



GHG Accounting

GHG Reporting Standards

GHG Annual Emissions

Emissions Development

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 (tCO₂e).

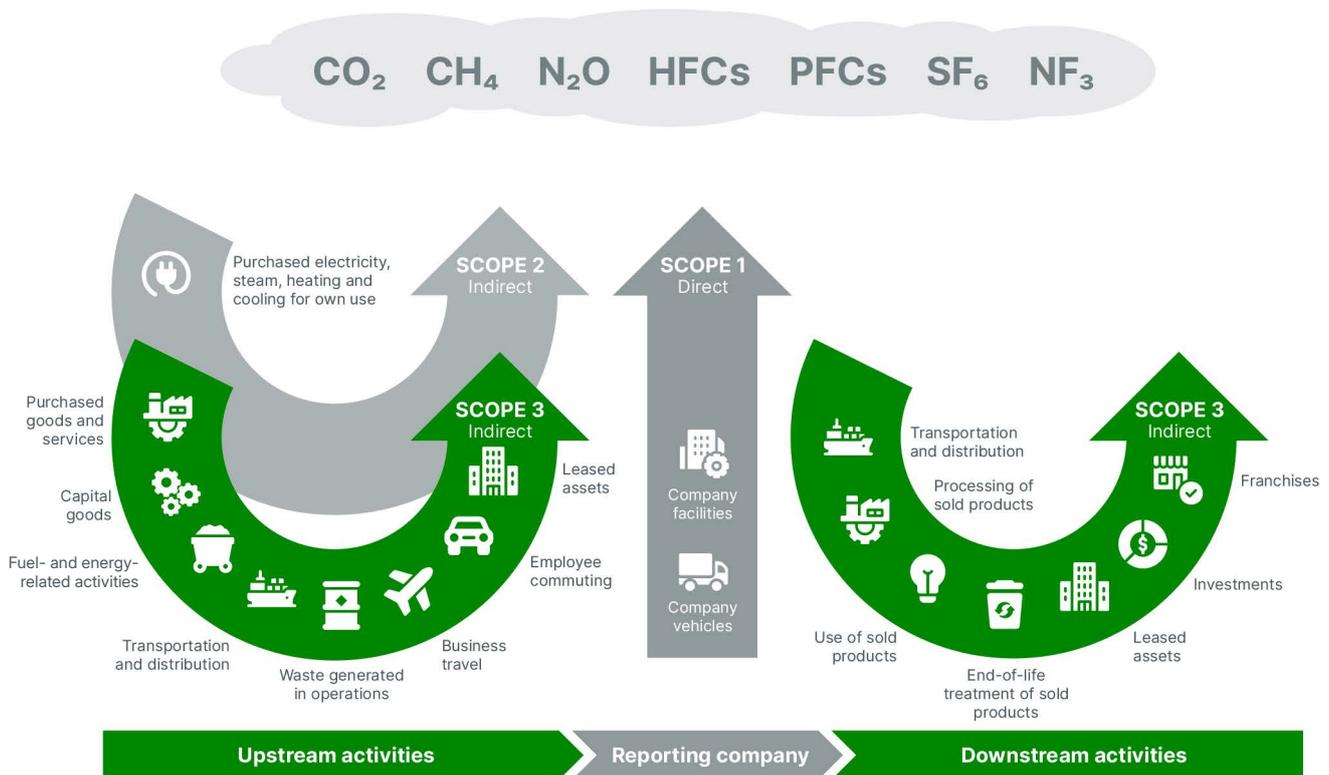
GHG Reporting Standards

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 (Atea Norway and Atea ASA), Sweden (Atea Sweden and Atea Logistics), Denmark (Atea Denmark), Finland (Atea Finland), Lithuania (Atea Lithuania), Latvia (Atea Latvia and Atea Global Services) and Estonia (Atea Estonia). The Baltic region is further subdivided into Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia for a thorough analysis of Atea's emissions.

For Scope 1 and 2 emissions reporting, Atea uses 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 uses 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, value 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 GHG 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 (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). These are converted into CO₂e based on their global warming potential.



Emission sources

Scope 1

Atea has three categories of Scope 1 emission sources:

- **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. Also, 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) and purchases of renewable energy.

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 total consumption. This amount of consumption is considered as zero in 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. To further enhance transparency, Atea distinguishes between primary and secondary data sources and evaluates the quality of data used for each Scope 3 category.

Primary data is used where supplier-specific or directly measured information is available:

- Category 3 (Fuel- and energy-related activities)—Primary data reported under Scope 1 and Scope 2.
- Category 4 (Upstream transportation and distribution) and Category 9 (Downstream transportation and distribution)—Emissions are pre-calculated by logistics suppliers.
- Category 6 (Business travel)—Emissions are pre-calculated by travel service providers.

Secondary data is used where supplier specific data is not available:

- Category 1 (Purchased goods and services) and Category 2 (Capital goods)—Emission factors are based on supplier averages. Emissions are not product-specific.
- Category 5 (Waste generated in operations)—Waste management suppliers do not provide direct emissions data. Emission factors are sourced from databases.
- Category 7 (Employee commuting)—Emissions are calculated using national statistics and standardized assumptions.
- Category 11 (Use of sold products) and Category 12 (End-of-life treatment of sold products)—Emissions are based on published PCF values or substitution data.
- Category 13 (Downstream leased assets)—Energy consumption is estimated based on Atea's proportional share at the location.

Overall, approximately 1% of Atea's Scope 3 emissions are based on primary data, while the remaining 99% rely on secondary data sources such as industry averages, database emission factors and estimated activity data where supplier-specific information is unavailable.

Category	Calculation methodology
Category 1 (Purchased goods and services)	Calculations use a hybrid method combining supplier-specific activity data and secondary spend-based data. Atea relies on average supplier-specific Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) values and uses a substitution approach when specific data is unavailable. For the remaining hardware categories where no PCF data is provided, spend-based emission factors are applied. Spend-based data is also used for software and services, as suppliers do not provide product-specific emission values for these categories. Across reporting years, approximately 40–45% of Category 1 emissions are derived from spend-based calculations.
Category 2 (Capital goods)	Calculated similarly to purchased goods and services, with data collected directly from each reporting entity.
Category 3 (Fuel- and energy-related activities)	Accounts for all upstream emissions associated with energy purchased by Atea (Scope 1) and electricity consumed (Scope 2), excluding emissions already covered in Scope 1 or 2.
Category 4 (Upstream transportation and distribution)	Includes freight transport of products received from suppliers and transported to Atea's logistics center. Emissions are pre-calculated by the logistics company, with a one-year reporting lag for accuracy.
Category 5 (Waste generated in operations)	Calculated using actual and estimated waste amounts. Emission factors do not deduct energy recovery from incineration. Only transport components are included for recycled waste.
Category 6 (Business travel)	Encompasses air, train, and bus travel, as well as mileage allowance. Emissions are pre-calculated by travel agencies or based on actual travel distance.
Category 7 (Employee commuting)	Calculated using assumptions and national statistics on commuting patterns, assuming two trips per day per employee. This assumption has been consistently applied since the base year 2019, without considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic or other factors to maintain consistency and clarity in the calculations.
Category 9 (Downstream transportation and distribution)	Involves freight transport of products from Atea's logistics center to end customers. Emissions are pre-calculated by the logistics company.
Category 11 (Use of sold products) and Category 12 (End-of-life treatment of sold products)	Calculated using PCF values published by major manufacturers, with a substitution approach for unavailable data. Spend-based emission factors are not applicable for these categories, as use-phase and end-of-life emissions depend on product energy consumption, lifetime, material composition, and waste-treatment pathways rather than monetary value. Therefore, Atea relies exclusively on PCF values or modelled estimates.
Category 13 (Downstream leased assets)	Calculated based on consumption data from square footage leased to third parties, assuming these facilities are outside Atea's operational control.

The following Scope 3 categories are not material for Atea's reporting purposes: Category 8 (Upstream-leased assets), Category 10 (Processing of sold products), Category 14 (Franchises) and Category 15 (Investments). Due to insignificant emissions in these categories, they do not warrant inclusion in the Scope 3 emission calculation for reporting. We will monitor the future development of these categories and include them if they become significant.

Emission Factors

Atea updates emission factors to the newest releases. Market-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated according to the WRI's GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, applying a zero-emission factor to renewable energy in the market-based method. In the location-based method, renewable energy purchases have no effect on emission figures and only changes in the overall grid mix can change location-based emissions.

Scope 1. Stationary combustion

Natural gas	DEFRA, 2025
Diesel	DEFRA, 2025, Drivmedel 2025 (Energimyndighetene 2025) and Norwegian Environmental Agency 2025
LPG	DEFRA, 2025

Scope 1. Mobile combustion

Gasoline/diesel	DEFRA, 2025, Drivmedel 2025 (Energimyndighetene 2025) and Norwegian Environmental Agency 2025
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Scope 1. Fugitive

Refrigerants	DEFRA, 2025
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Scope 2. Market-based

Purchased electricity, Norway	Emission Factors, AIB (2025), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Sweden	Emission Factors, AIB (2025), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Denmark	Emission Factors, AIB (2025), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Finland	Emission Factors, AIB (2025), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Estonia	Emission Factors, AIB (2025), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Latvia	Emission Factors, AIB (2025), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Lithuania	Emission Factors, AIB (2025), Energy Statistics Data Browser
District cooling and heating	European Residual Mixes, 2025 and International Energy Agency, 2025; Supplier-specific factors per country - Sweden: Lokala miljövärden 2025; Norway: Fjernkontrollen 2025; Denmark: Environmental declarations per utility, updated annually

Scope 2. Location-based

Purchased electricity, Norway	IEA (2025), European Residual Mixes 2025 and IEA (2025), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Sweden	IEA (2025), European Residual Mixes 2025 and IEA (2025), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Denmark	IEA (2025), European Residual Mixes 2025 and IEA (2025), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Finland	IEA (2025), European Residual Mixes 2025 and IEA (2025), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Estonia	IEA (2025), European Residual Mixes 2025 and IEA (2025), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Latvia	IEA (2025), European Residual Mixes 2025 and IEA (2025), Energy Statistics Data Browser
Purchased electricity, Lithuania	IEA (2025), European Residual Mixes 2025 and IEA (2025), Energy Statistics Data Browser

Scope 3

Purchased goods and services	Supplier-specific data from Product Carbon Footprint, EPA, 2025
Capital goods	Supplier-specific data from Product Carbon Footprint, EPA, 2025
Fuel- and energy-related activities	DEFRA, 2025
Upstream transportation and distribution	DEFRA, 2025
Waste generated in operations	DEFRA, 2025
Business travel	DEFRA, 2025
Employee commuting	DEFRA, 2025
Downstream transportation and distribution	DEFRA, 2025
Use of sold products	Supplier-specific data from Product Carbon Footprint, EPA, 2025
End-of-life treatment of sold products	Supplier-specific data from Product Carbon Footprint, EPA, 2025
Downstream leased assets	DEFRA, 2025

GHG Annual Emissions

Atea Group, tCO₂e

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	3,747	3,435	3,401	3,830	4,152	3,317	3,028
Mobile combustion	3,723	3,406	3,373	3,796	4,114	3,284	2,975
Stationary combustion	25	29	28	24	38	33	30
Fugitive				10			24
Scope 2 (location-based)	2,981	2,265	2,016	2,403	2,146	2,069	1,863
Scope 2 (market-based)	7,088	6,749	2,797	2,011	959	688	316
District heating	695	630	592	436	293	362	316
Electricity	6,393	6,120	2,205	1,576	667	326	0
Scope 3	1,893,322	1,539,043	1,891,078	1,751,329	1,200,076	993,988	1,061,483
Purchased goods and services	1,016,490	924,519	1,064,941	1,057,006	899,741	776,387	820,948
Capital goods	3,928	4,632	4,478	3,675	4,059	3,788	3,709
Fuel- and energy-related activities	1,600	1,453	1,912	1,627	2,052	1,832	1,713
Upstream transportation and distribution	9,667	5,975	9,125	9,131	10,110	4,777	4,509
Waste generated in operations	345	238	394	540	421	247	306
Business travel	6,340	2,035	1,881	3,749	4,295	3,654	4,236
Employee commuting	1,958	1,630	1,724	1,552	1,800	1,524	2,057
Downstream transportation and distribution	1,839	1,587	802	652	586	595	640
Use of sold products	843,492	591,011	798,151	666,782	272,479	196,926	218,504
End-of-life treatment of sold products	7,664	5,965	7,670	6,577	4,495	4,226	4,901
Downstream leased assets				38	37	34	13

Atea Norway, tCO₂e

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	241	236	204	189	219	177	164
Mobile combustion	241	236	204	189	219	177	164
Scope 2 (location-based)	137	104	105	85	78	88	62
Scope 2 (market-based)	3,001	3,323	497	15	88	13	3
District heating	24	19	13	15	12	13	3
Electricity	2,977	3,305	484	0	76	0	0
Scope 3	374,885	275,594	282,450	216,217	239,757	212,774	220,141
Purchased goods and services	275,365	206,508	212,345	177,113	193,735	174,065	175,372
Capital goods	1,161	1,091	1,133	431	858	821	778
Fuel- and energy-related activities	111	96	121	90	120	120	117
Waste generated in operations	50	50	23	51	58	50	54
Business travel	1,067	320	709	791	1,035	756	682
Employee commuting	427	360	395	330	339	178	258
Use of sold products	94,491	65,871	66,104	36,470	42,741	35,938	41,881
End-of-life treatment of sold products	2,213	1,299	1,619	942	872	849	1,000

Atea Sweden, tCO₂e

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	261	155	80	221	171	114	80
Mobile combustion	261	155	80	211	171	114	56
Fugitive				10			24
Scope 2 (location-based)	436	397	291	158	172	182	164
Scope 2 (market-based)	370	296	225	104	138	164	105
District heating	165	142	92	104	105	114	105
Electricity	205	153	133	0	33	49	0
Scope 3	403,826	415,257	448,736	517,742	434,056	383,165	400,187
Purchased goods and services	309,080	328,374	356,323	418,674	358,303	310,743	319,091
Capital goods	1,447	1,551	1,670	1,280	1,952	1,772	1,739
Fuel- and energy-related activities	152	132	140	158	235	217	199
Waste generated in operations	67	64	66	70	78	96	95
Business travel	2,342	793	473	1,375	1,861	1,756	1,792
Employee commuting	663	526	568	499	631	543	724
Use of sold products	87,954	81,841	87,433	93,352	69,337	66,494	74,789
End-of-life treatment of sold products	2,123	1,976	2,064	2,334	1,658	1,545	1,758

Atea Denmark, tCO₂e

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	1,914	1,834	1,959	2,286	2,328	1,643	1,561
Mobile combustion	1,914	1,834	1,959	2,286	2,328	1,643	1,561
Scope 2 (location-based)	1,516	1,136	989	1,201	929	879	902
Scope 2 (market-based)	1,694	1,393	348	1,429	95	266	80
District heating	226	215	252	81	87	76	80
Electricity	1,468	1,179	96	1,348	8	189	0
Scope 3	777,920	514,664	848,281	699,412	350,195	244,611	273,290
Purchased goods and services	281,678	233,523	342,270	290,742	218,111	181,998	204,568
Capital goods	784	904	1,055	1,375	584	635	553
Fuel- and energy-related activities	756	705	922	814	970	754	691
Waste generated in operations	116	78	110	111	96	55	65
Business travel	1,969	724	513	847	824	681	869
Employee commuting	370	305	325	285	216	257	339
Use of sold products	490,062	276,843	500,211	403,114	128,229	59,124	64,898
End-of-life treatment of sold products	2,185	1,582	2,876	2,087	1,128	1,072	1,296
Downstream leased assets				38	37	34	13

Atea Finland, tCO₂e

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	195	165	201	123	129	95	68
Mobile combustion	195	165	201	123	129	95	68
Scope 2 (location-based)	164	131	150	147	85	100	88
Scope 2 (market-based)	314	225	185	216	245	94	45
District heating	79	73	59	70	5	32	45
Electricity	235	152	126	145	239	62	0
Scope 3	275,919	277,061	250,437	255,715	110,105	104,647	102,659
Purchased goods and services	114,942	119,422	115,453	130,516	87,016	77,281	77,050
Capital goods	371	904	431	381	410	367	363
Fuel- and energy-related activities	82	67	63	72	79	76	68
Waste generated in operations	3	2	2	3	4	4	4
Business travel	515	129	140	368	346	237	437
Employee commuting	109	89	94	93	128	108	154
Use of sold products	159,015	155,590	133,401	123,299	21,538	26,030	24,028
End-of-life treatment of sold products	882	858	852	982	585	546	556

Atea Baltics, tCO₂e

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	1,137	1,045	956	1,008	1,277	1,261	1,143
Mobile combustion	1,112	1,016	928	984	1,262	1,252	1,125
Stationary combustion	25	29	28	24	15	9	17
Scope 2 (location-based)	439	271	294	639	757	675	556
Scope 2 (market-based)	1,248	1,231	1,293	131	238	62	34
District heating		37	58	49	29	37	34
Electricity	1,248	1,195	1,235	82	209	25	0
Scope 3	48,641	48,598	50,784	51,843	54,690	43,035	59,415
Purchased goods and services	35,424	36,691	38,549	39,960	42,577	32,300	44,867
Capital goods	164	182	189	208	257	193	277
Fuel- and energy-related activities	419	400	595	436	565	579	564
Waste generated in operations	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Business travel	209	51	25	289	157	186	207
Employee commuting	194	156	164	168	248	221	299
Use of sold products	11,970	10,866	11,002	10,547	10,634	9,340	12,908
End-of-life treatment of sold products	262	251	258	233	251	215	291

Atea Logistics, tCO₂e

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1		0	1	2	1	1	0
Mobile combustion		0	1	2	1	1	0
Scope 2 (location-based)	118	49	55	45	18	21	18
Scope 2 (market-based)	175	29	35	29	63	3	1
District heating	91	29	35	29	0	2	1
Electricity	85	0	0	0	63	0	0
Scope 3	11,833	7,662	10,192	10,163	10,985	5,513	5,331
Purchased goods and services	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fuel- and energy-related activities	40	17	36	26	44	48	49
Upstream transportation and distribution	9,667	5,975	9,125	9,131	10,110	4,777	4,509
Waste generated in operations	81	25	168	292	154	27	21
Business travel	140	3	3	10	26	8	31
Employee commuting	65	54	59	53	64	58	82
Downstream transportation and distribution	1,839	1,587	802	652	586	595	640

Atea Global Services, tCO₂e

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1				3	27	27	13
Mobile combustion				3	4	3	
Stationary combustion					24	24	13
Scope 2 (location-based)	171	178	131	128	106	123	73
Scope 2 (market-based)	286	251	214	88	93	87	48
District heating	111	115	83	88	55	87	48
Electricity	175	136	131	0	38	0	0
Scope 3	298	208	198	239	289	244	460
Purchased goods and services	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fuel- and energy-related activities	40	35	35	31	39	39	25
Waste generated in operations	27	18	24	14	30	16	14
Business travel	98	15	19	69	46	31	219
Employee commuting	132	139	120	125	175	158	201

Energy Metrics

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Energy consumption, MWh	56,887	51,388	48,904	53,566	55,425	53,254	53,038
Direct energy	15,753	14,722	14,545	16,565	17,086	13,448	12,103
Indirect energy	41,134	36,666	34,358	37,001	38,339	39,806	40,935
Renewable electricity, %	39%	48%	78%	87%	89%	96%	100%
Norway	25%	12%	87%	100%	99%	100%	100%
Sweden	99%	99%	100%	100%	67%	91%	100%
Denmark	60%	58%	96%	58%	100%	93%	100%
Finland	0%	0%	52%	52%	54%	89%	100%
Lithuania	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Latvia	0%	0%	0%	89%	80%	91%	100%
Estonia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Renewable energy, %	30%	35%	51%	58%	62%	69%	74%
Norway	24%	12%	80%	91%	90%	93%	93%
Sweden	55%	79%	76%	78%	68%	82%	88%
Denmark	34%	33%	44%	34%	48%	51%	58%
Finland	12%	15%	32%	39%	47%	64%	76%
Lithuania	2%	2%	2%	49%	54%	61%	67%
Latvia	0%	0%	21%	43%	49%	48%	49%
Estonia	0%	0%	0%	3%	6%	29%	36%

Energy consumption and mix

	2024	2025
Fuel consumption from natural gas (MWh)	163	145
Fuel consumption from other fossil sources (MWh)	12,235	11,084
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from fossil sources (MWh)	3,866	2,373
Total fossil energy consumption (MWh)	16,264	13,602
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption (%)	31%	26%
Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	16	10
Share of consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption (%)	0%	0%
Fuel consumption for renewable sources, including biomass (also comprising industrial and municipal waste of biologic origin, biogas, renewable hydrogen) (MWh)	1,050	874
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	35,538	38,254
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh)	387	299
Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)	36,974	39,426
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	69%	74%
Total energy consumption (MWh)	53,254	53,038

Data centers' energy from total consumption

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total energy consumption, MWh	11,842	19,348	19,454	20,329	21,352
Share of renewable energy, %	87%	81%	100%	100%	100%

Environmental Metrics

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gas pollutants, tons							
VOC	1.04	1.01	1.02	1.38	1.85	1.57	1.31
NO _x	13.35	12.11	11.80	13.23	13.72	10.80	9.92
SO _x	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
PM	0.25	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.13	0.12
Scope 1 emissions by GHG type, tCO₂e	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CH ₄	2	2	2	3	4	3	3
CO ₂	3,702	3,393	3,360	3,775	4,104	3,280	2,968
N ₂ O	43	39	38	42	44	34	32

Amount of waste from own operation

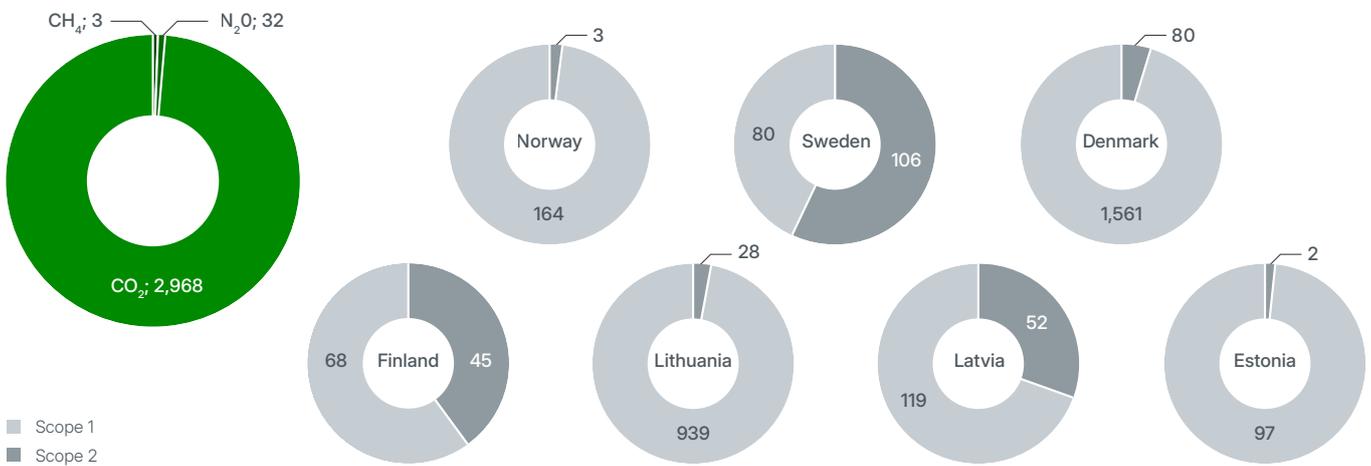
Tons	2024	2025
Total amount of waste generated	2,110	2,139
Hazardous waste	352	193
Preparation for reuse	0	0
Recycling	28	26
EE waste: recycling	323	163
Other recovery operations	0	0
Total amount diverted from disposal	351	189
Incineration with energy recovery	0	0
Incineration without energy recovery	0	4
Landfill	0	0
Other disposal operations	0	0
Total amount directed to disposal	0	4
Non-hazardous waste	1,759	1,946
Recycling	1,066	1,157
EE waste: recycling	218	323
Other recovery operations	0	0
Total amount diverted from disposal	1,284	1,480
Incineration with energy recovery	113	118
Incineration without energy recovery	361	348
Landfill	0	0
Other disposal operations	0	0
Total amount directed to disposal	474	466

Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) GHG emissions development

It was predicted that fuel consumption would rise during the transition period as we switch our fleet to electric vehicles, and this has been observed in the data from previous years. Fuel consumption is monitored annually to ensure progress towards set targets, keeping us on track with our emissions reduction goals. Atea has direct influence over these emissions through its fleet management and fuel usage policies, making it a key area for targeted actions and improvements. Scope 1 emissions continued to decline against the 2019 base year, reaching a 19% reduction in 2025 compared with 11% in 2024. The improvement is mainly attributable to lower fossil fuel consumption.

The decreases in Scope 2 emissions are largely due to the purchase of Guarantees of Origin (GO) and a switch to renewable energy sources. This progress is closely monitored to ensure annual progress towards set targets, helping us stay on track with our emissions reduction goals. Atea has significant control over these emissions through its energy procurement strategies and investments in renewable energy, demonstrating a proactive approach to reducing its carbon footprint. In 2025, Atea's Scope 2 (market-based) emissions decreased by 96% compared to 2019. The notable decline in Scope 2 emissions is attributed to the purchase of GO certificates and the incorporation of district heating and cooling from renewable sources. These actions raised the share of renewable electricity to 100%, confirming that Atea successfully achieved its 2025 renewable electricity target.

The share of renewable energy increased to 74% compared to 2019. Combined operational emissions were reduced by 69% in 2025, compared to 63% in 2024, maintaining progress toward the 80% reduction target for 2030.



Scope 3 GHG emissions development

Scope 3 emissions have shown mixed trends with significant changes both year-over-year and against the base year. The largest categories in Scope 3 are purchased goods and services (upstream) and the use of sold products (downstream). This highlights the significant impact of sales and the use of energy-intensive equipment on overall emissions, where we saw a reduction last year. While Atea can influence upstream emissions through sustainable procurement practices and supplier engagement, downstream emissions are more driven by customer needs and usage patterns. This underscores the importance of making sustainable purchase decisions and educating customers on sustainable usage to drive further reductions in emissions. Emissions from the value chain (Scope 3) decreased by 44% in 2025 compared to 2019. The reduction in Scope 3 emissions is primarily influenced by decreased sales in data center solutions, which represent the two largest categories within Scope 3: purchased goods and services, and use of sold products. While Scope 3 emissions increased by 7% year-over-year due to higher sales of laptops and desktops linked to the Windows 10 end-of-life transition, these products also significantly impact the same categories.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Water consumption, m ³	4,130	8,735	6,932	8,984	11,275	22,530	20,635

Despite Atea's consistent consumption patterns, reported water supply figures vary significantly. This discrepancy arises because water usage information is now separated in landlord invoices, whereas previously, it was included under other cost lines. Also, data centers use closed-loop systems for cooling, which do not increase overall water consumption.