

Carbon footprint accounting 2021

Report developed for Atea ASA

Project description

This project was commissioned to provide Atea Group an overview of the operations' CO2 emissions.

The report contains the carbon footprint with carbon indicators for Atea's operations in 2021. The greenhouse gas emissions have been calculated in accordance with the international standard, the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative and include GHG emissions from consumption of fossil fuels for transportation and heating of premises, purchased electricity, district heating and cooling, business travels along with flight trips, generated waste, consumption of electricity in external data centers, downstream and upstream transportation and distribution, purchased goods and services and upstream activities in consumed fuels and electricity value chain. All greenhouse gas emissions are converted into CO2 equivalents. The report supports the group's commitment to responsible operations locally and for the entire group.

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List of abbreviations

EF- emission factor(s)

GHG- greenhouse gas

tCO₂e - tonnes CO₂ – **equivalents**

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 and within supply chain. 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.

Atea follows the principles set in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, and uses the operational control approach when defining the boundaries of its GHG inventory. The carbon footprint report for 2021 includes all Atea's core operations in Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, the Baltics and Group Shared Services (Atea Logistics and Atea Global Services).

Methodology


The carbon accounting gives a general overview of the company's greenhouse gas emissions, converted into CO₂ – equivalents, based on reported data from internal and external systems. The analysis facilitates the identification of possible measures to reduce energy consumption and the overall carbon footprint. The carbon indicators facilitate monitoring of company activities 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 (WBCSD/WRI, 2004). 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 European Residual Mixes, AIB (AIB, 2021). Average emission factors for fossil fuels have been derived from The UK Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs, DEFRA (DEFRA, 2021).

The international standard the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative 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 seven most important greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), and Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). These are converted into CO₂ 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

A significant change in 2021 is the calculation methodology in Scope 2. In 2021, Atea has changed the methodology approach from location-based to market-based, and the updated methodology has increased the total emissions for Scope 2. To ensure consistency of the report and methodology all emissions factors from 2019 to 2021 have been updated to the market-based approach.

Since last year's carbon footprint accounting report, GHG emissions from purchased goods and services have been included for Atea Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Baltic. To ensure consistency of the report and methodology data for purchased goods and services have been included from 2019 to 2021. Furthermore, upstream transportation and distribution have been included for Atea Logistics. This category has only been included in 2021, but not for the earlier years due to lack of data.

A new location, Atea Global Services, is included in the Atea carbon footprint accounting. To ensure consistency of the report and methodology data have been collected from 2019 to 2021.

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 all direct emissions from company-controlled sources, such as internal transport with company vehicles and stationary combustion on-site. For Atea, Scope 1 includes the following:

- Fuel consumption (petrol, diesel, LPG) from cars owned or leased
- Natural gas

Scope 2: Indirect emissions (mandatory reporting)

This Scope includes all indirect emissions from purchased energy as well electric and hybrid vehicles. For Atea, Scope 2 includes the following:

- Electricity
- District heating
- District cooling
- Electric and hybrid cars owned or leased

GHG emission from electricity and district heating/cooling is accounted for based on actual data or data based on invoices (recalculated from currency to consumption data based on avg. energy prices).

GHG emission from consumed electricity is accounted in accordance with location- and market-based method, (WBCSD/WRI, 2015).

Market-based GHG emission associated with consumed electricity considers the purchase of Guarantees of Origin (GoO). Electricity covered with GoOs is accounted as zero-emission. GHG emission from electricity not covered with GoO is accounted with residual EF from European Residual Mixes 2021 document published by AIB, (AIB, 2021).

EF for district heating/cooling are based on actual (local) production mixes or come from UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting published by DEFRA.

GHG emission from the use of electric and hybrid cars is accounted for based on actual data reported.

EF for district heating/cooling are based on actual (local) production mixes or come from UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting published by DEFRA.

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. The Atea report includes the following sources of Scope 3 GHG emissions:

- Purchased goods and services (hardware, software, other services, and data centers outside operational control of Atea)
- Business travel (air travel, train travel, mileage allowance, fuel consumption in vehicles not owned or leased by company)
- Waste management
- Upstream transportation and distribution
- Downstream transportation and distribution
- Upstream activities within consumed fuels and electricity value chain

Purchased goods and services include all hardware, software, and other services purchased during 2021. This category is calculated based on two different methods, spend-based and quantity-based. The hardware categories that we've looked closer at and used a quantity-based methodology for are the categories that Atea sells the most of, both when it comes to quantity and revenue.

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

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

Mileage allowance is reported in km driven in employees' private cars (not leased or owned by the company) and refunded by the company.

Downstream transportation and distribution include 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.

Upstream transportation and distribution include freight transport of commercial products. This category contains all products that Atea has received from its supplier to the distribution center in Sweden, Atea Logistics. Reported GHG emission was precalculated by the logistic companies, the supplier-specific data is equal to 70 percent. To include 100 percent of all transportation, the remaining 30 percent has been estimated.

Waste is based on the 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 the 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 take place outside the system (by the actor who buys the recycled material).

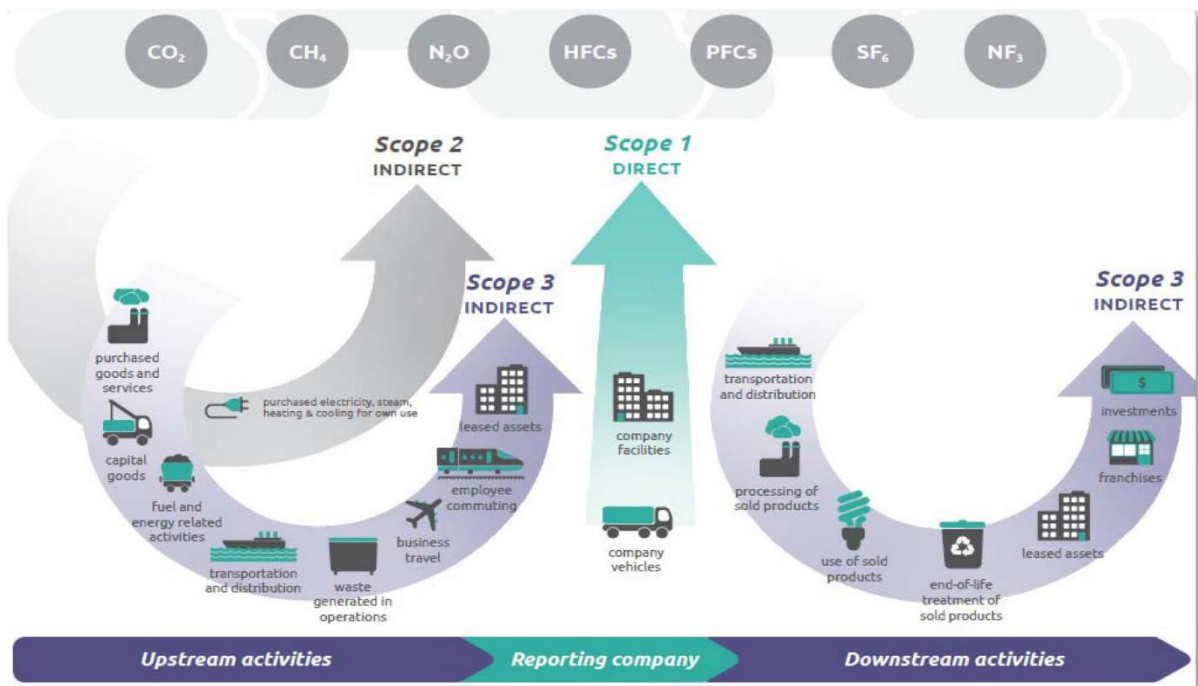


Figure 1 visualization of the categories included in the GHG protocol

Verification

GHG emissions accounting disclosed in the report was verified by independent auditors from DNV Business Assurance Norway AS on 25th February 2022. The verification was conducted in accordance with ISO 14064-3, Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Results

Atea Group

Atea Group has as a main goal to decrease emissions by 50% for Scope 1 and Scope 2 and 50% for Scope 3, from 2019.

One main change in comparison with previous years is that upstream transportation has been added for 2021. Since data for upstream transportation is only calculated for 2021, the comparison excludes this category.

Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2021 were broken down into Scope 1, 2, and 3 as follows:

Scope 1: 3 406.5 tCO₂e

Scope 2: 2 815.5 tCO₂e

Scope 3: 787 064.8 tCO₂e (792 335.2 tCO₂e including upstream transportation)

Scope 1 and 2

In total, the operative emissions (Scope 1 & 2) in 2021 were 6 222 tCO₂e, representing a 39% reduction from 2020 and a 42% reduction since 2019.

SCOPE 1 – Direct

*Emissions from Atea Group's own activities.
Ateas emissions within scope 1 come from:*

- Mobile combustion: 3 378.7 tCO₂e (54%)
- Stationary combustion: 27.8 tCO₂e (1%)

SCOPE 2 - Indirect

Emissions from energy use from Atea Group's activities.

Ateas emissions within scope 2 come from:

- Electricity: 2 077.2 tCO₂e (33%)
- Electric vehicles: 133.2 tCO₂e (2%)
- District heating: 605.1 tCO₂e (10%)

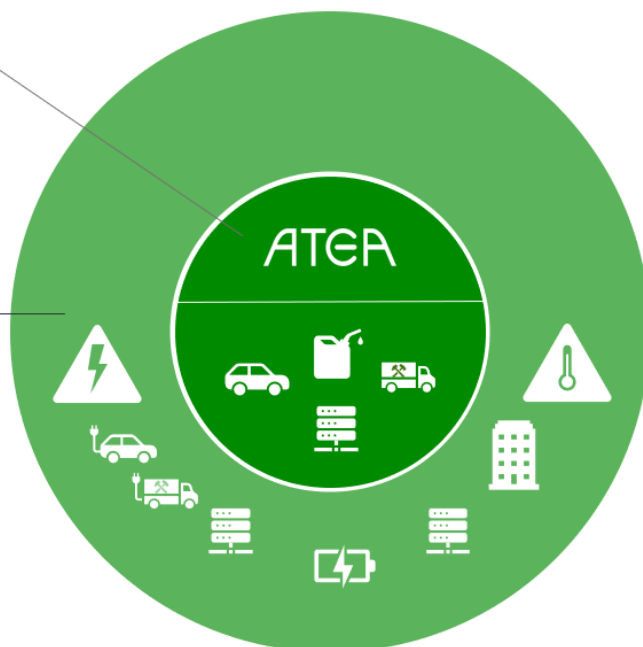


Figure 2 Overview over Scope 1 and 2 emissions in Atea Group

Scope 1

The emissions in Scope 1 were calculated to be 3 406.5 tCO₂e in 2021, representing a reduction by 0.9% since 2020 and by 10% since 2019. Most of the Scope 1 consists of mobile combustion, which is equivalent to 3 378.7 tCO₂e. Emissions from mobile combustion decreased due to a continued electrification of the car fleet.

Scope 2

Looking into Scope 2, the emissions in 2021 account for 2 815.5 tCO₂e. This is a reduction by 58% since 2020 and by 59% since 2019. In 2021 Atea focused on gathering information on purchases of guarantees of origin (GoO) from all locations. As a result, the data from 2021 is more accurate than previous years, resulting in a reduction of reported emissions. The share of GoO's has increased since previous years. In 2021 Atea covered 77.5% of the electricity consumption with GoO's, compared to 48% coverage in 2020, and 30% in 2019. Additionally, Atea's consumption of electricity has reduced by 11% since 2020, and by 20% since 2019 (see table below).

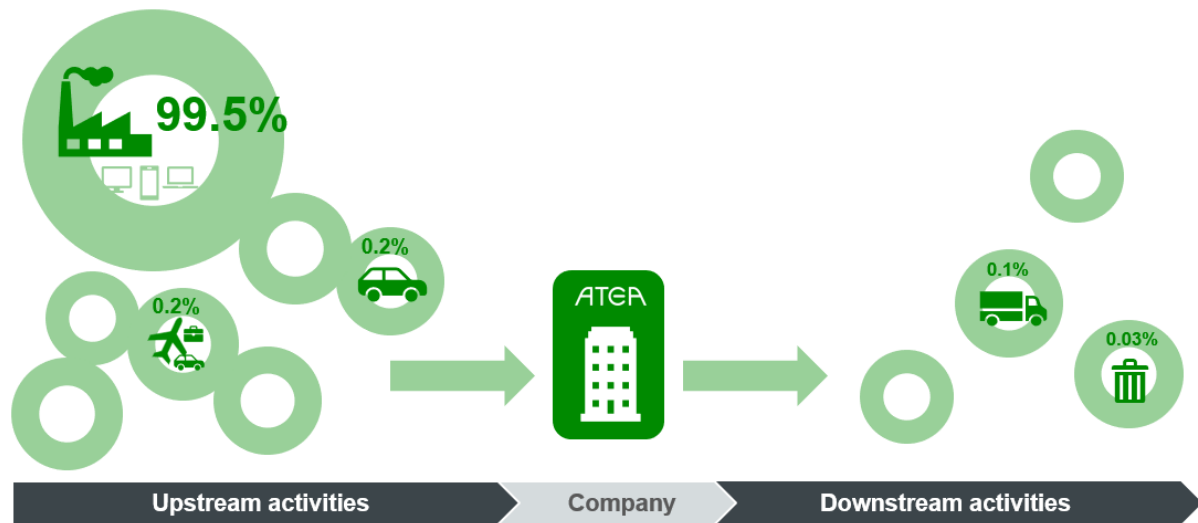
Atea Group	2021	2020	2019	% change from 2020	% change from 2019
Electricity consumption MWh	26 289.2	29 384.2	32 970.8	- 11 %	- 20 %
GoO percentage	77,5 %	48 %	30 %	-	-

Table 1 Atea Group energy consumption and GoO's

Scope 3

In 2021, the emissions in Scope 3 were 787 064.8 tCO₂e excluding emissions from upstream transportation. This is an increase by 11% since 2020, and by 9% since 2019. The increase is due to higher emissions in category purchased goods and services, representing a 12% increase from 2020 and a 9% increase since 2019. Looking at the other categories, a significant reduction can be seen in emissions from business travel. This category has reduced by 16% since 2020, and by 72% since 2019. Emissions from business travel decreased because of changes in travel patterns due to changes in travel policies and the pandemic.

SCOPE 3 - Indirect



Scope 3 (tCO ₂ e)	2021	2020	2019	% change 19/21	% change 20/21
Purchased goods and services	783 210	701 727	716 289	9 %	12 %
Fuel-and-energy related activities	1 606	1 258	1 396	15 %	28 %
Upstream transportation and distribution	5 270	-	-	-	-
Waste	243	238	345	-30 %	2 %
Air travel	453	290	1 891	-76 %	56 %
Car travel	733	1 034	2 361	-69 %	-29 %
Bus travel	7	-	-	-	-
Train travel	0,7	0,2	0,4	75 %	250 %
Taxi travel	10	-	-	-	-
Downstream transportation and distribution	802	1 587	1 839	-56 %	-49 %

Figure 3 Overview over Scope 3 emissions of Atea Group

KPI's

Atea monitors its climate efforts by comparing the current carbon emissions per employee and revenue with 2019 levels. GHG emissions per full-time employee for Scope 1 and 2 emissions have decreased since 2019 by 42% and by 41% since 2020. GHG emissions per revenue for Scope 1 and 2 emissions have decreased by 48% since 2019, and by 41% since 2020. GHG emissions per full-time employee for scope 3 emissions have increased by 8% since 2019 and by 7% since 2020. GHG emissions per revenue for scope 3 emissions have decreased by 3% since 2019, while having increased by 7% since 2020.

Atea Group	2019	2020	2021	% change from 2020	% change from 2019
Scope 1 & 2 tCO ₂ e/FTE	1.4	1.4	0.8	- 41 %	- 42 %
Scope 1 & 2 tCO ₂ e/Revenue	0.2	0.2	0.1	- 41 %	- 48 %
Scope 3 tCO ₂ e/FTE	96.1	97.0	103.6	7 %	8 %
Scope 3 tCO ₂ e/Revenue	16.8	15.1	16.2	7 %	- 3 %

Table 2 Atea Group key performance indicators

GHG Annual emissions

Atea Group	Category	tCO ₂ e 2019	tCO ₂ e 2020	tCO ₂ e 2021	% change from 2020	% change from 2019
Atea Norway						
Scope 1	Petrol	16.4	27.5	25.9	-6 %	58 %
	Diesel	240.7	209.8	179.8	-14 %	-25 %
Scope 2	District heating	23.9	18.8	13.3	-29 %	-44 %
	Electricity	2 977.2	3 304.5	501.7	-85 %	-83 %
Scope 3	Purchased goods and services	194 840.8	157 805.2	181 468.1	15 %	-7 %
	Fuel-and-energy-related activities	28.2	17.7	31.8	80 %	13 %
	Waste	50.1	50.1	23.0	-54 %	-54 %
	Business travel	840.2	193.4	395.8	105 %	-53 %
Atea Sweden						
Scope 1	Petrol	47.8	29.0	14.4	-50 %	-70 %
	Diesel	212.8	126.0	65.7	-48 %	-69 %
Scope 2	District heating	165.2	142.4	91.6	-36 %	-45 %
	Electricity	1.7	3.4	-	-100 %	-100 %
Scope 3	Electric vehicles	203.2	149.9	133.2	-11 %	-34 %
	Purchased goods and services	334 993.3	334 955.6	335 370.8	0.12 %	0.11 %
	Fuel-and-energy-related activities	11.3	13.7	17.9	31 %	58 %
	Waste	67.0	63.6	66.2	4 %	-1 %
Scope 3	Business travel	1 519.6	602.5	320.0	-47 %	-79 %
Atea Denmark						
Scope 1	Petrol	49.6	57.4	89.4	56 %	80 %
	Diesel	1 866.9	1 779.1	1 873.7	5.3 %	0.4 %
Scope 2	District heating	225.5	214.5	252.1	18 %	12 %
	Electricity	1 304.0	1 178.9	108.9	-91 %	-92 %
Scope 3	Purchased goods and services	99 415.0	118 801.8	174 597.0	47 %	76 %
	Fuel-and-energy-related activities	245.3	212.0	355.5	68 %	45 %
	Waste	115.6	77.8	109.8	41 %	-5 %
	Business travel	1 276.3	501.0	365.8	-27 %	-71 %
Atea Finland						
Scope 1	Petrol	75.9	68.5	96.9	41 %	28 %
	Diesel	118.8	96.1	94.5	-2 %	-20 %
Scope 2	Autogas, LPG	-	-	9.3	-	-
	District heating	78.9	73.3	59.0	-20 %	-25 %
Scope 3	Electricity	234.7	152.0	126.3	-17 %	-46 %
	Purchased goods and services	59 468.7	61 965.3	63 081.0	2 %	6 %
	Fuel-and-energy-related activities	20.2	11.8	40.5	243 %	100 %
	Waste	3.4	1.9	1.9	0 %	-44 %
Scope 3	Business travel	346.8	95.2	99.2	4 %	-71 %
Atea Logistics						
Scope 1	Petrol	-	-	0.6	-	-
	Diesel	-	-	0.1	-	-
Scope 2	District heating	90.8	28.9	34.9	21 %	-62 %
	Electricity	84.7	-	-	-	-100 %
Scope 3	Water supply	-	0.7	0.2	-71 %	-
	Fuel-and-energy-related activities	4.1	2.7	5.4	100 %	32 %
	Upstream transportation and distribution	-	-	5 270.4	-	-
	Waste	81.3	25.3	16.2	-36 %	-80 %
Scope 3	Business travel	125.1	1.3	2.3	77 %	-98 %
	Downstream transportation and distribution	1 839.0	1 586.6	802.2	-49 %	-56 %
Atea Baltics						
Scope 1	Petrol	279.5	285.3	260.1	-9 %	-7 %
	Diesel	825.6	720.6	656.6	-9 %	-20 %
Scope 2	Autogas, LPG	7.2	10.6	11.7	10 %	63 %
	District heating	-	63.2	99.0	57 %	-
Scope 3	Electricity	1 248.0	1 194.8	1 234.8	3 %	-1 %
	Purchased goods and services	27 569.7	28 197.1	28 692.3	2 %	4 %
	Fuel-and-energy-related activities	144.1	139.2	340.3	144 %	136 %
	Waste	1.1	1.2	1.8	50 %	64 %
Scope 3	Business travel	98.3	23.8	11.6	-51 %	-88 %
Atea Global Services						
Scope 2	District heating	62.9	66.8	55.1	-18 %	-12 %
	Electricity	206.7	152.1	105.4	-31 %	-49 %
Scope 3	Water supply	1.6	1.0	0.4	-60 %	-75 %
	Fuel-and-energy-related activities	23.9	17.7	29.0	64 %	21 %
	Waste	26.7	18.2	24.1	32 %	-10 %
	Business travel	46.3	7.2	8.8	22 %	-81 %
WTT Scope 1	Fuel-and-energy-related activities	918.9	843.1	785.7	-7 %	-14 %
Total		734 795.1	716 415.6	798 557.2	11 %	9 %

Table 3 Atea Group Annual GHG emissions

Atea Norway

Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2021 were broken down into Scope 1, 2, and 3 as follows:

Scope 1: 205.7 tCO₂e

Scope 2: 515 tCO₂e

Scope 3: 181 918.6 tCO₂e

Scope 1 and 2

In total, operative emissions (Scope 1 & 2) in 2021 were 720.7 tCO₂e, representing a 80% reduction from 2020 and a 78% since 2019.

SCOPE 1 – Direct

*Emissions from Atea Norway's own activities.
Norway's emissions within scope 1 come from:*

- Mobile combustion: 205.7 tCO₂e (28%)

SCOPE 2 - Indirect

*Emissions from energy use from Atea Norway's activities.
Norway's emissions within scope 2 come from:*

- Electricity: 501.7 tCO₂e (70%)
- District heating: 13.3 tCO₂e (2%)

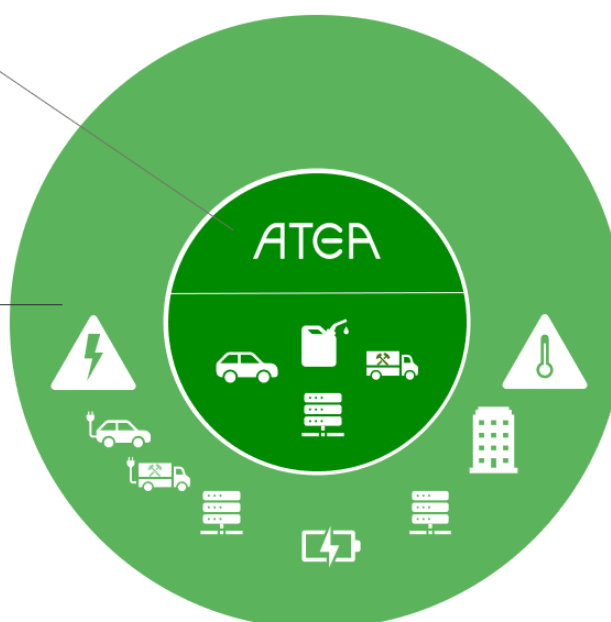


Figure 4 Distribution of emissions in Scope 1 and 2 for Atea Norway 2021

Scope 1

In Atea Norway's case, Scope 1 emissions are related to the combustion of fuels in company-owned vehicles. Atea Norway's Scope 1 emissions of 205.7 tCO₂e account for 29% of the total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Scope 1 has been reduced by 13% since 2020, and reduced by 20% since 2019. This is due to less fuel consumption, due to a continued electrification of the car fleet.

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounts for 515 tCO₂e and accounts for 71% of the total Scope 1 and 2 emissions. These emissions stem from the use of electricity and district heating. The emissions in 2021 are lower in comparison with 2020, Scope 2 emissions in 2020 were equal to 3 323.3 tCO₂e, a reduction of 85%. This is caused by more accurate data and by increased purchase of Guarantees

of Origin. The share of GoO's has increased since previous years. In 2021, Atea Norway covered 86% of the electricity consumption with GoO's, compared to 11.5% in 2020, and 3% in 2019. Additionally, Atea Norway's consumption of electricity has reduced by 6% since 2020, and by 37% since 2019 (see table below).

Atea Norway	2021	2020	2019	% change from 2020	% change from 2019
Electricity consumption MWh	8 837.7	9 428.5	14 077.4	- 6 %	- 37 %
GoO percentage	86 %	11.5 %	3 %	-	-

Table 4 Atea Norway energy consumption and GoO's

Scope 3

The 2021 carbon footprint includes emissions from purchased goods and services, fuel-and-energy related activities, waste management and business travel.

Purchased goods and services

Purchased goods and services account for 181 468.1 tCO₂e, which corresponds to 99.75% of the Scope 3 emissions. In comparison to 2020, emissions from purchased goods and services have increased by 15%, while decreased by 7% since 2019.

Fuel and energy-related activities

Fuel and energy-related activities account for 31.8 tCO₂e, which corresponds to 0.02% of the Scope 3 emissions. This value which is higher compared to 2020 when emissions in that category were equal to 17.7 tCO₂e, and to 2019 when they were equal 28.2 tCO₂e. The significantly higher emissions are mostly due to a change of methodology by DEFRA.

Waste Management

Waste management accounts for 23 tCO₂e, which corresponds to 0.01% of the Scope 3 emissions. The main share of these emissions result from residual waste that is not sorted. This is a reduction by 54% since 2020 and a 54% reduction 2019, the reduction is mostly due to a change of method in sorting waste by the waste management supplier.

Business travel

Business travel accounts for 0.22 % of Scope 3 emissions, totaling 395.8 tCO₂e an increase of 104.6% from the previous year. The increase is due to an addition of 135.3 tCO₂e resulting from flight travels in 2021 compared to 2020. However, in comparison to 2019 before the corona pandemic, the emissions from business travels have decreased by 53%.

SCOPE 3 - Indirect

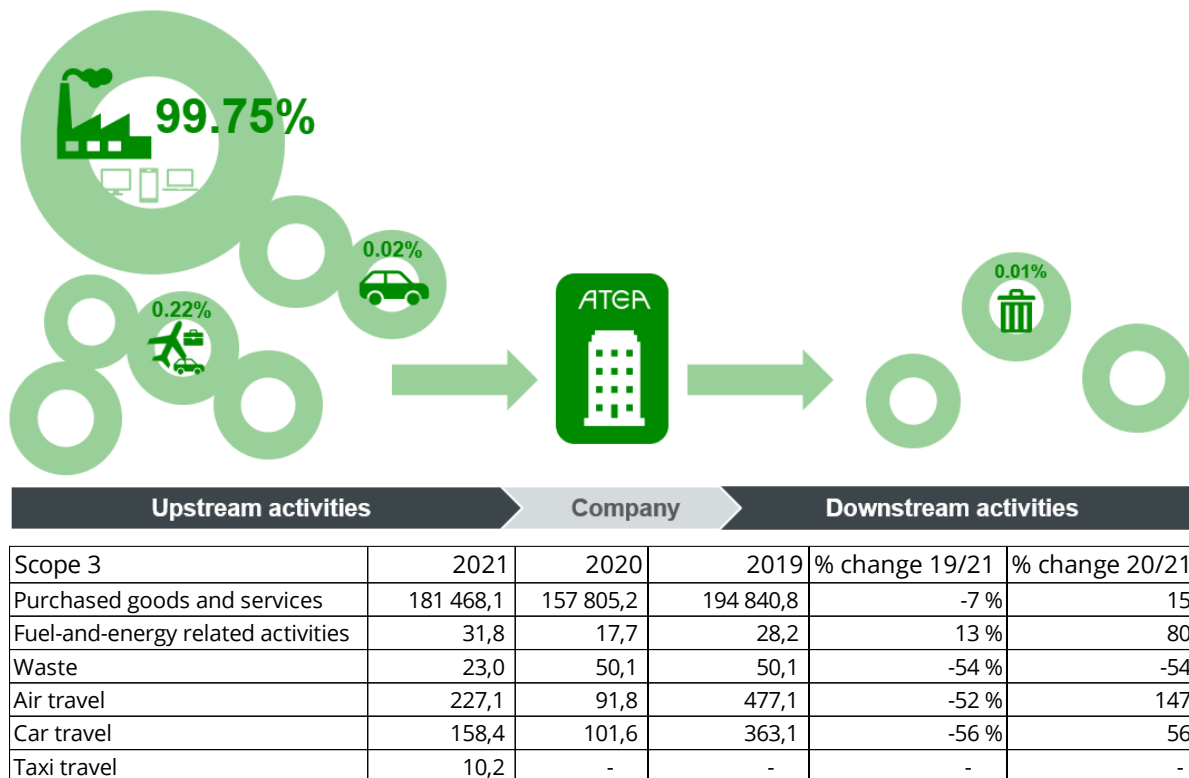


Figure 5 Overview over Scope 3 emissions for Atea Norway 2021

KPI's

GHG emissions per FTE for Scope 1 and 2 have reduced by 79 % since 2019 and 81% since 2020, as well GHG emissions per revenue with a reduction of 79% since 2019 and 81% since 2020. By looking at scope 3 emissions, GHG emissions per FTE have decreased by 11% since 2019 and increased by 9% since 2020. GHG emissions per revenue have decreased by 11% since 2019 and increased by 10% since 2020. There was no significant change in the number of FTE and revenue since 2019 which means the reduction of KPI values is exclusively due to a decrease in total GHG emissions.

Atea Norway	2019	2020	2021	% change from 2020	% change from 2019
Scope 1 & 2 tCO ₂ e/FTE	1.9	2.2	0.4	- 81 %	- 79 %
Scope 1 & 2 tCO ₂ e/Revenue	0.3	0.4	0.1	- 81 %	- 79 %
Scope 3 tCO ₂ e/FTE	116	95	104	9 %	- 11 %
Scope 3 tCO ₂ e/Revenue	21	17	18	10 %	- 11 %

Table 5 Atea Norway key performance indicators

Atea Sweden

Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2021 were broken down into Scope 1, 2, and 3 as follows:

Scope 1: 80.1 tCO₂e

Scope 2: 224.8 tCO₂e

Scope 3: 335 774.9 tCO₂e

Scope 1 and 2

In total, operative emissions (Scope 1 & 2) in 2021 were 304.9 tCO₂e, representing a 32% reduction from 2020 and a 52% reduction since 2019.

SCOPE 1 – Direct

*Emissions from Atea Sweden's own activities.
Sweden's emissions within scope 1 come from:*

- Mobile combustion: 495.6 tCO₂e (36%)

SCOPE 2 - Indirect

*Emissions from energy use from Atea Sweden's activities.
Sweden's emissions within scope 2 come from:*

- Electricity: 0 tCO₂e (0%)
- Electric vehicles: 486.4 tCO₂e (35%)
- District heating: 399.2 tCO₂e (29%)

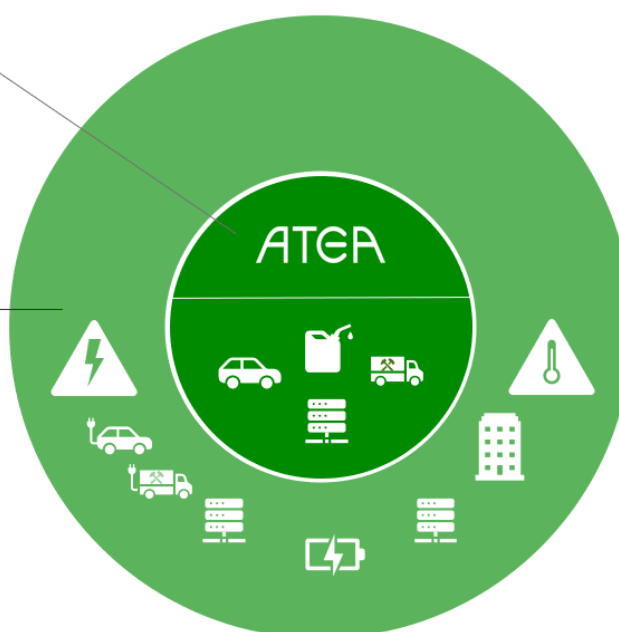


Figure 6 Distribution of Scope 1 and 2 emissions for Atea Sweden 2021

Scope 1

In Atea Sweden's case, Scope 1 emissions are related to the combustion of fuels in company-owned vehicles. Atea Sweden's Scope 1 emissions of 80.1 tCO₂e account for 26% of total Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1 has been reduced by 69% since 2019, and by 48% since 2020. This is due to less fuel consumption and a continued electrification of the car fleet.

Scope 2

Scope 2 emissions were in 2021 equal to 224.8 tCO₂e and account for 74% of total Scope 1 and 2 emissions. These emissions stem from the use of district heating and electric vehicles. The emissions in 2021 are lower in comparison with 2020, Scope 2 emissions in 2020 were equal to 295.7 tCO₂e, representing a reduction of 24% since 2020, and by 39% since 2019. This is caused by less emissions from district heating, a reduction by 36% since 2020, and by 45% since 2019 but also reduction in the emission factors. Furthermore, electric vehicles decreased by 11% since

2020, and 34% since 2019. This is due a reduction in the emission factor. Another explanation to lower scope 2 emissions in 2021 is increased purchases of Guarantees of Origin. In 2021, Atea Sweden covered 100% of the electricity consumption with GoO's, compared to 99.2% in both 2020 and 2019. Additionally, Atea Sweden's consumption of electricity from the offices and datacenters has reduced by 37% since 2020, and by 9% since 2019 (see table below).

Atea Sweden	2021	2020	2019	% change from 2020	% change from 2019
Electricity consumption MWh	5 100.7	8 045.8	5 622.4	- 37 %	- 9 %
GoO percentage	100 %	99.2 %	99.2 %	-	-

Table 6 Atea Sweden energy consumption and GoO's

Scope 3

The 2021 carbon footprint includes emissions from purchased goods and services, fuel-and-energy related activities, waste management and business travel.

Purchased goods and services

Purchased goods and services account for 335 370.8 tCO₂e, which corresponds to 99.88% of the Scope 3 emissions. The emissions in 2021 have increased by 0.12% since 2020, and by 0.11% since 2019.

Fuel and energy-related activities

Fuel and energy-related activities account for 17.9 tCO₂e, which corresponds to 0.01% of the Scope 3 emissions. This value which is higher compared to 2020 when emissions in that category were equal to 13.7 tCO₂e, and to 2019 when they equal 11.3 tCO₂e. The significantly higher emissions are mostly due to a change of methodology by DEFRA.

Waste Management

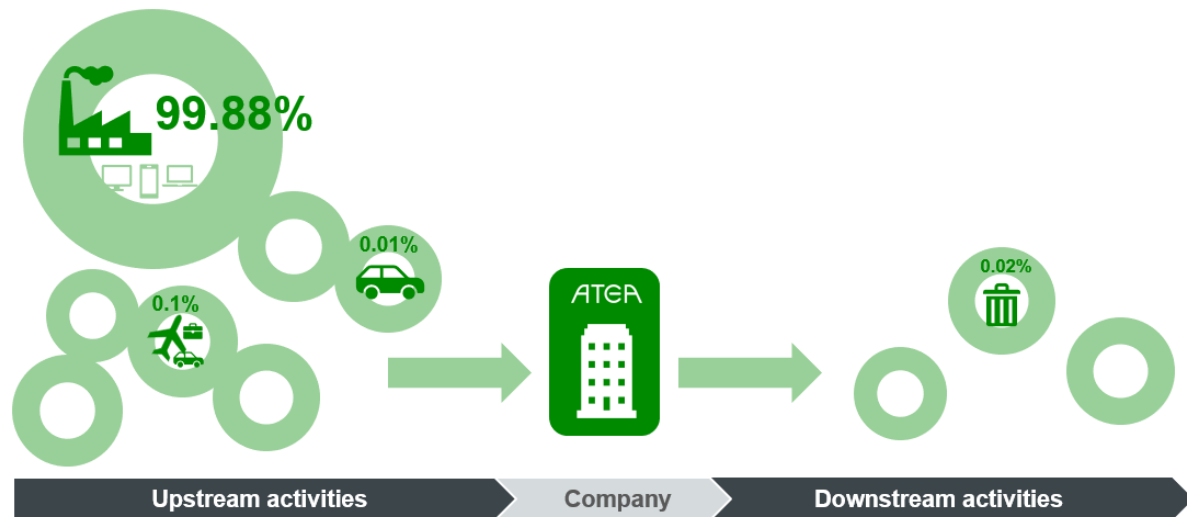
Waste management accounts for 66.2 tCO₂e, which represents 0.02% of the Scope 3 emissions. This is an increase by 4% since 2020, but in comparison to 2019 the emissions have decreased by 1%. The main share of these emissions stems from residual waste that is not sorted.

Business travel

Business travel accounts for 0.1% of the Scope 3 emissions, totaling 320 tCO₂e, a decrease of 47% from the previous year. However, in comparison to 2019 before the corona pandemic, the emissions from business travels have decreased by 79%. The main share of emissions stems from flight travel and car travel. The reason for the reduction is due to travel being done more by train than flight in comparison to 2020, resulting in 14% fewer flights and 29% fewer travels outside of the Nordics. The biggest reason for the reduction in business travel is however due to

car travel. The reduction in car travel is due to 45% less travel by private cars and 25% less travel by company cars. Another reason for the reduction is that Atea Sweden assumed different fuel distribution during 2021 in comparison with 2020, by for example increasing electrification of the car fleet (2020: 67% diesel and 33% petrol & 2021: 45% diesel, 38% petrol, and 17% electric/hybrid vehicles).

SCOPE 3 - Indirect



Scope 3 (tCO ₂ e)	2021	2020	2019	% change 19/21	% change 20/21
Purchased goods and services	335 370,8	334 955,6	334 993,3	0,1 %	0,1 %
Fuel-and-energy related activities	17,9	13,7	11,3	58 %	31 %
Waste	66,2	63,6	67,0	-1 %	4 %
Air travel	139,9	163,0	764,0	-82 %	-14 %
Car travel	171,4	439,3	755,2	-77 %	-61 %
Train travel	0,2	0,2	0,4	-50 %	0 %
Bus travel	6,6	-	-	-	-

Figure 7 Overview over Scope 3 emissions for Atea Sweden 2021

KPI's

GHG emissions per FTE for Scope 1 and 2 have reduced by 51% since 2019 and 35% since 2020, as well GHG emissions per revenue with a reduction of 58% since 2019 and of 33% since 2020. By looking at scope 3 emissions, GHG emissions per FTE have increased by 2% since 2019 and decreased by 4% since 2020. GHG emissions per revenue have decreased by 14% since 2019 and decreased by 4% since 2020. There was a slight change in the number of FTE and revenue since 2019 but not high enough to impact the KPIs significantly.

Atea Sweden	2019	2020	2021	% change from 2020	% change from 2019
Scope 1 & 2 tCO ₂ e/FTE	0.24	0.18	0.12	- 35 %	- 51 %
Scope 1 & 2 tCO ₂ e/Revenue	0.04	0.03	0.02	- 33 %	- 58 %
Scope 3 tCO ₂ e/FTE	128	136	131	-4 %	2 %
Scope 3 tCO ₂ e/Revenue	23	20.5	19.6	-4 %	-14 %

Table 7 Atea Sweden key performance indicators

Atea Denmark

Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2021 were broken down into Scope 1, 2, and 3 as follows:

Scope 1: 1 963.1 tCO₂e

Scope 2: 361 tCO₂e

Scope 3: 175 428.1 tCO₂e

Scope 1 and 2

In total, the operative emissions (Scope 1 & 2) in 2021 were 2 324.1 tCO₂e, representing a 28% reduction from 2020 and a 33% reduction since 2019.

SCOPE 1 – Direct

Emissions from Atea Denmark's own activities.

Denmark's emissions within scope 1 come from:

- Mobile combustion: 1 963 tCO₂e (84%)

SCOPE 2 - Indirect

Emissions from energy use from Atea Denmark's activities.

Denmark's emissions within scope 2 come from:

- Electricity: 109 tCO₂e (5%)
- District heating: 252 tCO₂e (11%)

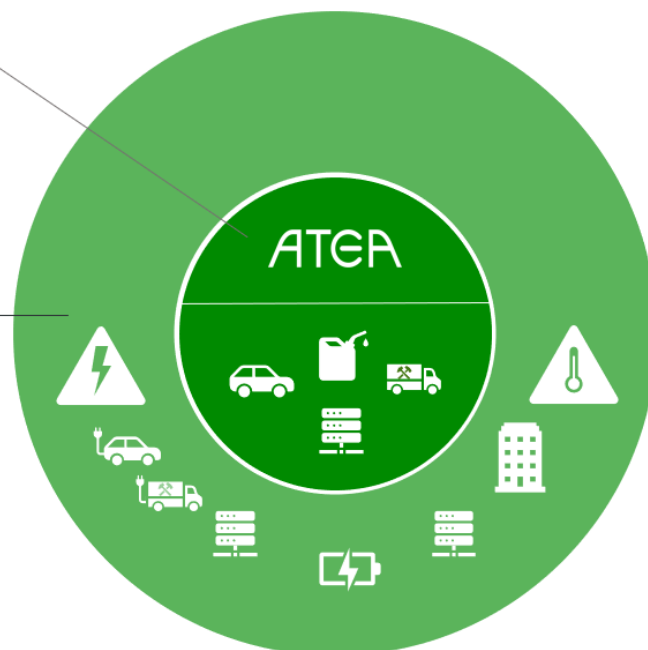


Figure 8 Distribution of Scope 1 and 2 emissions for Atea Denmark 2021

Scope 1

In Atea Denmark's case, Scope 1 emissions are related to the combustion of fuels in company-owned vehicles. Atea Denmark's Scope 1 emissions of 1 963.1 tCO₂e account for 84% of the Scope 1 and 2. Scope 1 has increased by 7% since 2020, and 2% since 2019. Looking at emissions related to diesel combustion, the emissions have increased by 5.3% since 2020, and by 0.4% since 2019. However, compared to the consumption in liters, this has increased by 5% since 2020 and decreased by 0.2% since 2019. The reason for higher emissions compared to 2019 is due to a slight increase in the emission factor. The main reason for lower consumption in 2020 compared to 2021, is due to the Covid-pandemic. Looking at emissions related to petrol combustion, the emissions have increased by 56% since 2020, and by 80% since 2019. The same results can be visualized for petrol consumption, an increase by 56% since 2020, and by 80% since 2019. The main reason for higher emissions is due to more hybrid cars in the fleet.

Scope 2

Scope 2 emission in 2021 were 361 tCO₂e and account for 16% of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. These emissions stem from the use of electricity and district heating. The emissions in 2021 are lower in comparison with 2020, Scope 2 emissions in 2020 were equal to 1 393.4 tCO₂e, representing a reduction of 74% from 2020 to 2021. Emissions reduced by 76% from 2019 to 2021. This is caused by more accurate data. In 2021, Atea Denmark covered 96% of the electricity consumption with GoO's, compared to a 58% coverage in 2020, and a 60% coverage in 2019. Additionally, consumption of electricity has reduced by 2% since 2020, and by 8% since 2019 (see table below).

Atea Denmark	2021	2020	2019	% change from 2020	% change from 2019
Electricity consumption MWh	5 894.9	6 021.4	6 387.3	- 2 %	- 8 %
GoO percentage	96 %	58 %	60 %	-	-

Table 8 Atea Denmark energy consumption and GoO's

Scope 3

The 2021 carbon footprint includes emissions from purchased goods and services, fuel-and-energy related activities, waste management and business travel.

Purchased goods and services

Purchased goods and services account for 174 597 tCO₂e, which corresponds to 99.5 % of total Scope 3 emissions. The emissions in 2021 have increased by 47% since 2020, and by 76% since 2019. The significantly higher emissions are due to more purchased goods compare to previous years, an increase by 12.4% since 2020, and by 14.8% since 2019.

Fuel and energy-related activities

Fuel and energy-related activities account for 355.5 tCO₂e, which corresponds to 0.2% of the Scope 3 emissions. This value which is higher compared to 2020 when emissions in that category were equal to 212 tCO₂e, and to 2019 when equal to 245.3 tCO₂e. The significantly higher emissions are mostly due to a change of methodology by DEFRA.

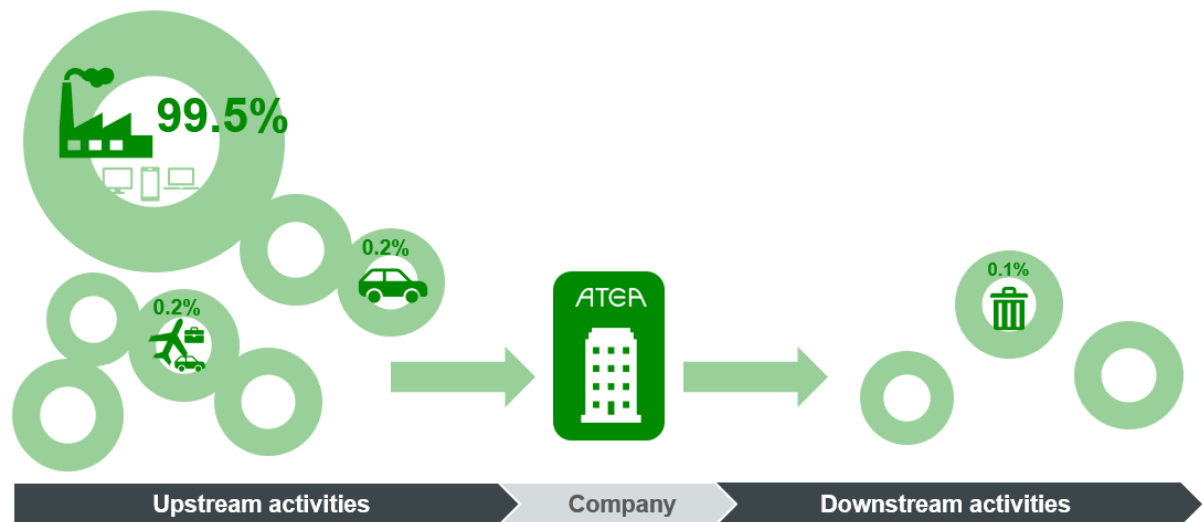
Waste Management

Waste management accounts for 109.8 tCO₂e of total emissions, or a share of 0.1% of Scope 3 emissions. The main share of these emissions originates from residual waste that is not sorted. Emissions from waste increased with 41% from 2020, when these corresponded to 77.8 tCO₂e. Emissions from waste however reduced by 5% since 2019.

Business travel

Business travel accounts for 0.2% of Scope 3 emissions, totaling 365.8 tCO₂e, a reduction of 27% from the previous year and 71% since 2019. Emissions linked to travel activity have been heavily reduced in 2021 due to a new travel policy in place during 2020. Another influencing factor since 2019 is the corona pandemic. The main share of business travel emissions in 2021 stems from mileage allowance.

SCOPE 3 - Indirect



Scope 3 (tCO ₂ e)	2021	2020	2019	% change 19/21	% change 20/21
Purchased goods and services	174 597	118 802	99 415	76 %	47 %
Fuel-and-energy related activities	356	212	245	45 %	68 %
Waste	110	78	116	-5 %	41 %
Air travel	48	95	409	-88 %	-50 %
Car travel	318	406	867	-63 %	-22 %

Figure 9 Overview over Scope 3 emissions for Atea Denmark 2021

KPI's

GHG emissions per FTE for Scope 1 and 2 have reduced by 30% since 2019 and 30 % since 2020, as well GHG emissions per revenue with a reduction of 43 % since 2019 and 35% since 2020. By looking at scope 3 emissions, GHG emissions per FTE have increased by 81% since 2019 and by 42% since 2020. GHG emissions per revenue have increased by 46% since 2019 and by 32% since 2020. There was no significant change in the number of FTE and revenue since 2019 which means a reduction of KPI values is exclusively due to a decrease in total GHG emissions, and a majority of the increased emissions are due to purchased goods and services.

Atea Denmark	2019	2020	2021	% change from 2020	% change from 2019
Scope 1 & 2 tCO ₂ e/FTE	2.4	2.4	1.7	- 30 %	- 30 %
Scope 1 & 2 tCO ₂ e/Revenue	0.4	0.4	0.2	- 35 %	- 43 %
Scope 3 tCO ₂ e/FTE	69	88	125	42 %	81 %
Scope 3 tCO ₂ e/Revenue	12	14	18	32 %	46 %

Table 9 Atea Denmark key performance indicators

Atea Finland

Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2021 were broken down into Scope 1, 2, and 3 as follows:

Scope 1: 200.8 tCO₂e

Scope 2: 185.3 tCO₂e

Scope 3: 63 222.7 tCO₂e

Scope 1 and 2

In total, the operative emissions (Scope 1 & 2) in 2021 were 386.1 tCO₂e, representing a 1% reduction from 2020 and a 23% reduction since 2019.

SCOPE 1 – Direct

*Emissions from Atea Finland's own activities.
Finland's emissions within scope 1 come from:*

- Mobile combustion: 201 tCO₂e (52%)

SCOPE 2 - Indirect

*Emissions from energy use Atea Finland's activities.
Finland's emissions within scope 2 come from:*

- Electricity: 126 tCO₂e (33%)
- District heating: 59 tCO₂e (15%)

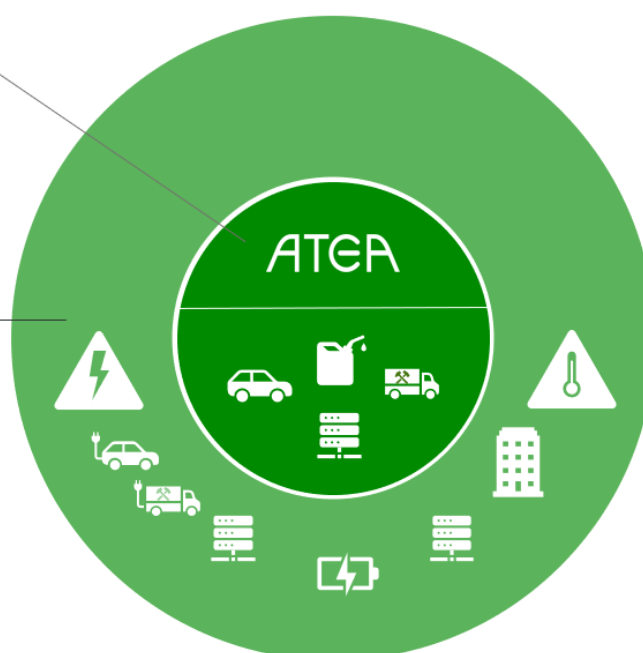


Figure 10 Overview over Scope 3 emissions for Atea Finland 2021

Scope 1

Scope 1 emissions are related to the combustion of fuels in company-owned vehicles and Autogas (LPG). Atea Finland's Scope 1 emissions of 200.8 tCO₂e account for 52% of total Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1 has increased by 22% since 2020, when it corresponded to 164.6 tCO₂e. Compared to 2019, Scope 1 emissions have increased by 3%. In 2021, Atea Finland included emissions from Autogas, LPG, which is not accounted for in 2019 and 2020. These emissions correspond to 9.3 tCO₂e, excluding emissions from Autogas, LPG, Scope 1 has decreased by 2% since 2019, while it has increased by 16% from 2020. Another explanation can be due to the fact that a different methodology has been applied in this year's calculations. Last year it was calculated using a standardized factor, while Atea Finland this year received kgCO₂e directly from the supplier. Furthermore, Atea Finland had 14% higher consumption of fuels in company-owned vehicles in 2020. Though it is worth noting that compared to 2019, consumption decreased by 4%.

Scope 2

Scope 2 emissions were in 2021 185.3 tCO₂e and account for 48% of total Scope 1 and 2 emissions. These emissions stem from the use of electricity and district heating. The emissions in 2021 are lower in comparison with 2020, Scope 2 emissions in 2020 were equal to 225.3 tCO₂e, a reduction of 18%, and by 41% since 2019. This is caused by more accurate data. In 2021, Atea Finland covered 52% of the electricity consumption with GoO's, compared to 0% coverage in both 2020 and 2019. Additionally, consumption of electricity has increased by 100% since 2020 due to a new data center, and increased by 26% since 2019 (see table below).

Atea Finland	2021	2020	2019	% change from 2020	% change from 2019
Electricity consumption MWh	981.8	490.3	777.2	100 %	26 %
GoO percentage	52 %	0 %	0 %	-	-

Table 10 Atea Finland energy consumption and GoO's

Scope 3

The 2021 carbon footprint includes emissions from purchased goods and services, fuel-and-energy related activities, waste management and business travel.

Purchased goods and services

Purchased goods and services account for 63 081.1 tCO₂e, which corresponds to 99.8% of Scope 3 emissions. The emissions in 2021 have increased by 2% since 2020, and by 6% since 2019. The higher emissions are due to a larger proportion of the total purchased amount of hardware are quantity-based. In 2021, 62% of the emissions from hardware purchases were calculated based on quantity data, compared to 49% in 2020, and 52% in 2019.

Fuel and energy-related activities

Fuel and energy-related activities account for 40.5 tCO₂e, which corresponds to 0.1% of the Scope 3 emissions. This value is higher compared to 2020 when emissions in that category were equal to 11.8 tCO₂e, and to 2019 when equal to 20.2 tCO₂e. The significantly higher emissions are mostly due to a change of methodology by DEFRA.

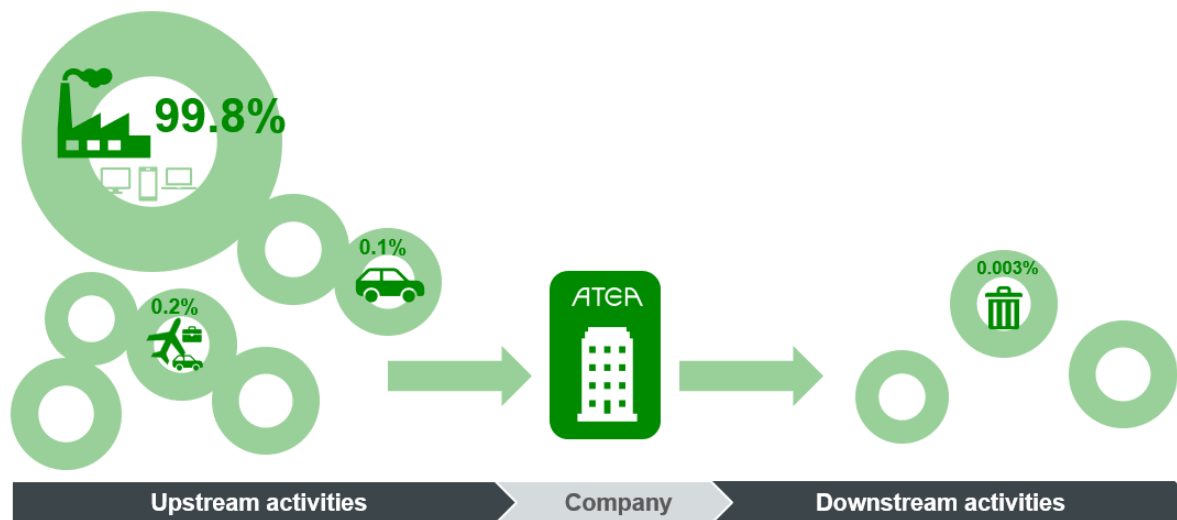
Waste Management

Waste management accounts for 1.9 tCO₂e, which represents 0.003% of the Scope 3 emissions. The main share of these emissions stems from EE waste, recycled. There is no change in comparison with 2020, when emissions from waste correspond to 1.9 tCO₂e. Looking at 2019, it there has been a reduction by 44%.

Business travel

Business travel accounts for 0.2% of the Scope 3 emissions, totaling 99.2 tCO₂e, an increase of 4% from the previous year. However, in comparison to 2019 before the corona pandemic, the emissions from business travels have decreased by 71%. The main share of emissions stems from mileage allowance.

SCOPE 3 - Indirect



	2021	2020	2019	% change 19/21	% change 20/21
Scope 3 (tCO ₂ e)					
Purchased goods and services	63 081,0	61 965,3	59 468,7	6 %	2 %
Fuel-and-energy related activities	40,5	11,8	20,2	100 %	243 %
Waste	1,9	1,9	3,4	-44 %	0 %
Air travel	15,2	8,2	88,8	-83 %	85 %
Car travel	83,5	87,0	258,1	-68 %	-4 %
Train travel	0,5	-	-	-	-

Figure 11 Overview over Scope 3 emissions for Atea Finland 2021

KPI's

GHG emissions per FTE for Scope 1 and 2 have reduced by 23% since 2019 and by 3% since 2020. GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) experienced a reduction of 28% since 2019 and an increase of 9% since 2020. By looking at the scope 3 emissions, GHG emissions per FTE have increased by 7% since 2019 and by 0.2% since 2020. GHG emissions per revenue have increased by 0.03% since 2019, and by 12% since 2020. There was a slight change in the number of FTE and revenue since 2019 but not high enough to impact the KPIs significantly. The main reason for increasing emissions is due to a larger proportion of quantity data for purchased goods and services being included.

Atea Finland	2019	2020	2021	% change from 2020	% change from 2019
Scope 1 & 2 tCO ₂ e/FTE	1.2	0.93	0.91	- 3 %	- 23 %
Scope 1 & 2 tCO ₂ e/Revenue	0.2	0.1	0.1	9 %	- 28 %
Scope 3 tCO ₂ e/FTE	139	148.1	148.4	0.2 %	7 %
Scope 3 tCO ₂ e/Revenue	18	16	18	12 %	0.03 %

Table 11 Atea Finland key performance indicators

Atea Logistics

Atea Logistics are included in Atea's carbon footprint accounting, but not in the Financial report due to operational boundaries. Since data for upstream transportation is not included for 2020 and 2019, it will not be a part of the comparisons.

Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2021 were broken down into Scope 1, 2, and 3 as follows:

Scope 1: 0.6 tCO₂e

Scope 2: 34.9 tCO₂e

Scope 3: 861.8 tCO₂e (6 096.7 tCO₂e incl upstream transportation)

Scope 1 and 2

In total, the operative emissions (Scope 1 & 2) in 2021 were 35.5 tCO₂e, representing a 23% increase from 2020 and a 80% reduction since 2019.

SCOPE 1 – Direct

*Emissions from Atea Logistic's own activities.
Logistic's emissions within scope 1 come from:*

- Mobile combustion: 0.6 tCO₂e (2%)

SCOPE 2 - Indirect

*Emissions from energy use from Atea Logistic's activities.
Logistic's emissions within scope 2 come from:*

- Electricity: 0 tCO₂e (0%)
- District heating: 35 tCO₂e (98%)

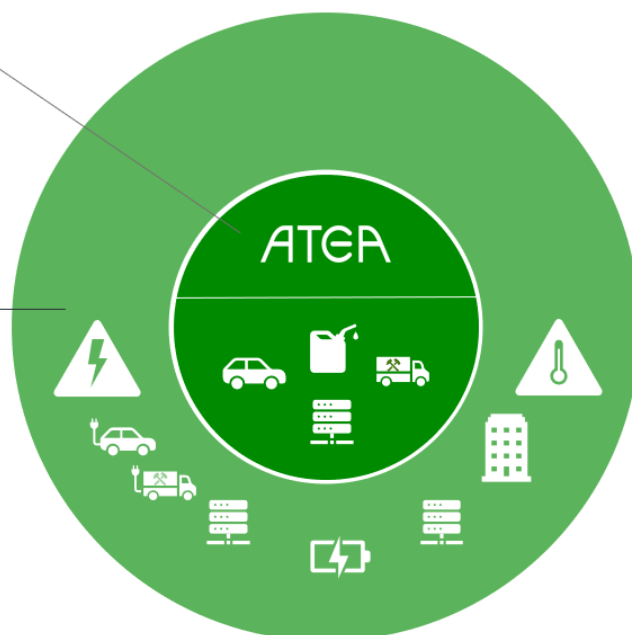


Figure 12 Distribution of Scope 1 and 2 emissions for Atea Logistics 2021

Scope 1

Atea Logistics' Scope 1 emissions are related to the combustion of fuels in company-owned vehicles. Scope 1 emissions of 0.6 tCO₂e account for 1.7% of total Scope 1 and 2 emissions. In previous years, nothing has been reported under Scope 1.

Scope 2

In 2021, Scope 2 emissions were equal to 34.9 tCO₂e and account for 98.3% of the total emissions in Scope 1 and 2. These emissions stem from the use of district heating. The emissions in 2021 are higher in comparison with 2020, an increase of 21% since 2020, but in comparison with 2019 the emissions have decreased by 80%. The higher emissions since 2020 are due to more MWh of district heating (174.7 MWh) being consumed. The reduction since 2019 is caused mainly by more accurate. In 2020 and 2021, Atea Logistics covered 100% of the electricity consumption with GoO's, compared to 0% coverage in 2019. Additionally, consumption of electricity has decreased by 3% since 2020, and by 33% since 2019 (see table below).

Atea Logistics	2021	2020	2019	% change from 2020	% change from 2019
Electricity consumption MWh	1 532.2	1 571.7	2 288.2	- 3 %	- 33 %
GoO percentage	100 %	100 %	0 %	-	-

Table 12 Atea Logistics key performance indicators

Scope 3

The 2021 carbon footprint includes emissions from fuel-and-energy related activities, upstream transportation and distribution, waste management, business travel and downstream transportation and distribution. Since upstream transportation is only calculated for 2021, it will not be included in the comparisons or KPI's.

Fuel and energy-related activities

Fuel and energy-related activities account for 5.4 tCO₂e, which corresponds to 0.7% of the Scope 3 emissions. The value which is higher compared to 2020 when emissions in that category were equal to 2.7 tCO₂e, and to 2019 when equal to 4.1 tCO₂e. The significantly higher emissions are mostly due to a change of methodology by DEFRA.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Upstream transportation and distribution are a new category that has been included during 2021. Upstream transportation accounts for 5 270.4 tCO₂e. Atea Logistics received around 70% of the total upstream transportation and distribution data. Therefore, the remaining 30% have been estimated.

Waste Management

Waste management accounts for 16.2 tCO₂e of the total emissions, a share of 2% in Scope 3 emissions. The main share of these emissions stems from paper waste, recycled and EE waste, recycled. This is a reduction since the previous year, when emissions from waste corresponded 25.3 tCO₂e, a reduction by 36% since 2020. Comparing to 2019, this category of emissions experienced a reduction by 80%.

Business travel

Business travel accounts for less than 0.3% of Scope 3 emissions, totaling 2.3 tCO₂e, an increase of 79% from the previous year, and a reduction by 98.3% since 2019. The reduction since 2019 is due to a new travel policy being in place and less traveling due to the corona pandemic. The main share of business travel emissions in 2021 stems from flights.

Downstream and upstream transportation and distribution

Downstream transportation and distribution accounts for 802.2 tCO₂e, a share of 97.1% in scope 3 emissions. This represents a reduction of 49.4% since 2020 and of 56% since 2019. A development in Atea's 2021 reporting has enabled collection of more accurate data in this category.

SCOPE 3 - Indirect

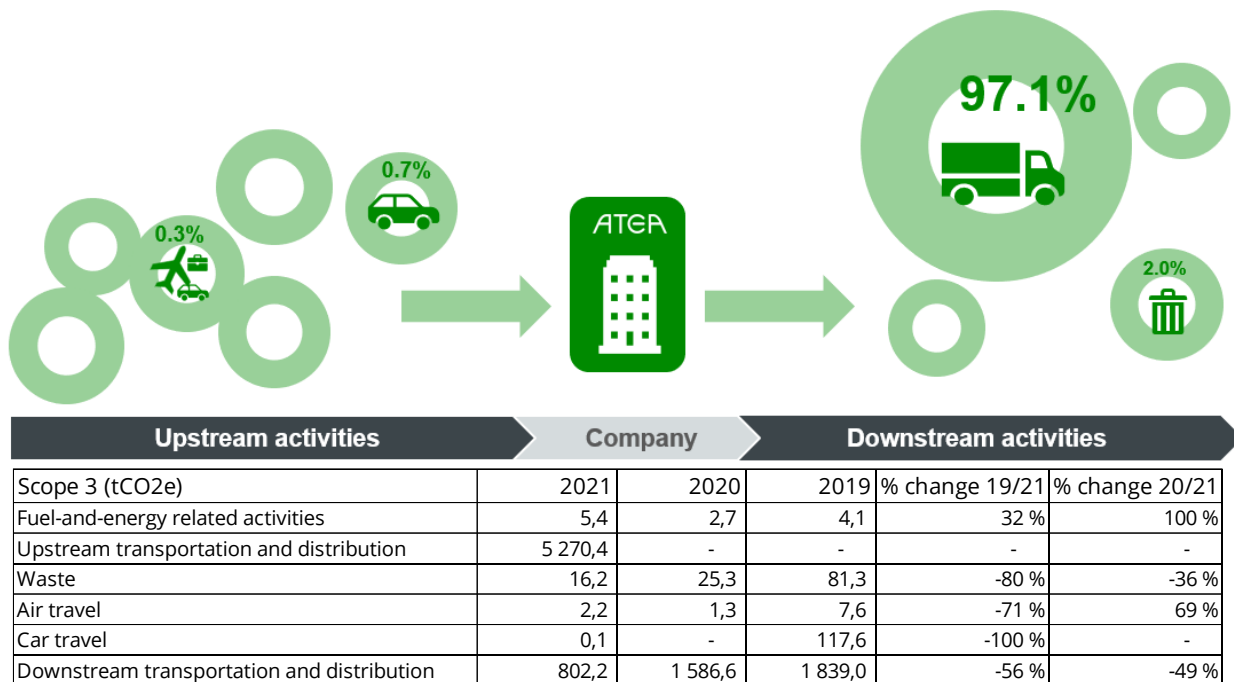


Figure 13 Overview over Scope 3 emissions for Atea Logistics 2021

KPI's

GHG emissions per FTE including Scope 1 and 2 decreased by 80% since 2019 while increasing by 19% since 2020. GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per revenue decreased by 83% since 2019 and increased by 25% since 2020. The reason for the change was increased GHG emissions in Scope 1 and 2 and a small change in revenue. Looking at KPIs for scope 3 emissions, GHG emissions per FTE decreased by 61% since 2019 and by 51% since 2020. The same results can be visualized for GHG emissions per revenue, a reduction of 88% since 2019 and 0% since 2020.

Atea Logistics	2019	2020	2021	% change from 2020	% change from 2019
Scope 1 & 2 tCO ₂ e/FTE	0.7	0.1	0.1	19 %	- 80 %
Scope 1 & 2 tCO ₂ e/Revenue	0.029	0.004	0.005	25 %	- 83 %
Scope 3 tCO ₂ e/FTE	8.0	6.3	3.1	- 51 %	- 61 %
Scope 3 tCO ₂ e/Revenue	0.034	0.004	0.004	0 %	- 88 %

Table 13 Atea Logistics key performance indicators

Atea Baltics

Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2021 were broken down into Scope 1, 2, and 3 as follows:

Scope 1: 956.2 tCO₂e

Scope 2: 1 333.8 tCO₂e

Scope 3: 29 046.1 tCO₂e

Scope 1 and 2

In total, operative emissions (Scope 1 & 2) in 2021 were 2 290 tCO₂e, representing a 1% reduction from 2020 and a 4% reduction since 2019.

SCOPE 1 – Direct

Emissions from Atea Baltic's own activities.
Baltic's emissions within scope 1 come from:

- Mobile combustion: 928.4 tCO₂e (41%)
- Stationary combustion: 27.8 tCO₂e (1%)

SCOPE 2 - Indirect

Emissions from energy use from Atea Baltic's activities.
Baltic's emissions within scope 2 come from:

- Electricity: 1 234.8 tCO₂e (54%)
- District heating: 99 tCO₂e (4%)

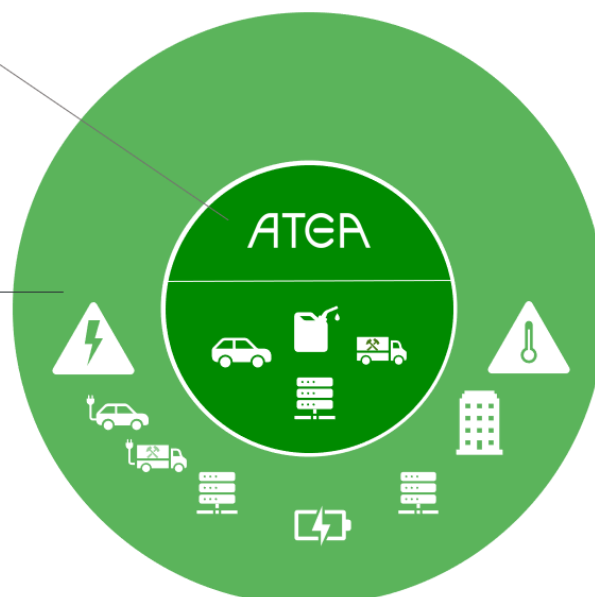


Figure 14 Distribution of Scope 1 and 2 emissions for Atea Baltics 2021

Scope 1

In Atea Baltics' case, Scope 1 emissions are related to the combustion of fuels in company-owned vehicles and stationary combustion. Atea Baltics' Scope 1 emissions of 956.2 tCO₂e account for 42% of total Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1 has decreased by 16% since 2019, and 9% since 2020.

Scope 2

In 2021, Scope 2 emissions are 1 333.8 tCO₂e and account for 58% of total Scope 1 and 2 emissions. These emissions stem from the use of electricity and district heating. Scope 2 emissions in 2021 were 6% higher than in 2020 (when emissions were equal to 1 258 tCO₂e) and 7% higher than in 2019.

The increase is due to more electricity and district heating consumption from 2020 to 2021. Electricity consumption increased by 7% since 2020, and by 11% since 2019. As in 2020 and 2019, 0% of the electricity consumption in 2021 was covered with purchased Guarantees of Origin.

Atea Baltics	2021	2020	2019	% change from 2020	% change from 2019
Electricity consumption MWh	3 631.9	3 394.5	3 275.7	7 %	11 %
GoO percentage	0 %	0 %	0 %	-	-

Table 14 Atea Baltics key performance indicators

Scope 3

The 2021 carbon footprint includes emissions from purchased goods and services, fuel-and-energy related activities, waste management and business travel.

Purchased goods and services

Purchased goods and services account for 28 692.3 tCO₂e, which corresponds to 98.8% of the Scope 3 emissions. This is an increase by 2% since 2020, when it corresponded to 28 197.1 tCO₂e. Looking at 2019, the emissions have increased by 4%.

Fuel and energy-related activities

Fuel and energy-related activities accounts for 340.3 tCO₂e, which corresponds to 1.2% of the Scope 3 emissions. The value which is higher compared to 2020 when emissions in that category were equal to 139.2 tCO₂e, and to 2019 when equal to 144.1 tCO₂e. The significantly higher emissions are mostly due to a change of methodology by DEFRA.

Waste Management

Waste management accounts for 1.8 tCO₂e, which represents 0.01% of the scope 3 emissions.

The main share of these emissions stems from paper waste, recycled. This is a small increase since previous years. In 2020, waste management accounted for 1.2 tCO₂e. In 2019, waste management accounted for 1.1 tCO₂e.

Business travel

Business travel accounts for 0.04% of the Scope 3 emissions, totaling 11.6 tCO₂e, a reduction of 51% from the previous year. In comparison to 2019 before the corona pandemic, the emissions from business travels have decreased by 88%. The main share of emissions stems from air travel.

SCOPE 3 - Indirect

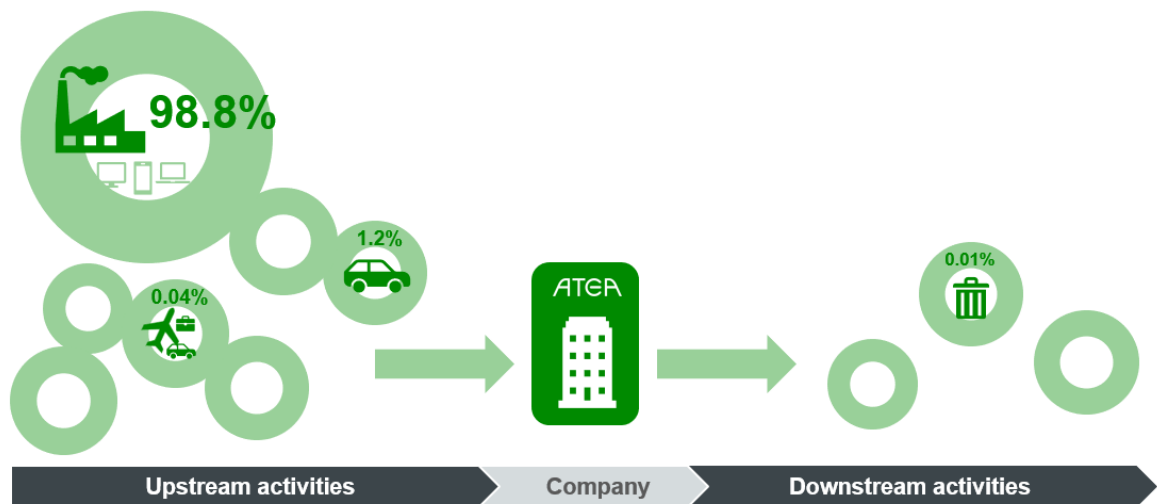


Figure 15 Overview over scope 3 emissions for Atea Baltics 2021

KPI's

GHG emissions per FTE for Scope 1 and 2 have reduced by 7% since 2019 and by 3% since 2020. GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per revenue also reduced by 14% since 2019 and by 3% since 2020. By looking at scope 3 emissions, the GHG emissions per FTE have increased by 2% since 2019, and by 0.2% since 2020. GHG emissions per revenue have decreased by 6% since 2019 and increased by 0.2% since 2020. There was a slight change in the number of FTE and revenue since 2019 but not high enough to impact the KPIs significantly.

Atea Baltics	2019	2020	2021	% change from 2020	& change from 2019
Scope 1 & 2 tCO ₂ e/FTE	3.6	3.5	3.4	- 3 %	- 7 %
Scope 1 & 2 tCO ₂ e/Revenue	1.9	1.7	1.6	-3 %	-14 %
Scope 3 tCO ₂ e/FTE	41.9	42.5	42.6	0.2 %	2 %
Scope 3 tCO ₂ e/Revenue	22.1	20.6	20.7	0.2 %	-6 %

Table 15 Atea Baltics key performance indicators

Atea Global Services

Atea Global Services is included in Atea's carbon footprint accounting, but not in the financial report due to operational boundaries. Atea Global Services is a new location included in the Atea carbon footprint accounting. To ensure consistency of the report and underlying methodology, data have been collected from 2019 to 2021.

Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2021 were broken down into Scope 1, 2, and 3 as follows:

Scope 1: 0 tCO₂e

Scope 2: 160.5 tCO₂e

Scope 3: 62.4 tCO₂e

Scope 1 and 2

In total, operative emissions (Scope 1 & 2) in 2021 were 160.5 tCO₂e, representing a 27% reduction from 2020 and a 40% reduction since 2019. Atea Global Services has no emissions in Scope 1.

SCOPE 1 – Direct

*Emissions from Atea Global Service's own activities.
Global Service's emissions within scope 1 come from:*

- No emissions in scope 1

SCOPE 2 - Indirect

*Emissions from energy use from Atea Global Service's activities.
Global Service's emissions within scope 2 come from:*

- Electricity: 105.4 tCO₂e (66%)
- District heating: 55.1 tCO₂e (34%)

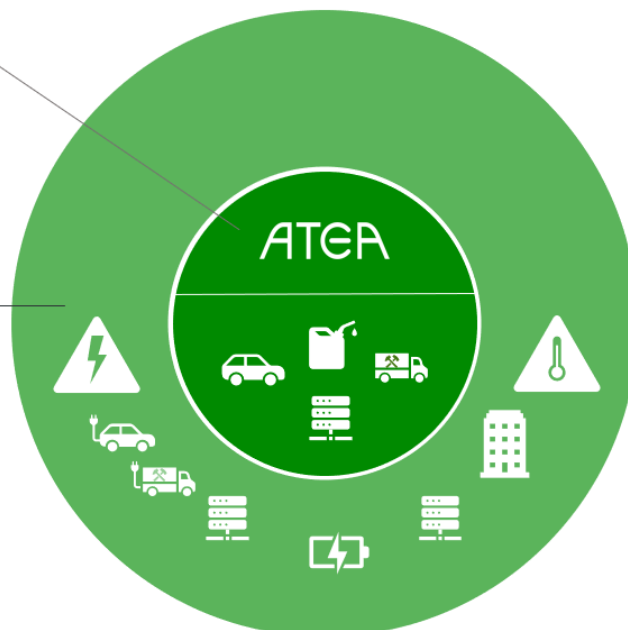


Figure 16 Distribution of Scope 1 and 2 emissions for Atea Global Services 2021

Scope 2

In 2021, Scope 2 emissions were 160.5 tCO₂e and account for 100% of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. These emissions stem from the use of electricity and district heating. The emissions in 2021 are 27% lower in comparison with 2020 when, Scope 2 emissions were equal to 218.9 tCO₂e. Scope 2 emissions also experienced a reduction by 40% since 2019. The drop from one year to next is explained by less electricity consumption, a reduction by 28% since 2020, and by 43% since

2019. As in 2020 and 2019, 0% of the electricity consumed in 2021 was covered with purchased Guarantees of Origin.

Atea Global Services	2021	2020	2019	% change from 2020	% change from 2019
Electricity consumption MWh	310	432.1	542.6	- 28 %	- 43 %
GoO percentage	0 %	0 %	0 %	-	-

Table 16 Atea Global Services key performance indicators

Scope 3

The 2021 carbon footprint includes emissions from fuel-and-energy related activities, waste management and business travel.

Fuel and energy-related activities

Fuel and energy-related activities account for 29 tCO₂e, which corresponds to 46% of the Scope 3 emissions. The value which is higher compared to 2020 when emissions in that category were equal to 17.7 tCO₂e, and to 2019 when equal to 23.9 tCO₂e. The significantly higher emissions are mostly due to a change of methodology by DEFRA.

Waste Management

Waste management accounts for 24.1 tCO₂e, which represents 39% of the Scope 3 emissions. The main share of these emissions stems from residual waste that is not sorted. This category experienced an increase with 32% since 2021 while reducing by 10% since 2019. The higher emissions in 2021 compared to 2020 is due to update in the emission factor.

Business travel

Business travel accounts for 14% of the Scope 3 emissions, totaling 8.8 tCO₂e, an increase of 22% from the previous year. In comparison to 2019 before the corona pandemic, the emissions from business travels have decreased by 81%. The main share of emissions stems from air travel.

SCOPE 3 - Indirect

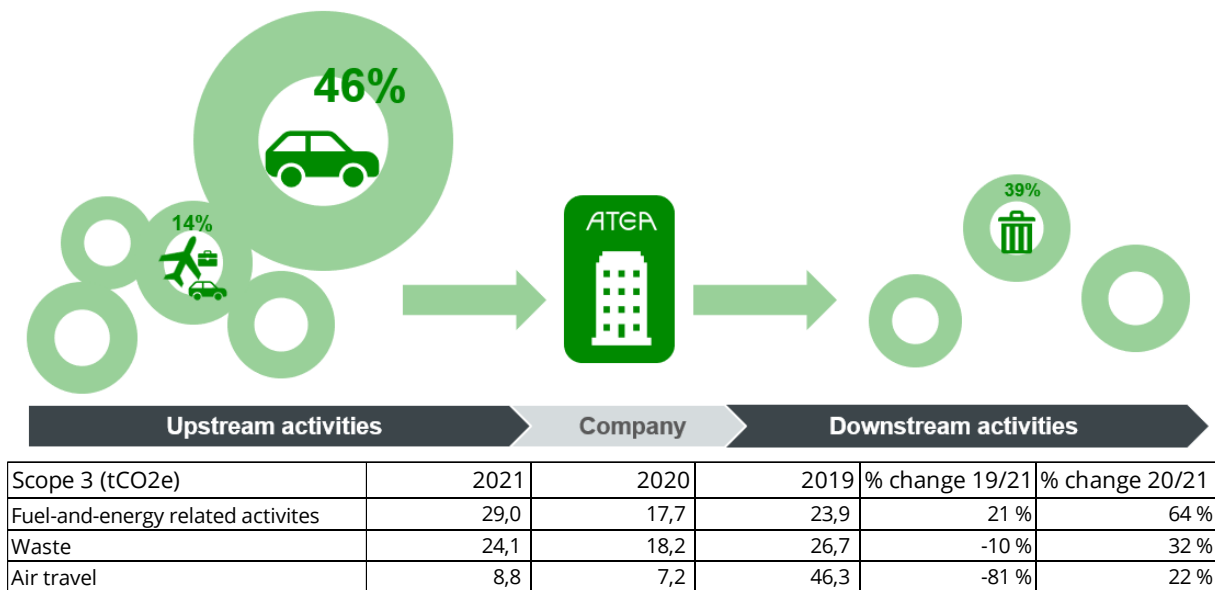


Figure 17 Overview over Scope 3 emissions for Atea Global Services 2021

KPI's

GHG emissions per FTE for Scope 1 and 2 have reduced by 50% since 2019 and by 33% since 2020, as well GHG emissions per revenue with a reduction of 54% since 2019 and 29% since 2020. By looking at scope 3 emissions, GHG emissions per FTE have decreased by 47% since 2019, while increased by 29% since 2020. GHG emissions per revenue have decreased by 51% since 2019, while increased by 37% since 2020. There was a slight change in the number of FTE and revenue since 2019 but not high enough to impact the KPIs significantly.

Atea Global Services	2019	2020	2021	% change from 2020	% change from 2019
Scope 1 & 2 tCO ₂ e/FTE	0.6	0.5	0.3	-33 %	-50 %
Scope 1 & 2 tCO ₂ e/Revenue	1.6	1.0	0.7	-29 %	-54 %
Scope 3 tCO ₂ e/FTE	0.2	0.1	0.1	29 %	-47 %
Scope 3 tCO ₂ e/Revenue	0.6	0.2	0.3	37 %	-51 %

Table 17 Atea Global Services key performance indicators

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