Atea ASA - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Atea is the market leader in IT infrastructure for businesses and public-sector organizations in Europe's Nordic and Baltic regions. With 8,000 employees and 4,000 consultants located in 88 offices across seven countries —Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia — Atea combines a unique breadth of competence in IT infrastructure with a powerful local presence in each market we serve. Atea offers a full range of hardware and software from the world's top technology companies. Our team of specialist consultants has technical certifications and system integration skills to design, implement and operate solutions for even the most complex IT requirements. As a result, we help customers solve problems and get maximum productivity from their IT investments.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
No

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
Latvia
Lithuania
Norway
Sweden

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.
NOK

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.
Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	NO0004822503

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board Chair	The Board Chair is responsible for overall monitoring and oversight of corporate responsibility, including climate-related issues, as part of company-wide interdisciplinary risk-assessment and business strategy development. The Board Chair is the highest position within the board, and has the responsibility to lead the Board of Directors in annual review of the compliance function, approval of changes to the Code of Conduct, climate-related strategy, and evaluate performance against established climate-related targets. Climate-related targets are described in Atea's strategy named Vision 2030, where Atea's emission reduction target is one of five overarching targets. Relevant sustainability and climate topics are monitored by the Sustainability Committee and raised to the board on a regular basis, to provide feedback on the progress of setting and achieving set targets and goals. Moreover, the board chair is a member of the audit committee, which oversees overall compliance, including the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) methodology outcomes, encompassing climate-related matters, and evaluates if the climate-related risk could have a financial or strategic impact on our business. The board reviews Atea's overall compliance and oversees the progress of our Enterprise Risk Management methodology (including climate-related risks) and Atea's overall performance against set targets. Examples of climate-related issues made by the board and Board Chair: In 2020, the board established a Sustainability Committee to further integrate sustainability into the business, thus bolstering corporate governance. The sustainability committee provides assistance to the Steering Group (senior management) in fulfilling its responsibility for oversight of relevant sustainability and corporate social responsibility policies, risks, strategies and programs within Atea. In 2021, the board reviewed the process of updating our Science Based Target, adopted in 2018, to reflect our ambition that is in line with the 1.5C target, as well as decided that we need to publish a net-zero target to ensure transitions towards a low-carbon society. In 2022, the board launched a new ESG overview, a page for investor, rating agencies and stakeholders to find all Atea's ESG-related information. Work on updating existing SBTi and setting a net-zero target will be finalized in 2023.
Director on board	In 2022, Atea established a new director on the board with a Sustainable Business position, with the task to translate the long-term 2030 Vision into actionable strategic priorities for business functions with a specific focus on circularity, decarbonization and human rights. The Director chairs the Sustainability Committee and drives execution by coordinating the sustainability programs across the Atea Group. This Committee helps the Steering Group fulfill its responsibility for oversight of relevant sustainability and ESG policies, risks, strategies and programs within the company. The Committee is tasked to formulate the strategic priorities to be included in the company's strategic plan, with a specific focus on circular economy, climate and human rights. Example on climate-related issues made by the director on board. In 2022, the director with the board fully integrated sustainability goals in the group strategic business plan, a 3 year plan with both financial and non-financial goals that sets the strategic priorities for the whole Atea group. The 2024 plan has a clear focus on executing on the circular transition, while continuing to deliver results on all other ESG goals. Performance is monitored and reviewed at both country level (management team) and group (senior management) level.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	Atea's commitment to sustainability is embedded in our purpose, vision, business model and strategy. We've built robust governance mechanisms at all levels of the business to ensure we hold ourselves accountable. The board is Atea's highest ranking decision-making body, and is responsible for corporate governance, including sustainability, annual review of compliance function and approves changes to Atea's Code of Conduct. The board reviews Atea's overall compliance and oversees the progress of our Enterprise Risk Management methodology (including climate-related risks) and Atea's overall performance against set targets. The board reviews, guides, and accepts the company's strategy and monitors its implementation, to ensure a strategy for the long-term sustainability of our business. In 2022, the board fully integrated sustainability goals in the group strategic business plan, a 3 year plan with both financial and non-financial goals that sets the strategic priorities for the whole Atea group. In our ongoing three year strategy period, 2022-2024, we will focus on the 1:1 goal, i.e. our road towards circularity. In 2021, we focused on including circularity in every departments goals, to make it truly crosscutting. In addition, the board oversees the progress of our risk management process, including climate-related risks. Climate-related risks are monitored by the Sustainability Committee and chaired by the director. In 2022, Atea's internal process for risk assessment has been updated to a quarterly frequency. Moreover, the Board is frequently reviewing our business plan, thus the development and approval of our 2030 and 2024 objectives, which both address climate. Out of our five sustainability targets, in our 2030 plan, three are directly climate-related: reduce emissions with 50% by 2030, make our innovation handprint much larger than our carbon footprint, reaching a 100:1 ratio by leveraging power of IT, especially in the areas of blockchain technologies and hybrid cloud. In 2022, the board decided that we need to publish a net-zero target, to ensure transitions towards a low-carbon society. Climate goals are integrated into employee incentives, the Chairman annually assesses and establishes relevant objectives upon which monetary rewards are contingent based on the annual business results, which include performance in sustainability and climate. The Board of Directors schedules fixed meetings every year. Normally six to eight meetings are held annually, where climate-related topics such as progress against set climate targets are assessed at least annually, including related actions such as the transition towards renewable energy. The board receives information on the company's sustainability performance, provided by the Sustainability Committee and Corporate Responsibility department.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	In 2022, the Head of Sustainability in Norway became a board member at Atea. The individual had already joined Atea in 2020 and possesses extensive expertise in the fields of corporate social responsibility and sustainability. This expertise encompasses strategic and operational aspects, including the development and management of sustainability initiatives within Atea Norway. Through this work, the member demonstrated the alignment of sustainability and profitability, showing that they are not mutually exclusive. By emphasizing the creation of shared value within the sustainability sphere, the member exemplified how Atea can generate business value for its customers.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is the highest management-level position with responsibility for climate-related issues. The function was established in 2015 to ensure that Atea approached the area of sustainability in a strategic way, such as establishing short- and long-term plans for reducing the company's climate emissions. The CSO has the overall responsibility, and all activities relating to climate are coordinated through this function. In addition, the CSO is the leader of the company's Corporate Responsibility department, which responsibilities are developing and coordinating Atea's sustainability strategy, ensuring Atea stays aligned and informed on key risks, emerging trends and stakeholder priorities.

To ensure compliance with the most up-to-date climate criteria's, the CSO holds the responsibility of updating Atea's Science Based Target, to be aligned with the 1.5-degree pathway and net-zero target, which was an ongoing process in 2022. Updating the target is important to ensure transitions towards a low-carbon society. To achieve at minimum a 50% reduction in CO2e emissions by 2030, the CSO with support from the Corporate Responsibility department has developed and implemented a transition plan, which includes phasing out fossil fuels, reducing air travel, halving transport emissions and using 100% renewable energy. Reduction activities are directly linked to Atea's strategy "Vision 2030", to be 100% circular, equal and have a positive impact on the society by 2030.

Moreover, the CSO is a member of the Compliance Committee, where all reported compliance concerns are reported and handled. Every quarter, the Compliance Committee receives a report from the compliance function in each country on: key compliance issues, including climate and the steps taken to address them as well high-risk areas and the mitigation actions taken. The Group is responsible for coordinating risk management (including climate risk) across all business areas.

The CSO is responsible for managing and reporting to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), and since 2020 also to the Board as part of Atea's updated governance structure with the Sustainability Committee, with meetings on quarterly basis. The rationale for the CSO having responsibility for climate-related issues including developing/implementing a transition plan, climate strategy and managing climate-related risks and opportunities is to have a dedicated role for managing sustainability across business units as well as ensuring clear communication from the bottom up and top down.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	By incorporating these incentives, we ensure that Atea maintain a strong market position while demonstrating commitment to environmental stewardship and a low-carbon future.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus – set figure

Performance indicator(s)
Reduction in absolute emissions
Reduction in emissions intensity

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
The CSO is responsible to lead the Atea Group´s ESG and compliance program and the CSO's yearly performance evaluation encompasses overall progress against set targets described in the 2030 vision (ESG / sustainability targets) including the entire group´s emission reduction targets included in this vision. This holistic approach ensures that we focus not only on minimizing our overall environmental impact but also on enhancing the efficiency and sustainability of our processes. Through these incentives, our CSO is encouraged to implement innovative strategies and initiatives for significant emission reductions, both in the short-and long-term horizons. This includes adopting cleaner energy sources, optimizing resource consumption, and promoting sustainability throughout our supply chain.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Incentives tied to emission intensity underscore the importance of reducing emissions relative to our business activities and growth. This drives our CSO to pursue opportunities for decoupling emissions from operational expansion, fostering sustainable and responsible practices. By incorporating these incentives, we ensure that our CSO is incentivized to drive impactful change, continuously improve our environmental performance, and contribute to our 2030 Vision. Ultimately, this approach helps Atea maintain a strong market position while demonstrating commitment to environmental stewardship and a low-carbon future.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?
Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	Our short-term time horizon is aligned with Atea's business strategy and is part of annual risk assessment process.
Medium-term	3	5	Our medium-term time horizon is aligned with Atea's medium-term business strategy and allows us to monitor our long-term plans and re-evaluate their relevance and adjust if needed.
Long-term	5	30	Our long-term time horizon is aligned with Atea's long-term business strategy. In 2020 Atea launched 2030 Vision - a set of commitments to drive our work over the next decade.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Our ERM process defines substantive financial or strategic impact as 2% of operating profits (Our operating profit in 2022 was 1,196 MNOK, so that would be approximately 20 MNOK .), which covers all risk types, including climate-related risks. Any risk to the company's operations that exceeds the defined threshold is briefed to the senior management as well as the Board of Directors. The metric to identify substantive change is currency in the form of NOK. Substantive financial impact indicators could be lost revenue due to various different factors (such as lost sales), and other financial liabilities. Other indicators could relate to disruptions in our supply chain, which is also translated into a financial impact - therefore included in our overall ERM process and procedures and considered against the materiality threshold. If the aggregated financial impact exceeds the materiality threshold of 2% of operating profits, then the impact is considered substantive and communicated accordingly.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
Climate-related risks and opportunities are managed in the same way. The climate-related risk management within Atea is integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process, where other risks and opportunities are addressed as well (financial, operational, etc.). The process for identifying, assessing, and responding to risks and opportunities is included in Atea's Enterprise Risk Management process (ERM). The process helps to define the substantive financial or strategic impact of risks and opportunities and covers both direct operation and supply chain. The process for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities is divided into different departments. The Group has established guidelines for internal control which include routines for risk management, including climate-related risks. These guidelines are reviewed annually by the Board of Directors, in a full day meeting with Management to evaluate the Group's business strategy. During the business strategy review, the Board performs an assessment of the Group's most important areas of risk exposure, including its internal control arrangements. All risks, regardless of their source are assessed the same way with assigned "owners" and defined actions, if considered necessary (i.e. high/medium risk). Information is gathered through various sources depending on area, in order to make fact-based decisions.

Identification
To identify sustainability and climate-related aspects, stakeholder engagement is an important factor in order to identify the highest priority aspects and impacts. Without feedback of our stakeholders, we'd risk missing out on valuable insights and opportunities for improvement. Our Enterprise Risk Management process (ERM) is the foundation for Atea's internal control and risk management system, and provides oversight of relevant sustainability and ESG policies, risks, strategies, and programs with in Atea.

Assessment
The Steering Group has the overall responsibility to assess the risks and opportunities to contribute to sustainable development. Climate-related risks and opportunities are assessed at least once a year. All-time horizons are evaluated, to map risks and opportunities for the short, medium, and long-term time horizon. The process within the Steering Group includes assessing if a risk or opportunity could have a potential impact on our business. If a risk or opportunity is deemed to have a potential impact, the risk or opportunity is reported to the Group's financial administration, to determine which risks and opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact. In addition, to make decisions to capitalize on identified opportunities. In order to ensure internal control and manage risk, the Group conducts comprehensive financial reporting and reconciliation on a monthly basis, on both a consolidated, segment and subsidiary level

Response
Risk and opportunities are monitored by the Sustainability Committee (quarterly from 2022) with support from the Group Risk and Compliance function. The Group evaluates if the risk shall be accepted or mitigated, if deemed necessary risks and/ or suggested risk mitigation efforts are raised with senior management. The Group Compliance Committee is responsible for coordinating risk management (including climate risks) across all business areas. Every quarter, the Group Compliance Committee receives a report from the compliance function in each country on: (1) key compliance issues and the steps taken to address them and (2) high-risk areas and the risk mitigation actions taken.

Climate change, which is closely connected to the matter of circularity is evaluated as a significant aspect. To mitigate against it, Atea has developed a 2030 Vision, including five overarching sustainability targets, which one is related to CO2e emissions reductions. By 2030, Atea has committed to reduce emissions with 50%. Furthermore, Atea has identified several opportunities to adapt to a low-carbon society. Within the 2030 Vision, one goal is to achieve a 1:1 ratio between IT units sold vs recovered. For each one we put on the market, we'll take back at least one unit, by doing it we extend IT lifespan and preserve resources.

As a case study relating to a transitional opportunity, we wish to highlight our service Goitloop, a concept we have developed to help customers recycle their IT equipment and reduce their IT related emissions and EE-waste, in an effort to help them towards the circular transition. The reason for starting Goitloop was that most of the EE-waste today is not handled as it should. EE-waste is the fastest growing waste category globally. This poses a large problem for two reasons. The first is due to the higher levels of wastage of limited resources (gold, copper, etc.) and the second is related to the increase in emissions from the equipment that is used to process the waste. This has created an opportunity for Atea to help our customers do better, by using our expertise, resources, and capabilities, while contributing to the circular transition. Goitloop has now been operational for more than a decade. In 2022, 62 % of all client and mobile devices collected through Goitloop gained a prolonged lifecycle. We will continue to develop Goitloop, as it will be a central component to achieving our 2030 goals.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	To stay competitive Atea needs to ensure regulatory compliance at all times, and regulatory risks include compliance costs. Examples of current relevant regulations that Atea is exposed to are EU energy regulations, carbon taxing, product-oriented regulations on both domestic- and international levels, and The EU Taxonomy. Atea has conducted an eligibility screening for its economic activities and is reporting its aligned activities according to the framework in the annual report. In relation to carbon taxes risk levels are expected to decrease in the long term due to the market readiness of new low/zero emission technologies. By phasing out fossil fuels and incorporating renewable alternatives, Atea will reduce its exposure to future carbon price increases. Atea is currently successfully reporting according to these standards and is continuously monitoring that they are in compliance.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulation risks have the potential to affect Atea, where for example enhanced obligations for emissions reporting and increased carbon taxes might have a negative financial impact in terms of increasing operating costs. Therefore, emerging regulation risks are always included in our risk assessments. Examples on the EU level include possible future reporting requirements for data centers' energy consumption in the review of the Energy Efficiency Directive, energy labels for computers, expanding Eco-design to include ICT products, regulations affecting data center's operating conditions, and the development of an environmental labelling scheme for data centers.
Technology	Relevant, always included	For Atea, a market leader in IT infrastructure in the Nordic and Baltic regions, technology risks are an important factor and are naturally always relevant in our climate related risk assessments . Technology risks are inherently liked to reputation risks. As the world transitions away from fossil fuel intensive activities and toward more low carbon emission solutions, the risk of technology that is used in products, services and assets becoming obsolete is a risk for Atea. If Atea fails to adapt to this risk, there is the possibility of incurring high costs in order to replace obsolete technology. There is also the risk of losing customers that prefer lower carbon emission technology. Atea is firmly focused on innovation, expertise, and corporate culture in order to develop new digital services that better align with a less carbon intensive world.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Atea is dependent on complying with domestic and international legislation, which is why this is relevant and always included in our climate-related risk assessments. Atea has several ISO certifications in place, which ensures that our legal compliance is frequently monitored by a third party in all our operational countries. Moreover, if legal risks are identified, these are addressed in our ERM process as well. An example of a risk in this context pertains to climate-related lawsuits, which are becoming increasingly common across the globe. Current and emerging regulations such as CSRD are constantly monitored in order to keep up to date with compliance standards. It will be important for Atea to always comply with any current (as well as prepare to be compliant with new) legislation. Another example of a climate related risk that could lead to possible litigation would be the failure of Atea in meeting our promised goal of 100% renewable energy by 2030. It is important for Atea to be transparent about its direct operations and supply chain activities and practices.
Market	Relevant, always included	Today, Atea is the market leader in IT infrastructure in the Nordic and Baltic regions, to remain an industry leader it is highly important to continue to offer competitive products and services relating to climate mitigation, which is why market risks are relevant and always included in our risk assessment. A risk in this context can be unexpected shifts in customer demands, contrary to market predictions, and not keeping up with the development of new solutions. These risks can lead to lower sales and revenue, and Atea falling behind competitors. Atea has put in place a target of 100% renewable energy by 2030. The base year of the target is set to 2019, however Atea started buying Guarantees of Origins (GO's) for their electricity consumption at an early stage. European GO prices have doubled in the past year and are expected to continue increasing in the future due to corporate demand, low hydro generation, and inflationary pressure. The increase in price and demand could consequently have a negative effect on Atea's revenue.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	As a company selling goods and services in a competitive industry, reputational risks are very important for Atea to be aware of and manage. Hence, reputational risks are relevant and always included in our climate-related risk assessments. Atea leads by example, this involves helping businesses manage their consumption of IT in a sustainable and efficient way, using the same solutions internally that are provided to customers to ensure future competitiveness and customer trust. Having negative progress on climate targets (e.g., increased GHG emissions or not obtaining our 100% renewable energy target by 2030) can affect Atea's reputation, as Atea is a prominent advocate and industry leader in sustainability. Atea has a large number of external stakeholders, including customers, large companies, governments, and investors. All of these relationships are at risk if Atea has a reputation as lagging in the climate space and not adapting to changing consumer preferences or investing in low carbon emission technology. This can potentially cause damage to Atea's brand value and/or lost revenue and have a negative financial impact.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	As climate related incidents are becoming more frequent and significant, acute physical risks are relevant and always included in our climate-related risk assessments. Atea has data centers and offices located mainly in the Nordic and Baltic regions. These locations have low risk when it comes to severe storms or tropical cyclones. However, Atea is exposed to the risks of wildfires, drought, heavy flooding events and extreme temperature increases. Increased occurrences of extreme weather events might cause power shortages and affect its direct operations (e.g., data centers, services and logistics), and impact the product portfolio. This could affect Atea's business, given that most of the services require electricity to function and an increase in electricity for cooling purposes for example during heatwaves would result in higher costs to Atea. Extreme weather events such as flooding, storms, and heavy precipitation could also cause disruptions in the supply chain, which might lead to a financial impact on Atea. This risk is assessed to be quite low since Atea works with many vendors, which also enables the Group to diversify its exposure to risks.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Atea has global value chains, which means that a wide variety of chronic physical risks have the potential to affect its operations. A relevant example in this context is longer-term shifts in climate patterns (higher temperatures, rising sea levels, chronic heat waves, etc.), which may disrupt the value chain. It can also affect resource extraction and production sites, as well as transportation channels. This could mean higher costs in terms of resources/purchasing but also of logistics services. Therefore, we always evaluated chronic physical risk when conducting climate-risk assessment, and is always included. One significant risk, as it pertains to climate, is a decrease in access to raw materials. We foresee this issue to be mainly due to over-extraction of natural resources, but factors such as rising sea levels, floods and volatile and extreme weather may also affect our supply chain partners' capability to extract the necessary materials for production. This could have severe negative effects both on our operations and our revenue. We assess this risk to be relevant both in the medium- and long-term. This means that we need to: 1) Be ready to respond to such risks and create safe and durable supply chain solutions, and 2) We need to pull our weight to solve for the underlaying climate change related issues causing the risks, by lowering our own emissions and helping our customers do the same.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Other, please specify (Change in market price for Guarantees of Origin (GO's))

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
The primary risk factor arises from the increasing costs of Guarantees of Origin (GOs). Atea has established a target of achieving 100% renewable energy by 2030, employing a market-based approach as part of the Science Based Target initiative to achieve a minimum reduction of 50% by 2030. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve the energy goal, Atea procures GOs on an annual basis, with the aim of covering the entire electricity consumption through green energy certificates. In 2022, Atea's total energy consumption, covering its own operations and data centers in the Nordic (Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland) and Baltic (Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania) regions, amounted to 30,007.9 MWh, of which 86.9% was covered by GOs.

Over the past year, European GO prices have witnessed a twofold increase, and it is anticipated that they will either remain at the current level or further rise in the future due to corporate demand, low hydro generation, and inflationary pressure. Projected scenarios estimate that the average price of GOs will range between 5 and 8 EUR/MWh towards 2030, compared to approximately 2 EUR/MWh in previous years. The increased trend in prices and demand may consequently have a financial impact on Atea's revenue and direct costs, necessitating the allocation of resources to facilitate the achievement of the 2030 target.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
1740458.2

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
2790734.7

Explanation of financial impact figure
The figures provided in the "Potential Financial Impact figure-minimum" and "Potential Financial Impact figure-maximum" columns are derived from projected GO prices for the upcoming year, ranging between 5 and 8 EUR/MWh. The minimum figure is calculated based on an average price of 5 EUR/MWh, while the maximum figure is based on an average price of 8 EUR/MWh. These calculations assume that 100% of Atea's electricity consumption is covered by GOs and are based on the electricity consumption data for the year 2022, which amounted to 30,007.9 MWh.

To maintain consistency with the currency specified in question C0.4 (NOK), the conversion from EUR to NOK has been performed. The conversion rate used is 1 EUR = 11.6 NOK. Accordingly, 5 EUR/MWh is converted to 58 NOK/MWh, and 8 EUR/MWh is converted to 93 NOK/MWh. Based on Atea's current electricity consumption, the minimum financial impact would amount to 1,740,458.2 NOK (30,007.9 * 58 = 1,740,458.2), while the maximum financial impact would be 2,790,734.7 NOK (30,007.9 * 93 = 2,790,734.7).

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
To effectively manage this risk, Atea is committed to ongoing efforts aimed at reducing electricity and energy consumption across our offices and data centers in the Nordic and Baltic regions. By prioritizing energy efficiency measures, we can effectively decrease our MWh usage, resulting in reduced expenses associated with the procurement of GOs. To enhance energy efficiency, we are investing in energy efficiency activities and adopting innovative technologies such as solar panels to reduce energy in our operations.

Furthermore, to control energy consumption all our offices and data centers are covered by our Environmental Management System (EMS), which is ISO 14001 certified. In 2022, we Implemented an environmental and quality management system, accredited according to ISO 14001 and 9001. This system ensures that our operations adhere to efficient, process-oriented practices, enabling us to effectively address environmental concerns while maintaining a focus on quality.

Case study of company-specific risk response:
In 2021 we conducted an energy audit (Energikartläggning) and started implementing the recommendations. The audit was conducted by a certified energy auditor from Sweco. Potential savings were estimated to be 1,401 MWh/year. During the current year, we have expanded our solar energy production compared to 2021. Specifically, in 2022, our solar panels in Växjö, Sweden, generated 253,594 kWh of electricity. This increase in solar energy production resulted in less purchased kWh for own operation.

Furthermore, in 2022, we have boosted the efficiency of our data center in Umeå, Sweden, through various measures including the replacement of power modules and software updates. The efficiency of our data center in Umeå is measured by reference to their PUE (Power Utilization Efficiency). While conventional data centers typically have a PUE factor ranging from 1.8 to 2, Atea has succeeded in reducing the PUE to 1.15.

The cost of management is not treated as an isolated entity but rather as an integral component of our business strategy. Our strategy encompasses the consolidation of data centers, the reduction of energy consumption, and the self-generation of renewable energy. The associated cost of management is set at zero as it aligns with our overall objectives and initiatives.

Comment
N/A

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Atea possess extensive expertise and offer a wide range of services to support organizations in their journey towards digital transformation. Given the growing significance of digital information and processes, a stable and capable IT environment is crucial for businesses to operate efficiently. As a trusted IT partner, Atea provides dependable support throughout the entire lifecycle of IT solutions. Our services encompass requirement analysis, solution design, sustainable procurement, implementation, and infrastructure retirement. This comprehensive approach enables organizations to streamline their operations and achieve their digital objectives with maximum efficiency. The resulting digital transformation is fueling innovation across various sectors, including healthcare, welfare, education and infrastructure management. Consequently, there are substantial improvements in productivity and living standards. Simultaneously, the digital transformation imposes greater demands on organizations' IT environments, as the volume of data managed expands exponentially across a wide array of devices. Atea, being the leading provider of IT infrastructure and system integration in the Nordic and Baltic regions, is well-positioned to capitalize on this significant opportunity.

By improving energy efficiency in data centers and incorporating the purchase of renewable energy, Atea not only enhances the benefits for its customers but also has a positive climate effect. Energy-efficient data centers consume less power, resulting in reduced carbon emissions. Moreover, by sourcing renewable energy, Atea further reduces its environmental impact and supports the transition to a low-carbon economy. This dual approach of energy efficiency and renewable energy procurement not only benefits customers by offering cost savings, reliability, and scalability but also contributes to more sustainable future by mitigating the environmental impact of data center operations. In 2022, Atea significantly improved the performance of one of its data centers located in Umeå, Sweden. This was achieved through a series of efficiency-boosting measures, including the replacement of power modules and the updating of software. As a result of these efforts, the Power Usage Effectiveness value of the data center was lowered to an impressive 1.15. The reduction signifies a substantial improvement in energy efficiency, which translates to reduced energy consumption and decreased environmental impact.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
897000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
1785000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The estimated potential impact figure of NOK 897,000,000 AND NOK 1,785,000,000 is calculated by considering the quarterly difference in revenue across the hardware, software, and services sectors over the past two years. The minimum potential financial impact is based on our lowest revenue, while the maximum financial impact is based on the highest revenue over the past two years and is primarily driven by several factors. Firstly, there has been heightened sales of cloud subscriptions to the private sector, indicating a growing preference for cloud-based solutions. Secondly, there is a stronger demand for data center equipment and networking solutions, reflecting the increasing reliance on digital infrastructure. Lastly, our consulting business has also experienced significant growth during this period.
This remarkable increase in revenue not only attests to our success but also signifies a significant shift in customer preferences towards environmentally friendly purchases. We have observed a notable increase in customers' interest in selecting sustainable and energy-efficient solutions. This trend aligns with our commitment to improving energy efficiency in data centers and procuring renewable energy sources.
These findings not only demonstrate the positive impact of our revenue growth but also underscore the growing importance of environmentally conscious choices in the market. This is particularly relevant in the post-pandemic era, where the effects of the pandemic and the lifting of supply chain restrictions have further emphasized the need for sustainable practices.
By analyzing the financial outcomes of these specific segments, we can evaluate the financial implications of customers' increasing interest in environmentally friendly products and services. This analysis allows us to comprehend the significance of sustainable choices and their influence on our overall financial performance.
By prioritizing energy efficiency and sustainability, we are not only meeting the evolving demands of our customers but also contributing to a greener future.

Cost to realize opportunity
441000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Based on Atea's unique mix of competence and technology partnerships, our customers rely on us for professional insight on maximizing the benefits of IT while considering the environment. In line with this commitment, Atea stays at the forefront of the latest technologies for mobility, collaboration, big data, IT-as-a-service, and cloud computing.
To maintain our market position and uphold our environmental responsibility, we made substantial investments totaling NOK 441 million in 2022. These investments were primarily directed towards enhancing our IT systems and implementing efficiency improvements in our data center equipment. By optimizing our IT infrastructure, we were

able to achieve significant environmental benefits.
These efficiency improvements resulted in reduced energy consumption and lowered carbon emissions. Additionally, by adopting greener technologies and embracing IT-as-a-service and cloud computing solutions, we enable our customers to minimize their environmental footprint by reducing the need for physical hardware and optimizing resource utilization.
Atea's strategic investments not only enhance our capabilities and market position but also contribute to a more sustainable future by delivering environmental benefits and empowering our customers to make environmentally conscious IT choices.

Case study to realize the opportunity:
Since our baseline year, we have witnessed a decrease in energy consumption from 41,133.6 MWh in 2019 to 37,279.9 MWh in 2022. Moreover, by increasing our procurement of green electricity, we have successfully reduced emissions by 71.6%. Specifically in relation to our data centers, Scope 2 emissions have reduced by 66.9% since 2019. We are determined to leverage this opportunity to provide our customers with beneficial service solutions while further mitigating the environmental impact of our data centers.

In 2022, Atea significantly improved the performance of one of its data centers in Umeå, Sweden. As a result of these efforts, the Power Usage Effectiveness value of the data center was lowered to an impressive 1.15. Looking ahead to 2023, Atea has made the decision to invest in our data center in Trondheim. These investments are expected to improve the PUE to a range of 1.2-1.25. The investment will continue reducing energy consumption, adopting greener technologies, and embracing-as-a-service and cloud computing solutions.

Comment
Equally important, we are among the top channel partners in Europe for many of the world's leading technology companies, including: Microsoft, Apple, Cisco, HP Inc, Hewlett Packard Enterprise, IBM, Lenovo, VMware, Citrix and Dell Technologies. Atea has the highest level of vendor certification across its key technology partners and is frequently recognized with awards for its
performance. As a result, we help customers solve problems and get maximum productivity from their IT investments.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan
Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan
Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan
We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism
As a value-added reseller, the majority of Atea's scope 3 emissions relates to our supply chain and the manufacturing of the products we sell. In order to be in line with a 1.5 degree world and to succeed in our goal of halving our emissions to 2030 this is the most important question to solve. The answer is quite simple – we need to move towards circularity. That is why our main focus for our ongoing three year strategy (2022-2024) is on our so called 1:1 goal, where we focus on taking back at least one item for every item sold. This is the first step towards circularity. In order to fulfil this goal we need to rethink our business model - how we sell, how we support that infrastructure, how we work together with our partners, suppliers and costumers towards circularity. This is why our plan not only includes our own operations but also our partners and customers. With our 1M goal, we commit to educate and engage one million people in sustainable IT, mainly through our initiatives Atea Sustainability Focus and 100 % club.

To reach a 1.5-degree world we also need to leverage the exponential power and compounding effect of IT to reduce emissions elsewhere. Therefore, we have embarked on a journey to make our handprint 100 times larger than our footprint. As an example, in 2022, we helped customers avoid a 1,157,586 tCO2e emissions through solutions for virtual meetings. Step by step we build sustainability into every offer and develop new offers that target climate emissions specifically.

Continuous dialogue with Atea stakeholders in the IT sector—and beyond—is crucial for inclusive, sustainable growth. To prioritize sustainability topics, Atea regularly conducts a stakeholder dialogue and materiality assessment in which we capture perspectives and opinions of various stakeholders in relation to our operations. Atea's most important stakeholders are: customers, employees, shareholders, media, NGOs, society and suppliers. At Atea's AGM shareholders are welcome to raise and vote on crucial topics regarding the company.

Frequency of feedback collection
Less frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future
<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	Parameters: Atea has developed a scenario analysis by using a qualitative analysis. This scenario analysis assumes that global emissions must be reduced by 49-72% by 2050 from 2010 levels in order to have a chance of stabilizing temperatures below 2°C temperature increase relative to the preindustrial temperature. The parameters used gives a reduction of 72% over 40 years and implies an average of 3.13% annual reduction. The scenario analysis assumes stricter climate policies, as well as aligned global climate measures in the near future. The scenario focuses on climate-related transition risks and opportunities, as well as other macro-economic variables which affects Atea. The results of the scenario analysis have directly influenced Atea's business objectives and strategy to implement emissions reduction activities and gave us this Science Based Target. 100 % of our relevant emissions in all scopes are included in our analysis on climate-related scenarios. Assumptions: Relevant assumptions for the scenario analysis includes stricter policies and frameworks, such as EU-taxonomy which defines which economic that are considered 'green' and which are not. The aim of the new EU-taxonomy is to drive investments in the direction of sustainable activities, which will have an impact on Atea´s operations and develop the scenario´s timeframe as new regulations will affect our business. Moreover, the Nordic governments have committed to the Paris Agreement to reduce emissions by 2050. This commitment entails governmental regulations to reduce and cut emissions, which may have an in the short-, medium- and long-term perspective since it will include political instruments, including carbon prices. Analytical choices: In this scenario, we have examined the potential effects from physical quantitative variables under RCP 2.6. Atea's Science Based Target was developed using IPCC AR 5 and the scenario analysis was built upon the principles of the Paris Agreement. The emissions reduction is based on the scenario RCP 2.6 in IPCC's ARG WGIII. This level of contraction is used as an absolute minimum, and both the mid-term and long-term targets are well on the ambitious side of this annual reduction. This time horizon is relevant to Atea where the SBTs are set at base year 2015 with a 43 % reduction by 2030 and a 57 % reduction by 2040. This includes 100 % of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The Scope 3 emissions are going to be reduced by 43% within 2030 and 72% by 2040.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Parameters: The scenario predicts a substantial increase in global average temperature by the end of the century, with estimates ranging from 4 to 6 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and a predicted sea level rise of around 0.3 meters by 2050. This scenario has been used to understand what potential impact drastic changes in the climate could have on Atea to be prepared for several impacts from climate change. The scenario included Atea's largest data centers located in Norway, Sweden, Finland and Lithuania. Assumptions: Under RCP8.5, the global energy demand is expected to rise significantly, resulting in higher electricity consumption by data centers. Cooling systems may need to work harder to maintain optimal operating temperatures, potentially resulting in increased energy consumption. As a result, data centers would need to adapt by enhancing energy efficiency measures, optimizing cooling systems, and exploring renewable energy sources to mitigate environmental impacts and rising energy costs. Events such as hurricanes, floods, and heatwaves may damage power grids, disrupt connectivity, and lead to service outages. Atea has data centers and offices located mainly in the Nordic and Baltic regions. These locations have low risk when it comes to severe storms or tropical cyclones. However, Atea is exposed to the risks of wildfires, drought, heavy flooding events and extreme temperature increases. Longer heatwaves and lack of precipitation are expected to evolve over time in the Nordic and Baltic regions. This has directly influenced Atea's business objectives and strategy. In 2022, Atea significantly improved the performance of one of its data centers located in Umeå, Sweden. This was achieved through a series of efficiency-boosting measures, including the replacement of power modules and the updating of software. As a result of these efforts, the Power Usage Effectiveness value of the data center was lowered to an impressive 1.15. In the coming year, Atea has decided to invest in our data center in Trondheim. These measures are expected to improve the PUE between 1.2-1.25. Analytical choices: In this scenario, we have examined the potential effects from physical qualitative variables under RCP 8.5. The magnitude of these variables between the periods of 2030-2050 and a historical baseline. Data sources used: IPCC and Climate Change Knowledge Portal (Wordbank).

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

One of the focal questions we used in our analysis was about the risks and opportunities from changes in policy and regulatory framework in Norway and the Nordics to cut emissions, and how this will affect Atea's overall sustainability strategy and climate target. This resulted in illustrating potential gaps in achieving our science based target and to be aligned with a 1.5 world.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

Our focal question relates to emission reductions and how to be ahead of changes in policy and regulatory framework. The Norwegian government has committed to reduce GHG emissions by 50% at latest 2030 and become a low-emission society by 2050. This has a direct impact on our operations, and we have also noticed a high awareness of climate-related risk among investors and other stakeholder. The effect of not addressing the risks associated with changes in policy and regulation can lead to increased carbon dioxide emission prices, hence increased operating costs, not being able to respond political changes and new, stricter environmental and climate requirements which can have an impact on both our short-, medium- and long-term perspective. This has been taking into consideration when developing Atea's climate-risk assessment.

The results of the focal questions conducted in the scenario analysis illustrated potential gaps in achieving our climate target, especially since large parts of the emissions in the IT sector are from Scope 3. Atea believes the IT sector must take a leadership role and address social, environmental and ethical challenges. Therefore, in 2021, Atea launched 2030 Vision which covers all our operations in the Nordics and the Baltics. 2022 was the third year of Ateas' bold ten-year plan for a long-term sustainability. The vision includes five overarching targets and will allow us to lead the change in building sustainable tomorrow. One target is 1:1, the aim is to achieve 1:1 ratio between IT units sold vs recovered. For each one we put on the market, we'll take back at least one unit. It extends IT lifespan and preserves resources. In 2022, this concept saved 58,937 tCO2e emissions by giving IT products a second life.

The results also amplified the importance of the IT sector to take responsibility of emissions in the supply chain. We have therefore also set a 100:1 target which aims to make our handprint hundred times larger than our carbon footprint by 2030. We will do this by leveraging the exponential power and compounding effect of IT. While accelerating our efforts to spearhead the digitalization of the society, we will also make it our job to help customers to reduce their emissions of their IT infrastructure and help them harness the potential of IT to avoid emissions in their business.
Another example of a transition activity Atea has implemented is to achieve a minimum of 50% emission reduction and hence emissions in accordance with the Paris Agreement. This includes phasing-out fossil fuel, reducing air travel, halving transport emissions and using 100% renewable energy. Since 2019, we have reduced our emissions in scope 1 and scope 2 by 46% and business travel by 41%.

Sustainability and climate-related issues are being integrated into all our operations and overall business strategy at Atea. We actively manage climate risks by adopting a proactive approach.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities from increased demand for lower-emission products and services have influenced our strategy. For a long time we have known that the way our industry extracts raw materials is unsustainable. We foresee this issue to be mainly due to over-extraction of natural resources, but factors such as rising sea levels, floods and volatile and extreme weather may also affect our supply chain partners' capability to extract the necessary materials for production. This could have severe negative effects both on our operations and our revenue. When this is said, this also presents a great opportunity for Atea to be a leader in circular solutions for IT, given that we already have a strong foundation to build upon. In order to speed up the transformation to a circular and net-zero IT sector, circular solutions have been taken into consideration when building our strategy for the future, and create solutions that are aligned with 1.5-degree world. To move toward a circular model, our long-term goal (10 years) is to achieve a 1:1 ratio between IT units sold vs recovered, included in our 2030 Vision. For each unit we put on the market, we'll take back at least one unit, which will result in extending IT lifespan and preserving resources. In 2021 we took the next step in highlighting this goal – making it one of our main goals in our three year strategy (2022-2024) which meant setting the scene in 2021 and breaking down the goal per department and region to make it truly crosscutting. The most substantial strategic decision in this area is our program Goitloop. In 2008, Atea decided to start the program Goitloop, to help turn this around and towards a circular model. Goitloop is a program where Atea collects and processes used IT equipment from customers, ensures that data is securely erased, and prepares the devices for reuse or recycling. Since the start of Goitloop, we have expanded our strategy in this area, and our goal is to achieve a 1:1 ratio between IT units sold vs those that are recovered. In 2022, we achieved a new record-high number of units recovered using Goitloop. Total 604,110 units recovered in 2022, a 38% increase compared to 436,399 units recovered in 2021. Our customers saved 58,937 tons of CO2 by giving IT products a second life through our Goitloop service, a 19% increase compared to 49,492 tCO2e saved in 2021.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	To achieve long-term success and improve environmental and social conditions in the world, it requires a business model that covers our own operations and value chain including suppliers and customers. We need to move forward to a low-carbon society, which means reducing our emissions and transforming into a circular IT sector. As a value-added reseller, the majority of Atea's scope 3 emissions relate to our supply chain and the manufacturing of the products we sell. Purchased goods and services make up 867,334 tons CO2e of our total calculated scope 3 emissions, which are 884,375.1 tons CO2e. Because of this, we have focused on gaining an understanding of our key suppliers' efforts in this area. We have chosen these suppliers based on the amount of procurement spend, their impact on our operations, and the leverage we have to affect change. The information gathered allows us to see the current level of climate ambition in our supply chain, and where improvements need to be made, which is an important part of our long-term sustainability strategy to achieve a 50% reduction by 2030, in the long term horizon (10 years). Furthermore, Atea is an active member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA): the world's largest industry coalition dedicated to corporate social responsibility in global supply chains, with over 200 members. Atea's Supplier Code of Conduct is based on the RBA Code of Conduct (CoC). The CoC is applied to all of Atea's suppliers and states the following regarding greenhouse gas emissions: "Energy consumption and all relevant Scopes 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions are to be tracked and documented, at the facility and/or corporate level. Participants are to look for cost- effective methods to improve energy efficiency and to minimize their energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions." The most substantial strategic decision in this area is our Science Based target for scope 3 emissions. Atea has committed to reducing emissions with 50% by 2030, which included emissions related to the supply chain and value chain. To achieve the target we need to reduce air travel, halving transport emissions and reduce emissions to purchased products.
Investment in R&D	No	Atea specializes in the sale of IT products sourced from renowned international technology companies. As a company, we do not engage in the direct development or manufacturing of our own products. Instead, we rely on strategic partnerships with these technology companies to bring their innovative offerings to our customers. In terms of distribution, Atea primarily relies on external logistics partners to efficiently deliver our IT products to various destinations. By outsourcing this aspect of our operations, we can focus on our core competency of providing exceptional customer service and ensuring a seamless purchasing experience. At present, Atea does not have any dedicated research and development (R&D) activities. However, we recognize the importance of staying informed about climate-related risks and opportunities within our industry. As a responsible organization, we have prioritized assessing the potential impacts of climate change on our operations, supply chain, and existing products and services. By taking this approach, we can ensure that our business strategy aligns with the evolving climate landscape. While we have not yet incorporated climate-related factors into our R&D investment strategy, our initial focus is on evaluating the risks and opportunities related to our day-to-day activities. This allows us to make informed decisions that mitigate potential risks and leverage opportunities that arise within our existing operations, supply chain, and product portfolio. As we continue to monitor and understand the climate-related landscape, we remain committed to adjusting our business strategies accordingly. This ensures that we can effectively respond to emerging trends and align our efforts with sustainable practices while meeting the evolving needs of our customers.
Operations	Yes	Regarding climate-related risks that may affect our direct operations, these may be limited for now, as the stages of our value chain most likely to be affected (by extreme weather events, changing weather patterns, etc.) are outside of our operational control. However, we see many climate-related opportunities tied to our direct operations and are working on measures to future-proof our business. Moreover, we see this as important to ''pull our weight'' towards a net-zero future. We aim to achieve, at minimum, a 50 % reduction in CO2 emissions at Atea by 2030. This includes phasing-out fossil fuels, reducing air travel, halving transport emissions and using 100% renewable energy. That is reflected in our climate policy, first published in 2018 and updated during 2020, and long-term sustainability strategy - 2030 Vision. We recognize the impact our operations have on the environment and we are determined to take the necessary actions to reduce our impact. In 2022 we achieved a scope 1 and scope 2 reduction by 46.1% compared to 2019. The most substantial strategic decision in this area is our new smart buildings, both in Oslo and Stavanger. These building function in practice as ''living labs'', where we test our ours- and our partners products. The buildings are carbon zero and energy neutral, and we use them to help our customers visualize how the office buildings of tomorrow will look and operate. As an example of the energy saving measures we have implemented in the smart buildings, is having them function on a single network. This consumes considerably less energy than running multiple separate systems.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Direct costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation	An example of how climate-related risks and opportunities have affected our financial planning is that it has created a need to allocate significant resources to mitigate risks and capitalize on opportunities. This affects our financial planning in the short term, medium term, and long term. Currently, we are already allocating resources to climate-related measures, and we intend to continue doing so in the long term. As a case study, pertaining to climate-related opportunities, we would like to highlight our investments in the development of our smart buildings in Oslo and Stavanger. This required significant financial input, but we see this as an investment that will create great value over time. These building function in practice as ''living labs'', where we test our ours- and our partners products. The buildings are zero carbon and energy neutral, and we use them to help our customers visualize how the office buildings of tomorrow will look and operate. As an example of the energy saving measures we have implemented in the smart buildings, is having them function on a single network. This consumes considerably less energy than running multiple separate systems.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan	<Not Applicable>

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric
Revenue/Turnover

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric
Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
926141331.79

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)
2

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)
2

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)
5

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned
Climate-related risks and opportunities from increased demand for lower-emission products and services have influenced our strategy. We have for a long time known that the way our industry extracts raw materials is unsustainable. We foresee this issue to be mainly due to over-extraction of natural resources, but factors such as rising sea levels, floods and volatile and extreme weather may also affect our supply chain partners' capability to extract the necessary materials for production. This could have severe negative effects both on our operations and our revenue. When this is said, this also presents a great opportunity for Atea to be a leader in circular solutions for IT, given that we already have a strong foundation to build upon. To accelerate the transition to a circular and net-zero IT sector, we have integrated circular solutions into our future strategy, aligning them with the objective of a 1.5-degree world. Our long-term goal, outlined in our Vision 2030, is to achieve a 1:1 ratio between IT units sold and those recovered within a span of 7-8 years. This approach aims to extend the lifespan of IT equipment and conserve valuable resources. In 2021, we emphasized this goal by incorporating it as a key objective in our three-year strategy (2022-2024), ensuring its integration across departments and regions.

The most substantial strategic decision in this area is our program Goitloop. In 2008, Atea decided to start the program Goitloop, to help turn this around and towards a circular model. Goitloop is a program where Atea collects and processes used IT equipment from customers, ensures that data is securely erased, and prepares the devices for reuse or recycling. Since the start of Goitloop, we have expanded our strategy in this area, and our goal is to achieve a 1:1 ratio between IT units sold vs those that are recovered. In 2022, we achieved a new record-high number of units recovered using Goitloop. Total 604,110 units recovered in 2022, a 38% increase compared to 436,399 units recovered in 2021. Our customers saved 58,937 tons of CO2 by giving IT products a second life through our Goitloop service, a 19% increase compared to 49,492 tCO2e saved in 2021.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?
Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number
Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set
2015

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2015

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4186.2

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2821.1

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
7007.3

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
43

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
3994.161

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3830.4

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2403.1

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
6233.5

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
25.6808597280112

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our science-based target covers 100% GHG emission from fuel consumption in scope 1 and electricity and district heating consumption in scope 2 including as well GHG emission related to use of hybrid cars and hybrid plug-in electric cars. The target is to reduce GHG emissions with 43% from 2015 levels to 2030.
We are currently in process to update our existing Science Based Target in order to be aligned with the 1.5 degree world. The new target will have base year 2019 and also include a net zero target.

Note: base year emission was adjusted from 7,613 tCO2e in 2015 to 7,007.3 tCO2e.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Our plan to achieve this science-based target involves all countries which Atea operates in and includes specific carbon reduction targets and risk-mitigation plans. Atea has focused on reducing its emissions with targeted actions and reduction initiatives such as electrifying the car fleet and remove fossil fuel cars, promoting sustainable means of travel and ensuring the transition towards renewable energy (through Guarantee of Origin). For instance, 79.5% of energy consumption by Atea Group was from renewable energy sources in 2022.

We have made progress in achieving this target every year by reducing our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.
However, we are currently in process to update our existing Science Based Target in order to be aligned with the 1.5 degree world. The new target will be more ambitious and have base year 2019 and also include a net zero target.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set
2015

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2015

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4186.2

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2821.1

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
7007.3

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
57

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
3013.139

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3830.4

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2403.1

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
6233.5

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
19.3732801456927

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our science-based target covers 100% GHG emission from fuel consumption in scope 1 and electricity and district heating consumption in scope 2 including as well GHG emission related to use of hybrid cars and hybrid plug-in electric cars. The target is to reduce GHG emissions with 57% from 2015 levels to 2040.
We are currently in process to update our existing Science Based Target in order to be aligned with a 1.5 degree world. The new target will have base year 2019 and also include a net zero target.

Note: base year emission was adjusted from 7,613 tCO2e in 2015 to 7,007.3 tCO2e.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Our plan to achieve this science-based target involves all countries which Atea operates in and includes specific carbon reduction targets and risk-mitigation plans. Atea has focused on reducing its emissions with targeted actions and reduction initiatives such as electrifying the car fleet and remove fossil fuel cars, promoting sustainable means of travel and ensuring the transition towards renewable energy (through Guarantee of Origin). For instance, 79.5% of energy consumption by Atea Group was from renewable energy sources in 2022.

We have made progress in achieving this target every year by reducing our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.
However, we are currently in process to update our existing Science Based Target in order to be aligned with the 1.5 degree world. The new target will be more ambitious and have base year 2019 and also include a net zero target.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
2°C aligned

Year target was set

2015

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting

Base year
2015

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
309469

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2297

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1705

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
422

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2820

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4033

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
320746

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
320746

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
99

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
99

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
43

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
182825.22

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
867334

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1627.1

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
9130.7

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
292.4

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3749.1

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1552.4

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
883685.7

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
883685.7

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-408.16162727618

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The target covers 100% GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, downstream transportation and distribution, business travel, employee commuting. During the last year we have improved our scope 3 and has included mores data points and categories.
We are currently in process to update our Science Based Target. The new target will have a new base year, 2019.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We have increased our overall Scope 3 emissions and are therefore not on track with our SBT at the end of 2022. We have however reduced emissions from majority of our Scope 3 categories such as Business travels, waste, downstream transportation etc., but Purchased Goods and Services which is the largest category has increased due to increased activity.

We have a plan to achieve this science-based target about Scope 3 which involves all countries Atea operates in and includes specific carbon reduction targets and risk-mitigation plans. This is important since Scope 3 represents a large part of our total GHG emissions.

An example of a Scope 3 reduction initiative is our initiative Goitloop which promotes recycling of our IT products. This initiative gathers IT equipment from our customers, such as keyboards and hard drives to PC's and servers in order to increase the lifecycle of the products and recuse emissions from the supply chain. In 2022, 62% of all clients and mobile devices collected through Goitloop gained a prolonged lifecycle.
We have also implemented a travel policy in order to promote sustainable means of travel for our employees.

However, we are currently in process to update our existing Science Based Target in order to be aligned with the 1.5 degree world. The new target will be more ambitious and have base year 2019 and also include a net zero target. Since 2019 is going to be our new base year, we have made a strategic decision to recalculate the emission back to 2019. The emissions for 2015 are therefore not comparable to 2022 levels.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 4

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
2°C aligned

Year target was set
2015

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting

Base year
2015

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
309469

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2297

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1705

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
422

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2820

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4033

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
320746

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

320746

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
99

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
99

Target year
2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
72

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
89808.88

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
867334

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1627.1

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
9130.7

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
292.4

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3749.1

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1552.4

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
883685.7

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
883685.7

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-243.763194067718

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The target covers 100% GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, downstream transportation and distribution, business travel, employee commuting. During the last year we have improved our scope 3 and has included mores data points and categories.
We are currently in process to update our Science Based Target. The new target will have a new base year, 2019

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We have increased our overall Scope 3 emissions and are therefore not on track with our SBT at the end of 2022. We have however reduced emissions from majority of our Scope 3 categories such as Business travels, waste, downstream transportation etc., but Purchased Goods and Services which is the largest category has increased due to increased activity.

We have a plan to achieve this science-based target about Scope 3 which involves all countries Atea operates in and includes specific carbon reduction targets and risk-mitigation plans. This is important since Scope 3 represents a large part of our total GHG emissions.

An example of a Scope 3 reduction initiative is our initiative Goitloop which promotes recycling of our IT products. This initiative gathers IT equipment from our customers, such as keyboards and hard drives to PC's and servers in order to increase the lifecycle of the products and recuse emissions from the supply chain. In 2022, 62% of all clients and mobile devices collected through Goitloop gained a prolonged lifecycle.
We have also implemented a travel policy in order to promote sustainable means of travel for our employees.

However, we are currently in process to update our existing Science Based Target in order to be aligned with the 1.5 degree world. The new target will be more ambitious

and have base year 2019 and also include a net zero target. Since 2019 is going to be our new base year, we have made a strategic decision to recalculate the emission back to 2019. The emissions for 2015 are therefore not comparable to 2022 levels.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year
2019

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
33108.3

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
40

Target year
2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
79.5

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
65.8333333333333

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
This target is part of our absolute target in scope 1 and 2 (Abs 1 and Abs2). Atea has set an absolute reduction target that covers 100% of emissions in scope 1 and scope 2. Atea currently has a target approved by the SBTi in line with the well below 2C pathway. However, Atea has since the approval of their SBTi decided to set a more ambitious target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50% from a 2019 base year, which is in alignment with the 1.5degrees pathway, and we are in the process to update our Science Based Target to be 1.5 degree aligned. To achieve a 50% reduction by 2030, we have put in place a target of 100% renewable energy by 2030.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The target covers all our electricity consumption in Nordic and Baltic regions and is based on external verified GHG emissions in scope 2. The target includes energy consumption purchased from renewable sources from 2019 to 2030. The target cover 100% of our scope 2 emissions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In 2022, 80.5% of Ateas energy consumption in scope 2 is electricity. Our target is to use 100% renewable energy by 2030, to achieve the target Atea will increase focus on buying Guarantees of Origin (GO) from renewable sources as a way to reduce scope 2 emissions. In 2022, the total share of renewable energy in Scope 2 consumption was 79.5% or 29,636.9 MWh. Looking into market-based approach, 86.9% of electricity consumed in 2022 was covered by GOs. In 2022, electricity consumption in Atea Sweden, Atea Logistics, Atea Norway and Atea Global Services was 100% covered by GOs.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.
Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	1	1682
Implementation commenced*	1	603
Implemented*	1	519
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
519

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
483552

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
1-2 years

Comment
In 2022, Atea Group increase the share of purchased guarantees of origin from 78% in 2021 to 86.9% in 2022, for additional 8,059.2 MWh what led to a reduction of scope 2 market-based GHG emission by 519 tCO2e. Investment required was calculated based on the assumption that the average cost for renewable certificate from hydropower was 0,06 NOK/kWh.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Employee engagement	Atea has also launched "Atea Climate Challenge" which main purpose is provide climate training to the employees in a fun way, how to reduce CO2 both at home and at work. Atea works according to the CERO method to reduce carbon emissions related to business travel and commuting.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Each process within Atea is responsible for the climate relevance of that process. Ie our salary department is responsible for both business travel and company vehicles, and drives policy updates and activities related to those that reduce our climate emissions from those areas. What we at the sustainability department do is to support with expertise and highlighting the efforts made both in our internal and external communication.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Investments in emission reduction activities are also driven by the maintenance of our environmental management system ISO 14001.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?
Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation
Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Goitloop)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Goitloop, developed by Atea over a decade ago, aims to reduce IT-related emissions and address climate concerns. Our goal with Goitloop is to help our customers transition towards a greener approach by recycling their IT equipment and minimizing their environmental impact. In 2022, 62% of all client and mobile devices collected through Goitloop received an extended lifecycle.

Through Goitloop, organizations can efficiently manage their IT assets by repurposing and redeploying used equipment. Rather than disposing of outdated or unused devices, we assist organizations in finding new uses for these devices within their own infrastructure or for other businesses in need. This approach not only reduces electronic waste but also plays a significant role in minimizing the carbon footprint associated with the production and disposal of IT devices.

The Goitloop service covers various aspects of IT asset management, including device collection, refurbishment, and redistribution. We work closely with organizations to assess their IT needs, identify reusable equipment, and facilitate the process of redeploying these devices. Our commitment extends to ensuring that data is securely erased and that refurbished devices meet quality standards before reintroduction into the market. By extending the lifespan of IT products and minimizing electronic waste, Atea and our customers are actively contributing to a more environmentally friendly future, addressing climate concerns along the way.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute and Inrego have developed database model to measure the environmental savings of reusing IT)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used
Considering the use of IT products throughout their full lifecycle and extending their lifespan, rather than opting to purchase new ones.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
The climate benefit here is defined as the consequence of someone buying a used IT product, instead of a new one. Baseline scenario is that someone is buying a brand new IT product.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Cradle-to-grave

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
58937

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
Since 2020, Atea has been using a third-party solution provided by IVL to measure potentially saved emissions resulting from the re-use of IT products. The total potential savings of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from reuse in the year 2022 by Atea were calculated to be 58,937 tCO2e. Laptop PCs accounted for approximately 52% of the total savings of GHG, while Desktops accounted for approximately 23%.

The equation for calculating the environmental benefit of recycling a product is as follows:
$Environmental\ benefits = PRODu + TRPup + AVFu + TRPua - TRPre - RECOND$
- PRODa = Climate impact from the avoided new production
- TRPap = Climate impact from the avoided transport linked to new production
- WASTEa = Climate impact from the avoided waste handling (of the product that was not produced)
- TRPaw = Climate impact from the avoided transport to waste handling Rapport B 2372 - Product data bases: the environmental benefits of reuse 15
- TRPre = Climate impact from the added transport to and from reconditioning, or more generally: all transport between user 1 and user 2
- RECOND = Climate from the reconditioning of the product

The climate benefit here is defined as the consequence of someone buying a used IT product, instead of a new one. It is then assumed that a similar product does not need to be manufactured (PRODa), and since it is not manufactured, it does not need to be transported to buyers (TRPap), nor to waste disposal (WASTEa) or waste handling (TRPaw). However, it is assumed that the used product will pass through a reuse company, which transports the product (TRPre) and reconditions it (RECOND), thereby contributing to added impact that reduces the climate benefit. More information about IVL study can be found here
https://www.ivl.se/download/18.4c0101451756082fbad193d/1603899258637/B2372E.pdf

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
0.3

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?
No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology Yes, a change in boundary	Scope 2 In 2022, Atea has updated the emission factors for electricity in Scope 2, to country-specific emission factors. In previous years, the emission factor “Nordic mix” has been used for all countries. The emission factor has been updated to reflect the actual emission for each country and is more accurate to use since they are based on the IEA report. To ensure consistency of the report and methodology all emissions factors from 2019 to 2021 have been updated. Furthermore, Atea Baltics electricity consumption reporting has been divided into Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania and mapped to emission factors matching the respective countries. In previous years, Atea Baltics have been reported as one unit and all electricity consumption has been reported on the emission factor electricity Lithuania. Another change is that consumption from Hybrid vehicles (electricity and fossil fuels) have been separated into Scope 1 and Scope 2 to reflect the actual emission related to electricity and fossil fuels. In previous years reporting, all hybrid vehicles have been reported in Scope 2, with a specific emission factor for Hybrid vehicles. Scope 3 Purchased goods and services: In previous years, most of the data have been calculated on the Spend-based method. During 2022, Atea recalculated purchased goods and services due to improvements in internal reporting to provide more detailed data, resulting in more categories being calculated on the Average-data method to better reflect Atea’s specific emissions. The more precise methodology has resulted in increasing emissions compared to last year's published carbon accounting report but resulted in more accurate reporting. This is due to uncertainties in average industry-based factors in spend emission factors as well as a more preferred method according to the GHG protocol. To ensure consistency of the report and methodology data has been updated from 2019 to 2022. Well-To-Tank (WTT): To align with the latest recommendations from Science Based Target, Well-To-Tank (WTT) emissions have been included for Upstream/Downstream transportation and distribution, Business travel, and Employee commuting. Furthermore, Business travels along with flights has been updated from 2019 to 2022 to include radiative forcing (RF) emissions.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years’ recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 3	In order to avoid the constant need for recalculations, Atea's policy follows recalculations in accordance with Green House Gas Protocol guidelines, which means whenever the cumulative change in emissions represent 5% or greater of the current base year emissions estimate a recalculation is performed. Recalculations may also be performed where changes represent less than 5% of our base year emissions, due to structural changes or change in boundary. In 2022, we have recalculated purchased goods and services and upstream transport back to 2019 due to a more complete scope 3 data. We are in the progress of updating our Science Based target, with a base year 2019.	Yes

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3747.3

Comment
We have decided to report 2019 as our base year. Atea is in the process of updating existing target from 2015. Emissions from 2019 and onwards are recalculated and therefore provide more comparable figures than using base year 2015.
In 2015, scope 1 emissions accounted for 4,186.2 tCO2e . In addition to the target with base year 2019 and 2015 there is also a target with base year 2007. In 2007, scope 1 emissions accounted for 4,287 tCO2e.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2980.7

Comment
We have decided to report 2019 as our base year. Atea is in the process of updating existing target from 2015. Emissions from 2019 and onwards are recalculated and therefore provide more comparable figures than using base year 2015.
In 2015, scope 2 (market-based) emissions accounted for 2,821.1 tCO2e . In addition to the target with base year 2019 and 2015 there is also a target with base year 2007. In 2007, scope 1 emissions accounted for 2,154 tCO2e.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
7087.7

Comment
We have decided to report 2019 as our base year. Atea is in the process of updating existing target from 2015. Emissions from 2019 and onwards are recalculated and therefore provide more comparable figures than using base year 2015.
In 2015, scope 2 (market-based) emissions accounted for 12,073 tCO2e . In addition to the target with base year 2019 and 2015 there is also a target with base year 2007. In 2007, scope 1 emissions accounted for 2,154 tCO2e.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
894228.2

Comment
Purchased goods and services include all hardware, software, and other services purchased. We have decided to report 2019 as our base year. Atea is in the process of updating existing target from 2015. Emissions from 2019 and onwards are recalculated and therefore provide more comparable figures than using base year 2015. Emissions from purchased goods & services has not been calculated for in 2015.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Emissions from capital goods are included in scope 3 category 3.1- purchased goods & services. Due to complexity of separating purchased goods & services, we have decided to report total emissions from both capital goods and purchased goods and services under category 1:purchased goods and services. This results in a more accurate reporting.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1559.5

Comment
These are upstream scope 3 emissions from the reported fuel consumption emissions in scope 1 and electricity consumption in scope 2 as well as emission from electricity distribution loss reported in Scope 2. We have decided to report 2019 as our base year. Atea is in the process of updating existing target from 2015. Emissions from 2019 and onwards are recalculated and therefore provide more comparable figures than using base year 2015.
In 2015, scope 2 (market-based) emissions accounted for 2,297 tCO2e

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
9666.9

Comment
Data includes emissions from inbound and outbound logistics. Upstream emissions includes emissions from transportation paid by Atea. We have decided to report 2019 as our base year. Atea is in the process of updating existing target from 2015. Emissions from 2019 and onwards are recalculated and therefore provide more comparable figures than using base year 2015.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
345.2

Comment
Waste generated in operations is based on the actual and estimated amounts of waste. We have decided to report 2019 as our base year. Atea is in the process of updating existing target from 2015. Emissions from 2019 and onwards are recalculated and therefore provide more comparable figures than using base year 2015.
In 2015, emissions from waste accounted for 422.1 tCO2e.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6339.5

Comment
The activity data is provided by the travel agency. The GWP values used to calculate the emissions are IPCC Second Assessment Report (100 years). We have decided to report 2019 as our base year. Atea is in the process of updating existing target from 2015. Emissions from 2019 and onwards are recalculated and therefore provide more comparable figures than using base year 2015.
In 2015, emissions from business travel accounted for 4,576.8 tCO2e.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1958.3

Comment
Employee Commuting has been calculated based on relevant assumptions as well as national statistics on commuting patterns and converted using relevant emission factors, with referens DEFRA (2022), IEA (2022) and emission factor based on national statistics. We have decided to report 2019 as our base year. Atea is in the process of updating existing target from 2015. Emissions from 2019 and onwards are recalculated and therefore provide more comparable figures than using base year 2015.
In 2015, emissions from employee commuting accounted for 4,033 tCO2e.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Allocation is based on the principle of operational control. Upstream leased assets are equal to zero as leased vehicles and facilities are presently in Scope 1 and Scope 2.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1839

Comment
Downstream emissions includes emissions from transportation by road. The activity data and CO2e emissions are provided by the freight companies and correspond to all freight managed by Atea Logistics. We have decided to report 2019 as our base year. Atea is in the process of updating existing target from 2015. Emissions from 2019 and onwards are recalculated and therefore provide more comparable figures than using base year 2015.
Emissions from downstream transportation & distribution has not been calculated for in 2015.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Products sold by Atea are finished and do not require further processing.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
We are currently in the process of calculate emissions related to use of sold product, and will calculate emissions from 2019-2022.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
7663.7

Comment
End of life treatment of sold products includes hardware such as desktops, laptops, tablets, mobile phones, monitors, headset, servers and mice & keyboards. Products have been calculated on suppliers Environmental Product Declarations, where an average factor has been applied for the different product categories.

Calculations are based on supplier-specific emission factors, emission factors used: monitors 4.42 kgCO2e/unit; desktops 4.22 kgCO2e/unit, notebooks/laptops 1.43 kgCO2e/unit, mobile phones 0.79 kgCO2e/unit; tablets 0.77 kgCO2e/unit, server 13.04 kgCO2e/unit, headset 0.15 kgCO2e/unit and mice&keyboard 0.44 kgCO2e/unit.

The GWP values used to calculate the emissions are IPCC Second Assessment Report. Allocation is based on the principle of operational control in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Atea does have any downstream leased assets. Therefore, emissions are equal to 0.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Emissions from franchises is not relevant for our business model.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Emissions from investments is not relevant for our business model.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Atea does not have other upstream emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Atea does not have other downstream emissions.

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3830.4

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment
In 2022, Scope 1 included emissions from company cars (diesel and petrol), Autogas LPG, natural gas and refrigerants.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment
N/A

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
2403.1

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
2011.3

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment
In 2022, scope 2 included emissions from electricity, district heating, district cooling and electricity consumption by electric and hybrid cars owned and leased. Country-specific emission factors are used for Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
867334

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Purchased goods and services include all hardware, software, and other services purchased. In 2022, the Hybrid method has been used i.e., a combination of supplier-specific activity data (mobile phones, desktops, tablets and laptops) and secondary data to fill the gaps. Products such as mobile phones, desktops, and notebooks/laptops have been calculated on supplier-based emission factors, while the remaining categories are calculated by the Average-data method, for some categories Spend-based method has been used due to the complexity to identify unit data.

Spend-data is based on income from software, hardware and services, following LCA emission factors were used for calculation; software - 0.001 kgCO2e/NOK; hardware - 0.024 kgCO2e/NOK; office supplies- 0.043 kgCO2e/NOK; consultant services- 0.009 kgCO2e/NOK and cloud & facility management services 0.01 kgCO2e/NOK (EPA). Actual consumption data is based on Atea specific emission factors, emissions based on different hardware categories are: monitors 281 kgCO2e/unit; desktops 287 kgCO2e/unit, mobile phones 52 kgCO2e/unit; tablets 89 kgCO2e/unit and 234 kgCO2e/unit.

The GWP values used to calculate the emissions are IPCC Second Assessment Report. Allocation is based on the principle of operational control in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
0

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Capital goods are included in Purchased Goods and Services, due to not of adequate data quality in separating from purchased goods. Therefore, this category accounts for 0 tCO2e.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1627.1

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
These are upstream scope 3 emissions from the reported fuel consumption emissions in scope 1 and electricity consumption in scope 2 as well as emission from electricity distribution loss reported in Scope 2. These emissions are Well-to-tank (WTT) from fuels and energy consumption. The emission factors used to calculated fuels are: Petrol (E5) (WTT) 0.5935 kgCO2e/liter; Petrol (SE) (WTT) 0.5922 kgCO2e/liter; Diesel (SE) (WTT) 0.5605 kgCO2e/liter; Biodiesel, HVO (WTT) 0.3518 kgCO2e/liter; Diesel (B7) (WTT) 0.6102 kgCO2e/liter and Diesel (B5) (WTT) 0.6144 kgCO2e/liter with reference DEFRA 2022.
The emission factors used to calculate electricity are; electricity Lithuania 0.0448 kgCO2e/kWh; electricity Denmark 0.025 kgCO2e/kWh; electricity Finland 0.0201 kgCO2e/kWh; electricity Sweden 0.003 kgCO2e/kWh; electricity Norway 0.002 kgCO2e/kWh; electricity Estonia 0.1353 kgCO2e/kWh and electricity Latvia 0.0312 kgCO2e/kWh with reference International Energy Agency (IEA, 2022).

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
9130.7

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Data includes emissions from inbound and outbound logistics. Upstream emissions includes emissions from transportation paid by Atea. CO2 emissions are provided on the top logistic supply partners delivery data (ton-km) or tCO2e and transportation mode. All emissions are well-to wheel. Reporting is done with real weight. Emission factors used to calculated this are: truck freight 0.2135 kgCO2e/tkm; rail freight 0.02782 kgCO2e/tkm; air freight 1.2172 kgCO2e/tkm and sea freight 0.0132 kgCO2e/tkm. In 2022, 37% of the emissions is calculated with supplier-specific method, while 63% is calculated with distance-based methods.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
292.4

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
58

Please explain
Waste generated in operations is based on the actual and estimated amounts of waste. The emission factors comprise the total climate impact of waste treatment without including avoided emissions in other systems (next cycle). 42% of total waste are based on estimates, while remaining 58% is based on actual data provided by waste management supplier. Emissions are estimated based on nr. of employees * average waste figures from offices. The activity data is provided by the waste management supplier.

In order to reflect the new LCA standard (EN15804) the emission factors show the total climate impact of waste treatment without including avoided emissions in other systems (next cycle). This means that the energy recovery from the incineration of waste for the production of district heating is not deducted from the emission factor of waste for incineration. Recycled waste fractions includes only a small transport component (collection of waste) while the material recycling and replacement of virgin materials takes place outside the system (by the actor who buy the recycled material). Emissions for different types of recycled waste are calculated with reference to DEFRA 2022, with emission factor 0.0213 kgCO2e/kg (paper, metal. organic. plastic, EE, hazardous, glass, wood and cardboard).
Other emission factor used for the calculation with reference to DEFRA 2022 is residual waste, incinerated 0.502 kgCO2e/kg.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
3749.1

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
The activity data is provided by the travel agency. The GWP values used to calculate the emissions are IPCC Second Assessment Report (100 years).
Emission factor for Air travel is reported per region with reference to DEFRA 2022: continental 0.1535 kgCO2e/pkm; intercontinental 0.1931 kgCO2e/pkm and domestic 0.2459 kgCO2e/pkm. Mileage allowance is 0.11707 kgCO2e/km with reference to DEFRA 2022. Emission factors used to calculated train travel is
train international 0.0045 kgCO2e/pkm and train (SE) 0.0002 kgCO2e/pkm with reference to DEFRA 2022 and Svenska Järnvägar 2021 for Train Sweden.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1552.4

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Employee Commuting has been calculated based on relevant assumptions as well as national statistics on commuting patterns and converted using relevant emission factors, with reference DEFRA (2022), IEA (2022) and emission factor based on national statistics. Here, it is assumed that all employees travel to the workplace every day and travel home by the end of the workday, meaning 2 trips per day. This assumption has been applied to reporting years from base year 2019 without consideration of the COVID-19 pandemic and other attributing factors for the sake of consistency and clarity within the calculations.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Allocation is based on the principle of operational control. Upstream leased assets are equal to zero as leased vehicles and facilities are presently in Scope 1 and Scope 2.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
651.5

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Downstream emissions includes emissions from transportation by road. The activity data and CO2e emissions are provided by the freight companies and correspond to all freight managed by Atea Logistics. All emissions are well-to-wheel.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Products sold by Atea are finished and do not require further processing.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We are currently in the process of calculate emissions related to use of sold products.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
6576.6

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
End of life treatment of sold products includes hardware such as desktops, laptops, tablets, mobile phones, monitors, headset, servers and mice & keyboards. Products have been calculated on suppliers Environmental Product Declarations, where an average factor has been applied for the different product categories.

Calculations are based on supplier-specific emission factors, emission factors used: monitors 4.42 kgCO2e/unit; desktops 4.22 kgCO2e/unit, notebooks/laptops 1.43 kgCO2e/unit, mobile phones 0.79 kgCO2e/unit; tablets 0.77 kgCO2e/unit, server 13.04 kgCO2e/unit, headset 0.15 kgCO2e/unit and mice&keyboard 0.44 kgCO2e/unit.

The GWP values used to calculate the emissions are IPCC Second Assessment Report. Allocation is based on the principle of operational control in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
37.9

Emissions calculation methodology
Lessor-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Downstream leased assets included energy consumption from tenants in Atea Denmark's offices. According to the GHG protocol and through operational control approach, tenants report the energy consumption in Scope 2, while Atea Denmark report the corresponding amount in Scope 3. Downstream leased assets category was added in 2022. It accounts for 37.9 tCO2e in 2022, or less than 0.0% of total Scope 3 emissions. Currently, emissions in this category occur only in Atea Denmark as offices area there is partially leased out to other companies. As such, emissions in this category have been derived through the subtraction of corresponding percentages in Scope 2 energy consumption. This refers to 18% in Aarhus office and 12% in Ballerup office. Following guidelines from the GHG protocol, Atea Denmark report this consumption data in Scope 3 while the respective tenants report it in their Scope 2. As this has not previously been done, emissions are not comparable to previous years.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Franchise in not a part of company's business activity.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Atea does not have any investment relevant for this category.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Atea does not have other upstream emissions.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Atea does not have other downstream emissions.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
0.096

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
6233.6

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
48749.9

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
25

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in renewable energy consumption

Please explain
Atea has increased purchases for renewable energy and reduction in the amount of total purchased electricity. An emission reduction in 2022 is that Atea purchased Guarantees of origin (GO) of 86.9% of the total electricity consumptions, in comparison to 2021 when 78% was covered by GO´s.

Intensity figure
0.617

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
6233.6

Metric denominator
full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Metric denominator: Unit total
7623

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
25

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in renewable energy consumption

Please explain
Atea has increased purchases for renewable energy and reduction in the amount of total purchased electricity. An emission reduction in 2022 is that Atea purchased Guarantees of origin (GO) of 86.9% of the total electricity consumptions, in comparison to 2021 when 78% was covered by GO´s.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	3770.3	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	2.8	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	47	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	10.4	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Norway	188.5
Denmark	2285.5
Sweden	222.6
Finland	123.2
Lithuania	878.9
Latvia	70.6
Estonia	61.1

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Atea The Baltics	1007.8
Atea Finland OY	123.2
Atea Sweden AB	221
Atea Norway AS	188.5
Atea Denmark AS	2285.5
Atea Share Services (Atea Logistics and Atea Global Services)	4.4

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Finland	147	215.5
Norway	85.1	15.3
Sweden	202.7	132.2
Estonia	54.6	69.4
Latvia	144.1	112.9
Denmark	1201.4	1429.4
Lithuania	568.3	36.5

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Atea Baltics	639.2	131.1
Atea Finland OY	147	215.5
Atea Sweden AB	157.8	103.5
Atea Norway AS	85.1	15.3
Atea Denmark AS	1201.4	1429.4
Atea Share Services (Atea Logistics and Atea Global Services)	172.7	116.5

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?
Yes

C7.7a

(C7.7a) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Subsidiary name
ATEA UAB

Primary activity
IT services

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
LEI number

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
254900DAIBM8J699QX24

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1007.9

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
639.2

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
131.1

Comment
Atea Baltics

Subsidiary name
Atea Finland Oy

Primary activity
IT services

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
LEI number

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
743700HDIMKDFHA9ZW25

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
123.2

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
147

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
215.5

Comment
Atea Finland

Subsidiary name
Atea AS

Primary activity
IT services

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
LEI number

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
549300E6M3PRJSKMH312

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
188.5

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
85.1

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
15.3

Comment
Atea Norway

Subsidiary name
Atea Sverige AB

Primary activity
IT services

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
LEI number

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
529900ITEGUM3460OH56

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
220.9

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
157.8

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
103.5

Comment
Atea Sweden

Subsidiary name
SIA "Atea Global Services"

Primary activity
IT services

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
LEI number

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
254900O802X2GAF0TF02

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2.7

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
127.8

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
87.8

Comment
Atea Global Services

Subsidiary name
ATEA A/S

Primary activity
IT services

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
LEI number

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
529900QVMA7726OOU767

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2285.5

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1201.4

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1429.4

Comment
Atea Denmark

Subsidiary name
Atea Logistics AB

Primary activity
IT services

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
LEI number

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
54930083NFGEPEJXF377

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1.7

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
44.9

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
28.7

Comment
Atea Logistics AB

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?
Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	519	Decreased	8	In 2022, Atea Group purchased of origins (GO) for additional 8 059.2 MWh of electricity what led to reduction of scope 2 market-based GHG emission by -519 tCO2e. Total Scope 1+2 was 6 197.4 tCO2e in 2021. This gives the calculation of (-519/6 197.4)*100 = 8%. decrease.
Other emissions reduction activities	11	Decreased	0.2	In 2022, we substituted approx. 4500 liter of conventional diesel (B5) with HVO (biodiesel). This resulted in a decrease of emissions around 11 tCO2e. This makes up a decrease of 2021's scope 1+2 emissions: 11/6197=0,2%.
Divestment	0	No change	0	No change due to divestment
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	No change due to acquisitions
Mergers	0	No change	0	No change due to mergers
Change in output	0	No change	0	No change due to change in output
Change in methodology	93	Decreased	1.8	Emission changes due to a methodological change in how the emission factor for district heating in Denmark was calculated.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	No change due to change in boundary.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	No change due to change in physical operating conditions.
Unidentified	268	Increased	4	Change in emissions due to changes in fuel and energy consumption, as well as and changes in the underlying emission factors for electricity and heating due to changes in the energy mixes of the different countries.
Other	0	No change	0	No change due to other variables.

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	1254.5	14899.2	16153.7
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	26064.9	3943	30007.9
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	2430.5	3036.1	5466.6
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	317.9	93.3	411.2
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	279.4	<Not Applicable>	279.4
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	30347.2	21971.6	52318.8

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Atea does not have consumption from sustainable biomass.

Other biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Atea does not have consumption from other biomass.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1254.5

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Blend of biofuel in Diesel (NO), Diesel (B5), Diesel (SE), Diesel (B7), Petrol (E5), Petrol (SE), Biodiesel HVO.

Coal

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
No consumption for coal.

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
No consumption for oil.

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
132.1

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Includes consumption from natural gas.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
14899.2

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Petrol and Diesel.

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
16153.7

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Total consumption of diesel, petrol and gas.

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	279.4	279.4	279.4	279.9
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Norway

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
10.7

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
1968

Comment
Our office in Hammarfest, Norway have purchased GOs to cover their entire electricity consumption during the reporting year

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Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Norway

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
7.04

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Our office in Stord, Norway have purchased GOs to cover their entire electricity consumption during the reporting year

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Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Norway

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
95.7

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
1975

Comment
Our office in Drammen, Norway have purchased GOs to cover their entire electricity consumption during the reporting year.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Norway

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
22.2

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
1960

Comment
Our office in Kristiansund, Norway have purchased GOs to cover their entire electricity consumption during the reporting year.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Norway

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
264.04

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

Comment
Our office in Stavanger, Norway have purchased GOs to cover their entire electricity consumption during the reporting year.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Norway

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
9567.22

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Our operations in Norway have purchased GOs to cover 100% of our offices and data centers electricity consumption during the reporting year.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Sweden

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
35.9

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
1996

Comment
Our office in Kristianstad, Sweden have purchased GOs to cover their entire electricity consumption during the reporting year.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Sweden

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
118.1

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Our offices and data centers in Sweden (Norrköping, Piteå, Västerås and Helsingborg) have purchased GOs to cover their entire electricity consumption during the reporting year.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Sweden

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5273.6

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Our offices and data centers in Sweden have purchased GOs to cover their entire electricity consumption during the reporting year.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Sweden

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1615

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Our logistic center (Atea Logistic) have purchased GOs to cover their entire electricity consumption during the reporting year.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Latvia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
360.1

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Latvia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Our office in Latvia have purchased GOs to cover their entire electricity consumption during the reporting year.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Finland

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
16.4

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Finland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
1990

Comment
Our office in Pori, Finland have purchased GOs to cover their entire electricity consumption during the reporting year.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Finland

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
190.5

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Finland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Our offices in Finland (Vaasa, Vantaa, Oulu, Joensuu, Rauma) have purchased GOs to cover their entire electricity consumption during the reporting year.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Finland

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
334.4

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Finland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Our offices and data center in Finland (Turku, Tampere, Kuopio, Jyväskylä, Telia data center) have purchased GOs to cover their entire electricity consumption during the reporting year.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Denmark

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4356.7

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Denmark

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Our offices in Denmark have purchased GOs to cover their entire electricity consumption during the reporting year.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Lithuania

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3544.8

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Lithuania

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Our office in Lithuania have purchased GOs to cover their entire electricity consumption during the reporting year.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
Estonia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
107.1

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
10.9

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
118

Country/area
Latvia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
406.2

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
660.6

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1066.8

Country/area
Lithuania

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3544.8

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
365.4

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3910.2

Country/area
Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
7889.7

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1762.5

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
9652.2

Country/area
Finland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1050.5

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
572

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1622.5

Country/area
Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
7042.6

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
243.8

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
3169.1

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
10455.5

Country/area
Norway

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
9966.9

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
35.6

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
452.8

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
10455.3

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
.
carbon-footprint-report-2022.pdf

Page/ section reference
Atea Carbon Footprint report 2022, page 17.

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
.
carbon-footprint-report-2022.pdf

Page/ section reference
Atea Carbon Footprint report 2022, page 17.

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
.
carbon-footprint-report-2022.pdf

Page/ section reference
Atea Carbon Footprint report 2022, page 17.

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Capital goods
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel
Scope 3: Employee commuting
Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
.
carbon-footprint-report-2022.pdf

Page/section reference
Atea Carbon Footprint report 2022, page 17.

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
99.3

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C6. Emissions data	Emissions reduction activities	The verification is conducted in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 – "Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information".	In 2022, 604 110 units were recovered using Atea's Goitloop service, which resulted in 58 937 saved tCO2e emissions. This is part of our five overaching target, to achieve a 1:1 ratio between IT units sold vs recovered. These numbers has been verified as part of the sustainability report verification, and is completed on an annually basis. Numbers are verified to be in line with international standards. atea-sustainability-report-2022.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?
No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?
Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type
Mangrove protection and restoration

Type of mitigation activity
Carbon removal

Project description
The mangrove ecosystem of the Gazi Bay in Kenya is protected and restored by local people, growing in size and removing 2,500 tonnes of CO2 annually. The villagers benefit from the finance generated from the sale of carbon credits, but also the numerous ecosystem services provided by the mangrove habitat such as resilient flood defences and increased food security due to the multitude of fish species inhabiting it. Atea Norge offsets 280 tons CO2e for emissions arising from company related operations (entire Scope 1 and Scope 2 and Scope 3 (business travel, waste)) in 2022. This is done through conservation of mangrove forests in the project Mikoko Pamoja Mangrove in Kenya.
Certificate: ZM212559

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
280

Purpose of cancellation
Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?
Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation
2022

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?
Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program
Plan Vivo

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project
Barrier analysis

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk
Monitoring and compensation

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed
Activity-shifting

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address
Because mangroves provide a wide range of other ecosystem services, including coastal protection, nursery habitat for fish and water purification, preserving and restoring these forests will have multiple additional benefits that are not accounted for here.
All income from the sale of Plan Vivo Certificates from Mikoko Pamoja (MP) will be invested in local projects determined through community consultation (as well as in project coordination and administration). Contributes to SDGs no 1, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16.

Comment
N/A

Project type
Afforestation

Type of mitigation activity
Carbon removal

Project description
Alongside carbon sequestration, the trees grow into forest which provide valuable ecosystem services such as soil structure integrity, increased food security and a source of income for participating farmers. All species planted are native to Uganda which helps support biodiversity and boosts adaptation potential for the impacts of climate change. Hereby Atea Norway offsets 850 ton CO2e for emissions arising from company related operations (entire Scope 1 and Scope 2 and Scope 3 (business travel, waste)) in 2022. The emissions are offset through tree planting in the project Trees for Global Benefits in Uganda.
Certificate: ZM212560

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
850

Purpose of cancellation
Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?
Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation
2022

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?
Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program
Plan Vivo

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project
Investment analysis

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk
Monitoring and compensation

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed
Activity-shifting

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address
Trees for Global Benefits has been designed as a cooperative, community-based, carbon offsetting scheme aimed at reducing the unsustainable exploitation of forests, while diversifying and increasing income for rural farmers. The aim of Trees for Global Benefits is to produce long-term, verifiable voluntary emission reductions by combining carbon sequestration with rural livelihood improvements through small-scale, farmer-led, forestry and agroforestry projects in order to reduce pressure on natural resources in national parks and forest reserves. More specifically, the project has the following objectives:
a. Reducing pressure on natural resources in protected areas while contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and watershed functions;
b. Diversifying and increasing incomes for poor, rural small-scale farmers through increased productivity.
c. Building effective community-based institutions that will contribute to social cohesion and gender equity in collaborative social mechanisms aimed at addressing climate change;
d. Reducing CO2 emissions by planting trees and by implementing improved forest management systems;
e. Building the resilience and the adaptive capacities of rural smallholders to climate change. Contributes to SDGs 1, 3, 6, 7, 13, 15, 17.

Comment
N/A

Project type
Clean cookstove distribution

Type of mitigation activity
Emissions reduction

Project description
The project aims to replace the need for wood and coal with efficient stoves, which are, among other things, powered by solar energy. The project is certified according to the Gold Standard, and leads to large positive added values as the indoor environment is improved, jobs are created and school students are educated on the importance of preserving Madagascar's rapidly shrinking forests.
Atea Logistics climate offsets 652 tons of CO2e for emissions resulting from transport to the end customer during the business year 2022. This is done through efficient stoves in the ADES Solar and Efficient Stoves project in Madagascar.
Certifikat: ZM212625

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
652

Purpose of cancellation
Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?
Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation
2021

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?
Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program
Gold Standard

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project
Barrier analysis

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk
No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed
Activity-shifting
Market leakage

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address
Using the safeguarding principles assessment and stakeholder consultation- currently the safeguarding principles are annually monitored. If risks are identified mitigation plans have to be developed by project developer. Stakeholder consultation provides chance to assess if there are risks and requires the project developer to make mitigation plans.

Comment
Atea Logistics' own sustainability work is managed through our management system, certified according to ISO 14001 and ISO 9001. We work continuously to reduce our consumption of resources.
In our effort to reduce our climate pressure, there are areas through efficiency improvements and technical solutions that cannot be reduced and therefore should be climate compensated. By financing climate projects in developing countries, climate benefits are created that extend beyond our own organization.
One such area is our transport. Therefore, Atea Logistics has decided that we will climate compensate all our transports from Atea Logistics to our customers.

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement
Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number
1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
80

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
As a value-added reseller, the majority of Atea's scope 3 emissions relates to our supply chain and the manufacturing of the products we sell. Purchased goods and services make up 867,334.0 tCO2e of our total calculated scope 3 emissions, which are 884,375.1 tCO2e . Because of this, we have focused on gaining an understanding of our preferred tier 1 suppliers' efforts in this area, which contributes to the highest environmental impact on our business. We have chosen these suppliers based on the amount of procurement spend, their impact on our operations, and the leverage we have on them via our own and industry-wide efforts. These suppliers account for 80% of our total procurement spend. The information gathered allows us to see the current level of climate ambition in our supply chain, and where improvements need to be made. This is crucial for our engagement and incentivization activities.

Furthermore, Atea is an active member (Regular) of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA): the world's largest industry coalition dedicated to corporate social responsibility in global supply chains, with over 200 members. Atea's Supplier Code of Conduct is based on the RBA Code of Conduct (CoC). The CoC is applied to all of Atea's suppliers and states the following regarding greenhouse gas emissions: "Energy consumption and all relevant Scopes 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions are to be tracked and documented, at the facility and/or corporate level. Participants are to look for cost- effective methods to improve energy efficiency and to minimize their energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions."

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Working with our prioritized suppliers, we assess their commitment to upholding the RBA Code in their own operations and supply chain, the maturity of their management systems, their efforts towards the Paris Agreement's climate goals, and the level of transparency in documenting their sustainability efforts. To ensure impartiality and verify the data gathered on supplier sustainability, we use several third-party solutions that have been tested for suitability within our supply chain structure. The measure of success threshold requires that prioritized suppliers fulfill at least one of the following parameters for climate-related assessments: verification of a 1.5-degree target by SBTi, public reporting on progress towards targets, attainment of net-zero emissions throughout the supply chain, or verification of net-zero emissions by SBTi.
In 2022, we conducted assessments on 14 suppliers, which accounted for 80% of our hardware spend and 66% of our software spend. All assessed suppliers had at least one parameter in place. Among these suppliers, ten are strategic partners of Atea Group and have also been assessed based on their use of renewable energy, CDP scores, and circularity actions. Although our focus is primarily on hardware supplier assessments, we included two purely software suppliers as they are strategic partners. The use of EcoVadis in 2022 provided us with a clearer understanding of the sustainability performance of our direct and indirect suppliers. This platform will enhance our supplier assessment processes, incorporating climate and environmental criteria. Most of our partners already have robust climate initiatives, and we have engaged in discussions regarding their progress and further development of climate-related actions. We have observed a positive impact from our engagement, with a 3.5% reduction in emissions from Purchased Goods and Services, aligning with our Vision 2030 targets.
Furthermore, our sustainability experts actively engage with partners who have not yet established advanced climate initiatives according to our assessments. These engagements focus on discussing the development and updates to their climate work.

Comment
In 2023, our focus is in our supplier assessment program that will provide the wider organization a better understanding of our partners' sustainability work. Therefore, we will also widen our assessments from our prioritized partners and have also more focus on the software suppliers.
in 2022, communicated with strategic partners and prioritized suppliers' new criteria developed earlier in 2021 based on industry trends and input from Nordic customers. These criteria include requirements set out by the Norwegian Transparency Act to ensure Atea's ability to be comply with the new regulation. We have gained deeper understanding on the challenges to reach climate targets and have deepened collaboration with some major brands including carbon handprint and footprint calculation methodology. Will continue to improve methodology for carbon handprint calculation relating to Digital Workplace to make data more reliable and comparable between the years, this is done with the help from some of our strategic partners.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

The 100% Club, initiated by Atea in 2018, is an initiative that encourages organizations to take responsibility for their role as buyers of IT equipment by committing to achieving 100% circularity within their IT infrastructure. The core principle behind this concept is that when organizations receive new IT equipment, they should return their old equipment simultaneously. This practice ensures an optimized asset recovery process with a primary emphasis on reuse and a secondary focus on recycling. By maintaining a 1:1 ratio between purchased and returned IT equipment, organizations contribute to a sustainable and environmentally friendly approach.

The primary objective of the 100% Club is to challenge, develop, educate, and inspire Nordic organizations to embrace circularity fully. Atea recognizes the power of collaboration and collective effort in driving meaningful change. By uniting organizations around a specific and significant topic, the initiative fosters a supportive environment where participants can learn from each other and facilitate the transition towards a circular economy.

In 2022, Atea Denmark extended an invitation to its customers to join the 100% Club, an initiative that was already active in other countries where Atea operates. By inviting 100% of customers to participate, Atea Denmark aimed to further expand the reach of the 100% Club and encourage organizations in Denmark to embrace the principles of circularity. This step exemplified Atea Denmark's commitment to driving positive change and fostering a community of like-minded organizations dedicated to achieving 100% circularity in their IT equipment procurement and asset recovery processes. Furthermore, in 2022, Atea acquired Dropitin, a specialized company based in Albertslund that focuses on the collection and management of used IT equipment. This acquisition strengthens Atea's commitment to recycled IT by enhancing its capabilities to handle and manage a larger volume of used IT equipment for recycling purposes. The increasing demand for recycled or reused IT products reflects a growing shift towards a more circular economy approach, prioritizing resource conservation and waste reduction. Rather than disposing of IT equipment after its initial use, there is a growing recognition of the value in prolonging its lifecycle through refurbishment, repair, and resale.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The number of organizations that have joined the 100%-club is a significant measure of success for the initiative. With almost 100 companies joining in the given timeframe, there are now 500 active members in the Nordics, which is a notable achievement. This growing membership base indicates a strong interest and commitment among organizations to embrace circularity in their IT equipment procurement and asset recovery processes.

The increasing number of members amplifies the impact and influence of the 100% Club in promoting circularity within the IT industry. With a larger network of organizations actively participating and sharing best practices, the potential for driving positive change and fostering a more sustainable and environmentally friendly IT industry expands.

The success in attracting and retaining a substantial number of members demonstrates the value and relevance of the 100% Club's principles and objectives. It signifies that organizations in the Nordics recognize the importance of adopting circular practices and are actively taking steps to align their IT equipment management with sustainable principles.

The continued growth in membership is an encouraging sign that the 100% Club is gaining momentum and achieving its goal of developing a community of like-minded organizations dedicated to achieving 100% circularity.

Another measure of success for the 100% Club is the achievement of a new record-high number of units recovered using the Goitloop service. In 2022, a remarkable 604,110 units were recovered, representing a significant 38% increase compared to the 436,399 units recovered in 2021. Our threshold for success is to increase units recovered by 10% on an annual basis. This has resulted in positive outcomes, our customers collectively saved 58,937 tons of CO_2 by giving IT products a second life through Atea's Goitloop service.

The continued growth in these metrics showcases the commitment and effectiveness of the initiative in promoting circularity and environmental responsibility within the IT industry.

During 2021, Atea aligned group wide approach for customer NPS score measurement and implemented joint platform. The score gives us indications of Atea’s development and of our customers’ satisfaction with Atea. The NPS score in 2022 has shown a slight increase compared to 2021, reaching 29.92.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

We feel that the level of understanding of climate impact of the IT industry and how it relates to the actions and choices of IT buyers is quite low in general. To lift the knowledge level we have set a goal for ourselves to educate more than 1 million people in sustainable IT by 2030, both customer, suppliers but also other stakeholders in our industry. Our main platform for this is Atea Sustainability Focus (ASF). ASF collects the priorities and expectations of the Nordic market to provide the Nordic IT buyers with a combined voice to accelerate the sustainable transformation of the global IT industry. Since the global IT industry considers Nordic buyers to be among the most progressive and ambitious when it comes to sustainability, this is an opportunity to influence the sustainability work of the industry. The initiative includes a number of activities, such as a survey which results in a report that is handed over to the industry (mainly the Responsible Business Alliance, the world's leading coalition for sustainability in the IT industry), a large event (Atea Sustainability Forum) that gathers IT buyers and industry representatives for knowledge sharing, and educational efforts such as webinars and newsletters. All of these are open to all of our stakeholders. It's not Atea that analyzes and communicates the results to the Responsible Business Alliance, it's done by an Advisory board, that consists of 13 members, representing IT buyers in the Nordics, out of which some are costumers to Atea but many are not.

In 2022, 493 survey respondents responded to the survey, which is almost two times more than the number of responses we had when the ASF initiative was launched in 2017. The goal was 750 responses, following our tradition of setting high targets. A low, but growing response rate indicates that more awareness building is needed, even though the understanding is higher in the Nordic countries than in the rest of the world. To reach the threshold of success (750 responses) we will increase the immediate value for the respondents. In 2022, we included a benchmark comparing respondents' answers with all others and, in coming years, we will add a score on sustainable IT. We will also invite our network to a newsletter with trends and news around sustainable IT to increase understanding of – and interest for – the issue, and by that the inclination to later respond to the survey.

Atea Sustainability Forum, that we have been organizing since 2018, is also steadily growing, thanks to both increasing interest and our own efforts. In 2022, the event expanded from being held in Sweden only to be organized simultaneously in Stockholm, Oslo and Copenhagen, along with the opportunity for Finnish participants to attend virtually. The event attracted around 300 participants.

Part of the ASF is also the network Leadership for Change that invites any organization that is willing to make the commitment to weigh sustainability into their IT purchases. There is no requirement to be an Atea customer. The network consists of around 25 members, both public and private, and during 2023 our ambition is to grow the network particularly in Denmark, Norway and Finland. During 2022, the network had four digital forums/workshops and one full-day Learning Academy, focusing on peer-to-peer learning to spread best practices and thereby increase the impact of members' efforts.

Since 2021, following the ASF report "Faster, together!", we are leading the project ASF Roadmap convening a large number of stakeholders from all over the value chain, from the RBA to individual brands, NGO:s, and IT-buying organizations. In 2022, a first overall roadmap outlining six actions were created with the ambition to start implementing it in the fall of 2023. Participation will be open to anyone.

In the second half of 2022, we also launched ASF Academy, educational webinars targeting advanced IT-buyers with the ambition to keep them updated and at the forefront so that they can keep pushing the industry and inspire their less mature peers. Two webinars were held during the fall of 2022.

Furthermore, Atea is an active (Regular) member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA): the world's largest industry coalition dedicated to corporate social responsibility in global supply chains, with over 200 members. The RBA Code of Conduct (CoC) applies to all of it's regular and full members, and their suppliers, not only those in Ateas supply chain but others as well. The CoC states the following regarding greenhouse gas emissions: "Energy consumption and all relevant Scopes 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions are to be tracked and documented, at the facility and/or corporate level. Participants are to look for cost- effective methods to improve energy efficiency and to minimize their energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions."

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement
Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

Description of this climate related requirement
Atea is an active member of the Responsible Business Alliance: the world's largest industry coalition dedicated to corporate social responsibility in global supply chains. Atea's Supplier Code of Conduct is based on the RBA Code of Conduct. The CoC is applies to all of Ateas suppliers. The CoC states the following regarding greenhouse gas emissions: "Energy consumption and all relevant Scopes 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions are to be tracked and documented, at the facility and/or corporate level. Participants are to look for cost- effective methods to improve energy efficiency and to minimize their energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions."

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
60

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
Atea Climate Policy
atea-climate-policy-2020.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Atea has an ISO 14001 certified Environmental Management Systems since 2001 and has done a yearly Carbon Footprint Report since 2009. Atea's ethical guidelines are summarized in our Code of Conduct, which applies to all employees. Atea's environmental initiatives are an integral part of its operations. Atea employees actively promote sustainable IT solutions to customers to minimize the negative impact of IT operations on the environment. Through continuous training and information, we motivate our employees to take responsible action for the environment and encourage their commitment and participation in Atea's environmental work. By promoting IT recycling and other "Green IT" programs externally, we offer our customers solutions to meet their environmental targets. At the same time, we strive to reduce unnecessary waste and emissions internally at Atea. The document is based on the UN Global Compact (UNGC) and observes the Global Compact's 10 principles within Human Rights, Labor, Environment, and Anti-corruption.

Our climate policy provides urgent action to address climate change and minimize its disruptions is integral to the successful implementation of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 13. The policy includes: Supporting the Science-Based Target Initiative and UN Global Compact Initiative Caring For Climate, continuing to measure our Carbon Footprint using the latest GHG protocols and reporting on progress annually, including reporting to the CDP, applying climate targets based on high climate sensitivity in accordance with the pre-cautionary principle and ensuring continuous development of solutions for our customers that are climate efficient/smart. Moreover, our Vision 2030 climate-related goals are integrated into our processes and business strategy.

Ateas supplier Code of Conduct is based on the Responsible Business Alliance Code of Conduct including the climate criteria of carbon footprint reporting and improving energy efficiency in order to minimize energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
The Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Fisheries invited to comment on proposed amendments to the Regulation on Public Procurement Section 7-9, the Supply Regulation Section 7-9, and the Concession Contract Regulation Section 7-6.

The proposals in the consultation document are a response to the Hurdal Platform's measures to change the regulations for public procurement in order to support important goals such as sustainability. The government intends to prioritize climate and environmental considerations, accounting for a minimum of 30 percent in public procurement and potentially higher when relevant. To swiftly implement operational measures to achieve increased sustainability through public procurement, the consultation document presents three alternative proposals, all aimed at establishing a stricter obligation to include environmental requirements in public procurement.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Emissions – CO2

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Norway
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
The Norwegian authorities regularly publish proposals for upcoming regulatory changes, aiming to gather input from the public, including all types of businesses, both public and private, non-governmental organizations, and individuals.
As part of the democratic process, the Norwegian government makes these proposals available for consultation, seeking information and feedback from various stakeholders. The proposals are consistently posted on the websites of the Norwegian authorities, ensuring transparency and accessibility.

Atea responded to the letter from the Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Fisheries dated December 8, 2022, regarding the public consultation on the proposal for tightening environmental requirements in public procurement, as stated in Regulation on Public Procurement § 7-9, Supply Regulation § 7-9, and Concession Contract Regulation § 7-6.
The objective of the stricter environmental requirements is to make public procurement more sustainable. This is in line with overarching objectives set by both the Parliament and the Government, and it is a natural follow-up to Norway's goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030. Atea diligently monitors the published proposals for consultation and responds by providing its knowledge, insights, and recommendations in cases that align with its objectives and where it possesses relevant expertise.
For this particular matter, Atea dedicated significant resources to an internal project, enabling them to deliver a comprehensive response to the authorities. The responsible individuals overseeing content production and serving as contacts are:
Elisabeth Nissen Eide - Head of Sustainability & Compliance
Jon-Ivar Paulsen - Senior Business Manager & Sustainability Ambassador

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
Atea considers that it is not sufficient to revise the procurement regulations alone and has proposed a number of supplementary measures to ensure that the required sustainability effect in public procurement is achieved.
The proposal from Atea is based on the following:
• Commitment that environmental requirements should be applied in multiple phases of the procurement process at the discretion of the contracting authority.
• Environmental requirements and environmental award criteria are clearly defined separately.
• Exceptions are only allowed in situations where it is not possible to find relevant environmental requirements.
• Atea believes that requesting extensive assessments of environmental impacts by contracting authorities to determine exceptions would be costly and require specialized expertise, and it would also be unpredictable for businesses.
Furthermore, Atea considers that all Part III procurements will have an environmental impact, and it is much more practical for contracting authorities to regulate their application based on the size of the procurement rather than assessments of the procurement's environmental impact.
• By requiring sustainability to be a separate award criterion and not part of another criterion, such as quality, it will immediately increase the sustainability effect in the majority of public procurements and also enhance verifiability.
• Section 7-9 will also establish sustainability as a unifying and more suitable concept than the environment.
• Sufficient flexibility for contracting authorities will be ensured without reducing the sustainability effect.

The full consultation report is available on https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/horing-3/id2938509/?uid=ecf75d4c-209b-438a-9e23-b3e905b2fc20

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Atea's commitment to sustainability and its belief in the public sector's role in creating a sustainable future have a direct impact on its ability to achieve its climate goals, aligned with a 1.5 degree pathway, outlined in its 2030 Vision.
With approximately 65% of Atea's sales being made to the public sector, the company's influence on sustainability is substantial. By actively advocating for sustainable procurements and working closely with public sector organizations, Atea can drive the adoption of environmentally friendly solutions and practices on a large scale. This concerted effort aligns with Atea's climate goals, as it promotes the use of sustainable technologies and reduces the overall carbon footprint associated with IT infrastructure.
Moreover, as Atea Norway represents Atea's second-largest market, accounting for 24% of its gross sales in 2022, the company's sustainability initiatives in this region are crucial. By collaborating closely with public sector entities in Norway, Atea can leverage its market position and work towards achieving its climate goals. This includes offering sustainable IT solutions, promoting energy-efficient practices, and supporting the transition to renewable energy sources.
By encouraging the public sector to lead by example and make sustainable procurements, Atea is not only fostering positive change within its own operations but also creating a ripple effect throughout the industry. As other organizations observe the public sector's commitment to sustainability, they are more likely to prioritize and invest in environmentally friendly solutions. This, in turn, contributes to Atea's ability to achieve its climate goals, as the demand for sustainable IT infrastructure and services increases.

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
Responsible Business Alliance (RBA)

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
375000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
The Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) is a global industry coalition dedicated to promoting responsible business practices in global supply chains. Today the RBA has more than 500 members with combined annual revenues of greater than $7.7 trillion, directly employing over 21.5 million people, with products manufactured in more than 120 countries. RBA members commit and are held accountable to a common Code of Conduct and utilize a range of RBA training and assessment tools to support continuous improvement in the social, environmental and ethical responsibility of their supply chains. Atea is a Regular member of the RBA, paying a yearly membership fee. Atea has actively worked on projects surrounding conflict minerals, carbon emissions and the circular economy. An example of this work is the “Practical guide to transparency in procurement,” which was developed as a direct result of our work within Atea Sustainability Focus.

The RBA engages with policymakers, governments, and regulatory bodies to provide input and share industry perspectives on various sustainability issues, including climate change. They participate in public consultations, stakeholder engagements, and industry forums to promote responsible practices and advocate for policies that align with their objectives. They also collaborate with other stakeholders, such as NGOs, industry associations, and academia, to develop best practices and standards that address environmental and climate concerns. In 2022, the RBA participated for the first time as a recognized Observer in the climate negotiations, COP27, and this status provided them even closer discussion opportunities with governmental officials as well as business leaders.

Atea is working with the RBA’s Environmental Sustainability Workgroup to find solutions to environmental issues, such as carbon emissions, water and waste issues in the IT supply chain. The working group develops strategies and tools to improve the measurement of environmental impact, improve resource efficiency and to strengthen the capacity and performance of the industry. In 2022 Atea has e.g. provided input both related to RBA’s participation to COP27, as well as the direction which the RBA should aim in their environmental work. Besides this, Atea has been active in proposing stricter climate targets and relevant scope 3 reporting in the preparation for the upcoming RBA Code of Conduct which will be launched in 2024.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization’s response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2
carbon-footprint-report-2022.pdf
atea-sustainability-report-2022.pdf

Page/Section reference
Atea Sustainability report 2022
Governance, Page 17-19
Strategy, Page 10-16
Risks & opportunities, Page 17-20, 24
Emissions figures, Page 35
Emission targets, Page 12
Other metrics, Page 10-16

Atea Carbon Footprint report 2022
Emissions figures, Page 3-16

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
We annually published information about our response to climate change and GHG emissions performance in our Sustainability report. In addition, to further provide information on our GHG emissions, we have published a carbon footprint report, which supplements our sustainability report.

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	UN Global Compact Other, please specify (Responsible Business Alliance)	Since 2010, Atea has been a reporting member of the UN's Global Compact Initiative. As part of that work, we support and uphold the eight Core Conventions of International Labour Organization, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the guidelines of the OECD. At Atea, we are committed to leverage our knowledge and business to contribute to the transformations needed to achieve the SDGs. We have identified six primary goals: 5 Gender Equality, 8 Decent work and economic growth, 9 Industry, Innovation and infrastructure, 12 responsible consumption and production and 13 climate action, where our efforts have the greatest potential for impact. These are based on an assessment of the underlying targets to each SDG and their link to our identified material sustainability topics. Atea's Code of Conduct is aligned with the Global Compact's Code of Conduct. The Code reflects Atea's commitment to the UN Global Compact's Ten Principles and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Everyone working for Atea has an individual responsibility to ensure that business practices adhere to the Code. It is available in all languages where Atea conducts business to ensure that it is understood fully across the company's workforce. Our most important tool for promoting sustainability within the IT supply chain is our membership in the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA). The RBA is the IT industry's sustainability organization and sets standards to guide the industry. To become a Regular Member of the RBA, vendors must demonstrate a systematic and long-term work plan for sustainable supply chains. Atea has been a member of RBA since 2016 and actively participates in RBA's various working groups. We have actively worked on projects surrounding conflict minerals, carbon emissions and the circular economy. An example of this work is the "Practical guide to transparency in procurement," which was developed as a direct result of our work within Atea Sustainability Focus. Atea is a founding member of the Responsible Raw Materials Initiative. It aims to expand the RBA's work on conflict minerals: looking at raw materials more broadly and in multiple locations around the world. As a member of the strategic working group, Atea has participated in discussions on how the enlargement should be designed and implemented. Finally, Atea is working with the RBA's Environmental Sustainability Workgroup to find solutions to environmental issues, such as carbon emissions, water and waste issues in the IT supply chain. The working group develops strategies and tools to improve the measurement of environmental impact, improve resource efficiency and to strengthen the capacity and performance of the industry.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	No, but we plan to have both within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
No

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Other, please specify (None)

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
No publications	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

N/A

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Director of Corporate Responsibility & Chief Sustainability Officer, Atea Group	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

The supply chain for IT products is complex. Not only are there many steps between resource extraction and the customer, the full supply chains for specific products are not fully mapped. That's why Atea encourages increased transparency in our ongoing conversations with suppliers and the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA). In our supplier assessments we expect information about the supply chain of the products we purchase. This process can be time-consuming but has considerable impact - especially when performed in collaboration with our customers. Several suppliers that were initially hesitant have since become increasingly transparent, both in private dialogues and through their public communication channels.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	46664000000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member
AstraZeneca

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.97

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
8697803

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
This scope comprises all direct emissions from company-controlled sources, such as internal transport with company vehicles and stationary combustion, due to operational control emissions from leased vehicles are included in our scope 1 and our data covers all of our direct CO2e emissions. Emissions are calculated by using factors published by DEFRA. All emissions from our mobile fleet and stationary combustion are calculated from country-specific data and is based on driven milage and actual fuel consumption in liters from diesel and petrol. Each country within Atea's operations is responsible for collecting and reporting on data consumption, to ensure that no data is exluded. Data is obtained from internal systems and in some cases directly from the leasing provider.

Requesting member
AstraZeneca

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.57

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
Atea´s major sources of emissions are related to electricity, including data centers activites. The reported data is according to market-based scope 2 approach. Emissions from electricity corresponds to 78% of Atea´s overall scope 2 emissions. The remaining part is from emissions related to district heating.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
13310152.5

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
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 emission factors from European Residual Mixes 2022 document published by AIB, (AIB, 2022). Emission factors 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. All countries are responsible for data collection and reporting and data is obtained directly from energy suppliers.

Requesting member
Capgemini SE

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1.02

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
Atea´s major of scope 1 emissions are from company owned or controlled vehicles, and corresponds to 99% of our overall reported scope 1. These emissions are from diesel and petrol. Diesel corresponds to 82% and Petrol corresponds to 18%. The remaning 1% of our scope 1 emissions comes from Stationary combustion and Refrigerants.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

14058011

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
This scope comprises all direct emissions from company-controlled sources, such as internal transport with company vehicles and stationary combustion, due to operational control emissions from leased vehicles are included in our scope 1 and our data covers all of our direct CO2e emissions. Emissions are calculated by using factors published by DEFRA. All emissions from our mobile fleet and stationary combustion are calculated from country-specific data and is based on driven milage and actual fuel consumption in liters from diesel and petrol. Each country within Atea's operations is responsible for collecting and reporting on data consumption, to ensure that no data is exluded. Data is obtained from internal systems and in some cases directly from the leasing provider.

Requesting member
Capgemini SE

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.61

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
Atea´s major sources of emissions are related to electricity, including data centers activites. The reported data is according to market-based scope 2 approach. Emissions from electricity corresponds to 78% of Atea´s overall scope 2 emissions. The remaining part is from emissions related to district heating.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
14058011

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
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 emission factors from European Residual Mixes 2022 document published by AIB, (AIB, 2022). Emission factors 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. All countries are responsible for data collection and reporting and data is obtained directly from energy suppliers.

Requesting member
DHL Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.63

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
Atea´s major of scope 1 emissions are from company owned or controlled vehicles, and corresponds to 99% of our overall reported scope 1. These emissions are from diesel and petrol. Diesel corresponds to 82% and Petrol corresponds to 18%. The remaning 1% of our scope 1 emissions comes from Stationary combustion and Refrigerants.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
8586922.7

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
This scope comprises all direct emissions from company-controlled sources, such as internal transport with company vehicles and stationary combustion, due to operational control emissions from leased vehicles are included in our scope 1 and our data covers all of our direct CO2e emissions. Emissions are calculated by using factors published by DEFRA. All emissions from our mobile fleet and stationary combustion are calculated from country-specific data and is based on driven milage and actual fuel consumption in liters from diesel and petrol. Each country within Atea's operations is responsible for collecting and reporting on data consumption, to ensure that no data is exluded. Data is obtained from internal systems and in some cases directly from the leasing provider.

Requesting member
DHL Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.37

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
Atea´s major sources of emissions are related to electricity, including data centers activites. The reported data is according to market-based scope 2 approach. Emissions from electricity corresponds to 78% of Atea´s overall scope 2 emissions. The remaining part is from emissions related to district heating.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0.37

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
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 emission factors from European Residual Mixes 2022 document published by AIB, (AIB, 2022). Emission factors 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. All countries are responsible for data collection and reporting and data is obtained directly from energy suppliers.

Requesting member
GSMA

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
Atea´s major of scope 1 emissions are from company owned or controlled vehicles, and corresponds to 99% of our overall reported scope 1. These emissions are from diesel and petrol. Diesel corresponds to 82% and Petrol corresponds to 18%. The remaning 1% of our scope 1 emissions comes from Stationary combustion and

Refrigerants.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
This scope comprises all direct emissions from company-controlled sources, such as internal transport with company vehicles and stationary combustion, due to operational control emissions from leased vehicles are included in our scope 1 and our data covers all of our direct CO2e emissions. Emissions are calculated by using factors published by DEFRA. All emissions from our mobile fleet and stationary combustion are calculated from country-specific data and is based on driven milage and actual fuel consumption in liters from diesel and petrol. Each country within Atea's operations is responsible for collecting and reporting on data consumption, to ensure that no data is exluded. Data is obtained from internal systems and in some cases directly from the leasing provider.

Requesting member
GSMA

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
Atea´s major sources of emissions are related to electricity, including data centers activites. The reported data is according to market-based scope 2 approach. Emissions from electricity corresponds to 78% of Atea´s overall scope 2 emissions. The remaining part is from emissions related to district heating.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
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 emission factors from European Residual Mixes 2022 document published by AIB, (AIB, 2022). Emission factors 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. All countries are responsible for data collection and reporting and data is obtained directly from energy suppliers.

Requesting member
Nasdaq, Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1.85

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
Atea´s major of scope 1 emissions are from company owned or controlled vehicles, and corresponds to 99% of our overall reported scope 1. These emissions are from diesel and petrol. Diesel corresponds to 82% and Petrol corresponds to 18%. The remaning 1% of our scope 1 emissions comes from Stationary combustion and Refrigerants.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
25390272.5

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
This scope comprises all direct emissions from company-controlled sources, such as internal transport with company vehicles and stationary combustion, due to operational control emissions from leased vehicles are included in our scope 1 and our data covers all of our direct CO2e emissions. Emissions are calculated by using factors published by DEFRA. All emissions from our mobile fleet and stationary combustion are calculated from country-specific data and is based on driven milage and actual fuel consumption in liters from diesel and petrol. Each country within Atea's operations is responsible for collecting and reporting on data consumption, to ensure that no data is exluded. Data is obtained from internal systems and in some cases directly from the leasing provider.

Requesting member
Nasdaq, Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1.09

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
Atea´s major sources of emissions are related to electricity, including data centers activites. The reported data is according to market-based scope 2 approach. Emissions from electricity corresponds to 78% of Atea´s overall scope 2 emissions. The remaining part is from emissions related to district heating.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
25390272.5

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
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 emission factors from European Residual Mixes 2022 document published by AIB, (AIB, 2022). Emission factors 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. All countries are responsible for data collection and reporting and data is obtained directly from energy suppliers.

Requesting member
Nokia Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.02

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
Atea´s major of scope 1 emissions are from company owned or controlled vehicles, and corresponds to 99% of our overall reported scope 1. These emissions are from diesel and petrol. Diesel corresponds to 82% and Petrol corresponds to 18%. The remaning 1% of our scope 1 emissions comes from Stationary combustion and Refrigerants.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
27653194.1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
This scope comprises all direct emissions from company-controlled sources, such as internal transport with company vehicles and stationary combustion, due to operational control emissions from leased vehicles are included in our scope 1 and our data covers all of our direct CO2e emissions. Emissions are calculated by using factors published by DEFRA. All emissions from our mobile fleet and stationary combustion are calculated from country-specific data and is based on driven milage and actual fuel consumption in liters from diesel and petrol. Each country within Atea's operations is responsible for collecting and reporting on data consumption, to ensure that no data is exluded. Data is obtained from internal systems and in some cases directly from the leasing provider.

Requesting member
Nokia Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1.19

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
Atea´s major sources of emissions are related to electricity, including data centers activites. The reported data is according to market-based scope 2 approach. Emissions from electricity corresponds to 78% of Atea´s overall scope 2 emissions. The remaining part is from emissions related to district heating.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
27653194.1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
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 emission factors from European Residual Mixes 2022 document published by AIB, (AIB, 2022). Emission factors 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. All countries are responsible for data collection and reporting and data is obtained directly from energy suppliers.

Requesting member
Velux A/S

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.74

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
Atea´s major of scope 1 emissions are from company owned or controlled vehicles, and corresponds to 99% of our overall reported scope 1. These emissions are from diesel and petrol. Diesel corresponds to 82% and Petrol corresponds to 18%. The remaning 1% of our scope 1 emissions comes from Stationary combustion and Refrigerants.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
10108466.1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
This scope comprises all direct emissions from company-controlled sources, such as internal transport with company vehicles and stationary combustion, due to operational control emissions from leased vehicles are included in our scope 1 and our data covers all of our direct CO2e emissions. Emissions are calculated by using factors published by DEFRA. All emissions from our mobile fleet and stationary combustion are calculated from country-specific data and is based on driven milage and actual fuel consumption in liters from diesel and petrol. Each country within Atea's operations is responsible for collecting and reporting on data consumption, to ensure that no data is exluded. Data is obtained from internal systems and in some cases directly from the leasing provider.

Requesting member
Velux A/S

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.44

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
Atea´s major sources of emissions are related to electricity, including data centers activites. The reported data is according to market-based scope 2 approach. Emissions from electricity corresponds to 78% of Atea´s overall scope 2 emissions. The remaining part is from emissions related to district heating.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
10108466.1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
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 emission factors from European Residual Mixes 2022 document published by AIB, (AIB, 2022). Emission factors 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. All countries are responsible for data collection and reporting and data is obtained directly from energy suppliers.

Requesting member
Vattenfall Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail
Atea Sverige AB

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.1

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
Atea Sweden´s major of scope 1 emissions are from company owned or controlled vehicles, and corresponds to 95% of our overall reported scope 1. These emissions are from diesel and petrol. Diesel corresponds to 74% and Petrol corresponds to 26%. The remaning 5% of our scope 1 emissions comes from Refrigerants.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
8697803

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
This scope comprises all direct emissions from company-controlled sources, such as internal transport with company vehicles and stationary combustion, due to operational control emissions from leased vehicles are included in our scope 1 and our data covers all of our direct CO2e emissions. Emissions are calculated by using factors published by DEFRA. All emissions from our mobile fleet and stationary combustion are calculated from country-specific data and is based on driven milage and actual fuel consumption in liters from diesel and petrol. Each business unit within Atea Sweden's operations is responsible for collecting and reporting on data consumption, to ensure that no data is exluded. Data is obtained from internal systems and in some cases directly from the leasing provider.

Requesting member
Vattenfall Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail
Atea Sverige AB

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.05

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
The reported data is according to market-based scope 2 approach. Emissions from electricity corresponds to 0 emissions, due to 100% of our electricity consumption is covered by Guarantees of Origin. Atea Sweden´s scope 2 emissions are related to district heating.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
8697803

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
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 emission factors from European Residual Mixes 2022 document published by AIB, (AIB, 2022). Emission factors 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. All business units are responsible for data collection and reporting and data is obtained directly from energy suppliers.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

To allocate emissions Atea has used information and emissions published in our Annual report, Carbon Footprint report and Sustainability report.

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	The supply chain for IT products is complex. Not only there are many steps between resource extraction and the customer, the full supply chains for specific products are not fully mapped. That's why Atea encourages increased transparency in our ongoing conversations with suppliers and the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA). In our supplier assessments we expect information about the supply chain of the products we purchase. This process can be time-consuming but has considerable impact - especially when performed in collaboration with our customers. Several suppliers that were initially hesitant have since become increasingly transparent, both in private dialogues and through their public communication channels.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

We are developing tools to more easily visualize for our costumers the emissions from their IT purchases.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms