scope 1	**1,914.1**	**1,833.6**	**1,958.6**	**2,285.5**	**2,328.4**
Mobile combustion	1,914.1	1,833.6	1,958.6	2,285.5	2,328.4
Scope 2 (location-based)	1,515.8	1,135.8	988.9	1,201.4	929.0
Scope 2 (market-based)	**1,693.5**	**1,393.4**	**348.3**	**1,429.4**	**95.2**
District heating	225.5	214.5	252.1	81.1	86.9
Electricity	1,467.9	1,178.9	96.2	1,348.4	8.3
Scope 3	**777,919.7**	**514,663.9**	**848,280.8**	**699,411.5**	**350,194.8**
Purchased goods and services	281,678.1	233,523.3	342,270.4	290,742.1	218,110.7
Capital goods	784.4	904.2	1,055.4	1,375.0	583.5
Fuel-and energy-related activities	756.4	704.5	921.6	814.0	970.3
Waste generated in operations	115.6	77.8	109.8	110.5	96.0
Business travel	1,969.2	724.0	512.7	846.8	824.0
Employee commuting	369.5	305.3	324.6	284.5	215.6
Use of sold products	490,061.5	276,843.1	500,210.9	403,114.1	128,229.4
End-of-life treatment of sold products	2,185.0	1,581.7	2,875.5	2,086.6	1,128.3
Downstream leased assets	-	-	-	37.9	37.2

**Data is subject to rounding during processing. Please note that numbers may consequently differ on decimal-level.*

Atea Finland

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Scope 1	**194.7**	**164,6**	**200.8**	**123.2**	**129.0**
Mobile combustion	194.7	164.6	200.8	123.2	129.0
Scope 2 (location-based)	164.4	131.1	150.3	147.0	85.3
Scope 2 (market-based)	**313.6**	**225.3**	**185.3**	**215.5**	**244.7**
District heating	78.9	73.3	59.0	70.4	5.3
Electricity	234.7	152.0	126.3	145.1	239.3
Scope 3	**275,918.9**	**277,061.2**	**250,437.1**	**255,714.6**	**110,105.0**
Purchased goods and services	114,941.8	119,421.7	115,453.0	130,516.0	87,016.2
Capital goods	371.3	904.2	431.0	380.9	409.9
Fuel-and energy-related activities	81.9	67.2	63.2	72.1	79.2
Waste generated in operations	3.4	1.9	1.9	2.9	3.7
Business travel	515.0	129.4	140.3	368.0	345.6
Employee commuting	109.0	89.2	94.2	93.3	127.6
Use of sold products	159,014.5	155,589.8	133,401.2	123,299.1	21,537.8
End-of-life treatment of sold products	882.0	857.8	852.3	982.3	585.1

Atea Baltics

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Scope 1	**1,137.1**	**1,045.3**	**956.2**	**1,007.9**	**1,276.8**
Mobile combustion	1,112.4	1,016.4	928.4	983.6	1,262.3
Stationary combustion	24.7	28.9	27.8	24.3	14.5
Scope 2 (location-based)	438.9	270.8	294.1	639.2	756.9
Scope 2 (market-based)	**1,248.0**	**1,231.4**	**1,292.8**	**131.0**	**237.8**
District heating	-	36.6	58.0	49.0	28.8
Electricity	1,248.0	1,194.8	1,234.8	82.1	209.0
Scope 3	**48,640.8**	**48,597.5**	**50,783.8**	**51,842.6**	**54,689.9**
Purchased goods and services	35,423.7	36,690.5	38,548.8	39,960.0	42,576.8
Capital goods	163.5	182.1	188.9	207.9	256.9
Fuel-and energy-related activities	418.7	400.4	595.3	436.1	564.6
Waste generated in operations	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.4
Business travel	208.6	50.5	24.8	289.4	157.0
Employee commuting	193.5	156.4	163.6	168.3	247.8
Use of sold products	11,970.0	10,865.7	11,002.2	10,547.0	10,634.1
End-of-life treatment of sold products	261.6	250.7	258.3	232.7	251.4

**Data is subject to rounding during processing. Please note that numbers may consequently differ on decimal-level.*

Atea Logistics

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Scope 1	**-**	**-**	**0.6**	**1.7**	**0.9**
Mobile combustion	-	-	0.6	1.7	0.9
Scope 2 (location-based)	118.2	49.3	54.9	44.9	18.4
Scope 2 (market-based)	**175,4**	**28.9**	**34.9**	**28.7**	**62.8**
District heating	90.8	28.9	34.9	28.7	0.0
Electricity	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.8
Scope 3	**11,832.7**	**7,661.7**	**10,041.0**	**9,915.0**	**10,985.6**
Purchased goods and services	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4
Fuel-and energy-related activities	40.3	17.4	35.7	26.0	44.3
Upstream transportation and distribution	9,666.9	5,974.7	9,125.2	9,130.7	10,109.8
Waste generated in operations	81.3	25.3	16.2	43.5	154.9
Business travel	139.7	2.7	2.9	10.4	25.7
Employee commuting	65.0	54.3	58.6	52.5	64.3
Downstream transportation and distribution	1,839.0	1,586.6	802.2	651.5	586.0

Atea Global Services

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Scope 1	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.7**	**27.4**
Mobile combustion	-	-	-	2.7	3.9
Stationary combustion	-	-	-	-	23.5
Scope 2 (location-based)	170.9	177.5	131.4	127.8	106.2
Scope 2 (market-based)	**285.9**	**251.4**	**213.5**	**87.8**	**92.7**
District heating	110.7	115.3	82.7	87.8	54.9
Electricity	175.3	136.1	130.8	0.0	37.8
Scope 3	**298.1**	**208.0**	**198.0**	**238.9**	**289.3**
Purchased goods and services	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.3
Capital goods	39.7	34.7	35.1	31.3	38.5
Waste generated in operations	26.7	18.2	24.1	14.0	29.7
Business travel	98.2	15.1	18.7	68.5	46.2
Employee commuting	132.0	139.1	119.7	124.9	174.6

**Data is subject to rounding during processing. Please note that numbers may consequently differ on decimal-level.*

Energy Metrics

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Energy consumption, MWh	**56,886.9**	**51,388.1**	**48,903.5**	**53,565.7**	**55,425.6**
Fossil fuels (natural gas)	133.9	156.9	150.6	132.1	186.1
Solar (self-generated)	-	241.4	244.7	279.4	307.2
Electricity	33,108.3	29,502.4	26,808.0	30,007.9	31,135.2
Cooling	-	-	-	411.2	487.9
Heating	8,025.3	7,163.2	7,550.1	6,581.4	6,716.0
Fuel (diesel, petrol, LPG)	15,619.4	14,324.1	14,149.9	16,153.7	16,593.0
Direct energy	15,753.3	14,722.4	14,545.2	16,565.2	17,086.3
Indirect energy	41,133.6	36,665.7	34,358.3	37,000.5	38,339.1
Renewable electricity, MWh	**12,846.3**	**14,119.9**	**20,781.6**	**26,064.9**	**27,665.8**
Norway	3,444.7	1,083.8	7,997.8	9,966.9	10,539.4
Sweden	5,576.2	9,550.0	6,632.7	7,042.6	5,051.3
Denmark	3,825.4	3,486.2	5,640.4	4,609.0	6,772.1
Finland	0.0	0.0	510.5	541.3	546.1
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,544.8	4,338.8
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	360.1	418.2
Estonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Renewable electricity, %	**39.0%**	**48.1%**	**78.0%**	**86.9%**	**88.9%**
Norway	24.5%	11.5%	86.9%	100.0%	98.6%
Sweden	99.2%	99.2%	100.0%	100.0%	67.2%
Denmark	59.9%	57.9%	95.7%	58.4%	99.7%
Finland	0.0%	0.0%	52.0%	51.5%	54.3%
Lithuania	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Latvia	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	88.7%	80.0%
Estonia	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Renewable energy, MWh	**17,133.5**	**17,791.5**	**24,860.2**	**30,891.4**	**34,452.7**
Norway	3,788.0	1,370.8	8,305.1	10,299.3	11,064.9
Sweden	7,360.7	10,886.5	8,284.2	8,897.1	8,164.2
Denmark	5,558.6	5,134.4	7,200.2	6,506.1	8,611.8
Finland	255.3	250.6	760.8	856.1	834.9
Lithuania	171.0	148.8	135.2	3,725.8	4,886.5
Latvia	0.0	0.0	182.5	590.0	854.1
Estonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	36.1
Renewable energy, %	**30.1%**	**34.6%%**	**50.8%**	**57.7%**	**62.2%**
Norway	23.8%	12.4%	79.7%	90.5%	90.0%
Sweden	55.3%	78.7%	76.2%	78.0%	67.6%
Denmark	34.1%	33.1%	44.4%	33.8%	48.3%
Finland	12.0%	14.7%	32.3%	39.3%	46.5%
Lithuania	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	49.2%	54.1%
Latvia	0.0%	0.0%	21.2%	42.8%	48.8%
Estonia	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	5.5%

**Data is subject to rounding during processing. Please note that numbers may consequently differ on decimal-level.*

The Guarantees of Origin (GO) represent certifications obtained for low-carbon energy procurement as part of the commitment to reducing Scope 2 emissions. The GOs included in this table are a mix of those acquired directly by Atea and those acquired through landlords, detailing the amount of MWh cancelled, the type of low-carbon source, and the country of origin. Additionally, an "Unknown" source designation is used for GOs where Atea has received confirmation that MWh will be cancelled, but the detailed split is unknown.

Low-carbon technology type

	Hydropower	Wind	Nuclear	Solar	Thermal	Unknown	MWh cancelled
Norway	10,203.6	311.0	-	-	-	24.8	**10,539.4**
Sweden	4,218.8	53.4	-	35.5	743.5	-	**5,051.3**
Denmark	-	6,772.0	-	-	-	-	**6,772.0**
Finland	59.9	403.4	8.8	-	69.1	5.0	**546.2**
Lithuania	122.4	138.8	-	33.1	4,044.6	-	**4,338.8**
Latvia	418.2	-	-	-	-	-	**418.2**
MWh cancelled	**15,022.8**	**7,678.6**	**8.8**	**68.6**	**4,857.2**	**29.8**	**27,665.8**

Environmental Metrics

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Waste disposed by the type, kg	**2,257,221.8**	**2,041,476.9**	**1,734, 082.2**	**1,713,719.3**	**1,833,019.1**
Non-hazardous	2,248,171.8	2,022,310.9	1,724,838.2	1,711,425.9	1,753,857.3
Hazardous	9,050.0	19,166.0	9,244.0	2,293.4	79,161.8
Waste disposal method, kg					
Recycled	1,375,611.1	1,597,018.9	1,285,727.7	1,166,062.1	1,235,130.4
Incinerated	628,553.7	414,898.0	425,801.0	529,026.2	565,084.9
Landfill	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	10,652.8
Treated	253,057.0	29,535.0	22,553.5	18,631.0	22,151.0
Recycled: EE waste	634,145.0	684,365.0	547,962.0	517,812.1	560,558.4
Gas pollutants, tonnes					
VOC	1.04	1.01	1.02	1.38	1.04
NOx	13.35	12.11	11.8	13.23	13.72
SOx	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
PM	0.25	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.17
Water supply, m3	**4,130.0**	**8,735.0**	**6,932.0**	**8,983.8**	**11,275.3**

**Data is subject to rounding during processing. Please note that numbers may consequently differ on decimal-level.*

Auditor's Report

Deloitte.

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To the Management of Atea ASA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT ON ATEA ASA's CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORTING FOR 2023

We have performed a limited assurance engagement for the Management of Atea ASA on the Carbon Footprint Reporting (the "Selected Information") for the reporting period ended 31 December 2023.

Our limited assurance conclusion

Based on our procedures described in this report, and evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information for the year ended 31 December 2023, as described below, has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Applicable Criteria.

Scope of our work

Atea ASA has engaged us to provide independent Limited assurance in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410 Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements ("ISAE 3410", issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board ("IAASB") and our agreed terms of engagement.

The Selected Information in scope of our engagement, as presented in the Carbon Footprint Reporting for the year ended 31 December 2023 is as follows:

Selected Information	Applicable Criteria
Greenhouse Gas Accounting for the reporting period ended 31 December 2023, hereunder Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG Emissions e.g. category 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9,11, 12 and 13	Reporting in accordance with Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, GHG Protocol Scope 2 and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

In relation to the Selected Information, as listed in the above table, the Selected Information needs to be read and understood together with the Applicable Criteria.

Inherent limitations of the Selected Information

We obtained limited assurance over the preparation of the Selected Information in accordance with the Applicable Criteria. Inherent limitations exist in all assurance engagements.

Any internal control structure, no matter how effective, cannot eliminate the possibility that fraud, errors or irregularities may occur and remain undetected and because we use selective testing in our engagement, we cannot guarantee that errors or irregularities, if present, will be detected.

Management responsibilities

Management are responsible for:

- Selecting and establishing the Applicable Criteria.
- Preparing, measuring, presenting and reporting the Selected Information in accordance with the Applicable Criteria.
- Designing, implementing, and maintaining internal processes and controls over information relevant to the preparation of the Selected Information to ensure that they are free from material misstatement, including whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Report

Deloitte.

Our responsibilities

We are responsible for:

- Planning and performing procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence in order to express an independent limited assurance conclusion on the Selected Information.
- Communicating matters that may be relevant to the Selected Information to the appropriate party including identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, fraud or suspected fraud, and bias in the preparation of the Selected Information.
- Reporting our conclusion in the form of an independent limited Assurance Report to the Management.

Our independence and quality management

We are independent of the company as required by laws and regulations and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of International Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We apply the International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements,* and accordingly, maintain a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Key procedures

We are required to plan and perform our work to address the areas where we have identified that a material misstatement of the description of activities undertaken in respect of the Selected Information is likely to arise. The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment and included, among others, an assessment of the appropriateness of the Applicable Criteria. In carrying out our Limited assurance engagement on the description of activities undertaken in respect of the Selected Information, we performed the following procedures:

- Through inquiries of relevant personnel, we have obtained an understanding of the Company, its environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the Selected Information sufficient to identify areas where material misstatement in the Selected Information is likely to arise, providing a basis for designing and performing procedures to respond to address these areas and to obtain limited assurance to support a conclusion.
- Through inquiries of relevant personnel, we have obtained an understanding of the internal processes relevant to the Selected Information and data used in preparing the Selected Information, the methodology for gathering qualitative information, and the process for preparing and reporting the Selected Information.
- Performed procedures on a sample basis to assess whether the Selected Information has been collected and reported in accordance with the Applicable Criteria, including comparing to source documentation.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Oslo, 21 March 2024
Deloitte AS

Espen Johansen
State Authorised Public Accountant

This document is signed electronically