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OUR CLIMATE ACCOUNTING

Method.

Our climate accounting provides a holistic overview of the greenhouse gas emissions associated with our business and is based on the financial reporting. It is closely linked to our company's economic activities, thus offering a detailed overview of which activities are responsible for the most significant emissions.

The climate accounting serves as a foundation to ensure that we implement the correct measures to reduce our climate impact in line with our set climate goals. We have clear targets for emission reduction and have established a base year as a reference to compare our greenhouse gas emissions over time.

The climate accounting is measured in tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (tons CO2-e), providing a standardized unit for comparing the potential global warming effect of various greenhouse gases relative to carbon dioxide. This approach simplifies the comparison of emissions from different sources by converting them to CO2-e to assess their overall climate impact.

Footnote

- 1. The calculations are adjusted for inflation and price index, while the effects of financial costs/income, depreciation, value added tax, employee commuting, sales revenue, and employee wages are not included in the climate accounting calculations.
- 2. Energy consumption is consolidated and reported at parent company, resulting in no scope 2 emissions in this report.

GHG-Protocol.

Our climate accounting has been developed in accordance with the standards and methodology established by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol). This is the most recognized standard for measuring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions from businesses and organizations.

This reporting standard ensures that our reporting is reliable, transparent, complete, and comparable. According to the framework, greenhouse gas emissions are categorized into three scopes:





Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions

covers emissions that arise from sources owned and operated by the organisation, e.g. exhaust from company vehicles or emissions from onsite equipment.



Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions

covers emissions from the consumption of energy purchased by an organisation for its own use, e.g. electricity.



Scope 3: Indirect GHG emissions

covers emissions resulting from activities related to the production of a company's goods and services, e.g. business travel or distribution.



Our carbon accounting.

Below, we present our calculated carbon footprint, which provides a thorough overview of emission trends and goals.

Overview.



0,0

SCOPE 1 tCO₂-e



0,0

SCOPE 2 tCO₂-e



89.0

SCOPE 3 tCO₂-e

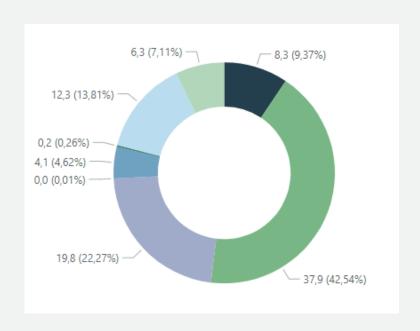
89,0

TOTAL EMISSIONS 2023 tCO2-e

Total emissions based on activity grouping (t CO2-e)

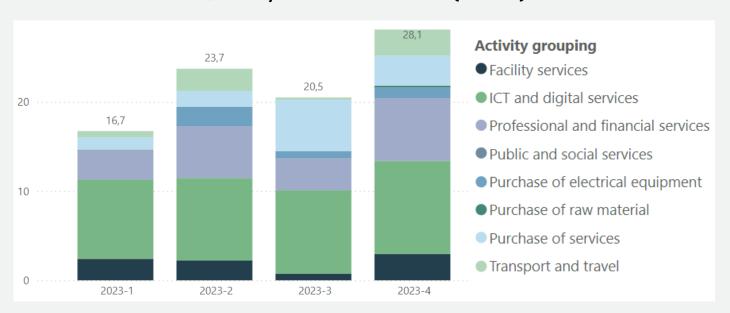
Activity grouping

- Facility services
- ICT and digital services
- Professional and financial services
- Public and social services
- Purchase of electrical equipment
- Purchase of raw material
- Purchase of services
- Transport and travel

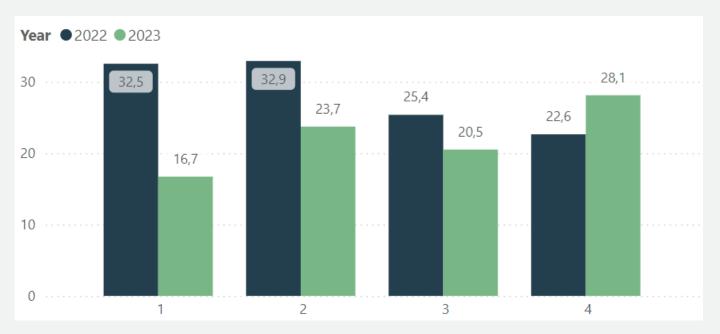


Detailed overview.

Quarterly emissions trend 2023 (t CO2-e)



Comparison of quarterly emissions trend (t CO2-e)



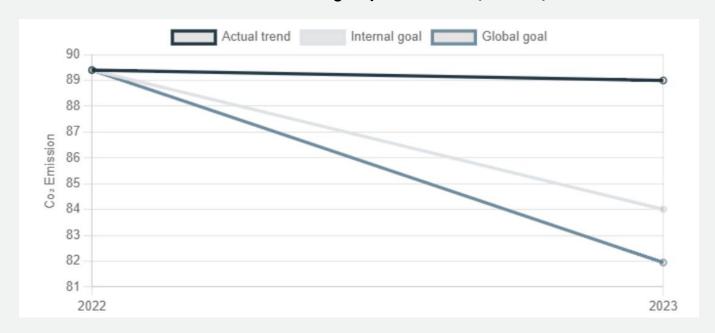
Carbon productivity (capro)



Trend and goal.



Emissions trend and goal performance (t CO2-e)



Net zero trend (t CO2-e)

