

Climate Report
2024
CONAPTO
COLOCATION MADE IN SWEDEN



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report outlines Conapto's carbon footprint for 2024.

Total greenhouse gas emissions reached 2 222,4 tonnes CO₂e, or approximately 101 tonnes CO₂e per employee. This marks a 50,1% increase from the 2022 target year and an 80,9% rise compared to 2023.

Emission source	tCO ₂ e	Share
Scope 1		
Direct emissions from the company	55	2,5%
Scope 2		
Indirect emissions from purchased energy	1,4	0,06%
(location-based method)	2	
Scope 3		
Other indirect emissions in the value chain	2 166,1	97,5%
(location-based method) ¹	2 627,7	
Total (market-based method)	2 222,4	100%
Total (location-based method)	2 686,1	

PUBLISHED DATE
6 May 2025

TIME PERIOD
2024



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1. Introduction

Future-proofing the business requires knowing where to start. With a warming planet & increasing demands, companies need to double down on climate action. Measuring the carbon footprint is the first step in doing so.

Conapto has been working on its climate impact for several years since 2019. Over the years the company has been tracking its emissions and working on their reduction.

This report tells the story about how Conapto impacted the climate during 2024, how it compares to previous years, and what can be done to lower emissions and reach its targets.

2. Purpose

A climate report is intended to summarize the carbon footprint of the company. It maps out where emissions come from, analyzes how they have changed over the years, and identifies strategic actions to take.

This report aims to:

- 1** Track the climate impact of all reported operations at Conapto in 2024.
- 2** Monitor the climate impact of Conapto across years.
- 3** Serve as a basis for external reporting and facilitate smart decision-making on how to lower emissions and have a positive impact.

The report also allows for the validation and refinement of past carbon footprint calculations. As climate science and company data evolve, previous estimates can be adjusted for greater accuracy.

3. Carbon Footprint

Understanding how company activities are impacting the climate is key to identifying hotspots and prioritized areas. This chapter deals with the operations of Conapto and its associated GHG emissions.

All calculations in this report follow the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, the most widely recognized standard for corporate carbon footprint reporting.

Emissions are expressed in tonnes of CO₂e (carbon dioxide equivalents), a unit that combines various greenhouse gases while accounting for their individual global warming potentials.

The report outlines Conapto's climate impact both at an overall level and broken down into categories that reflect the company's daily operations. This structure helps identify where emissions occur and where targeted action is most needed.

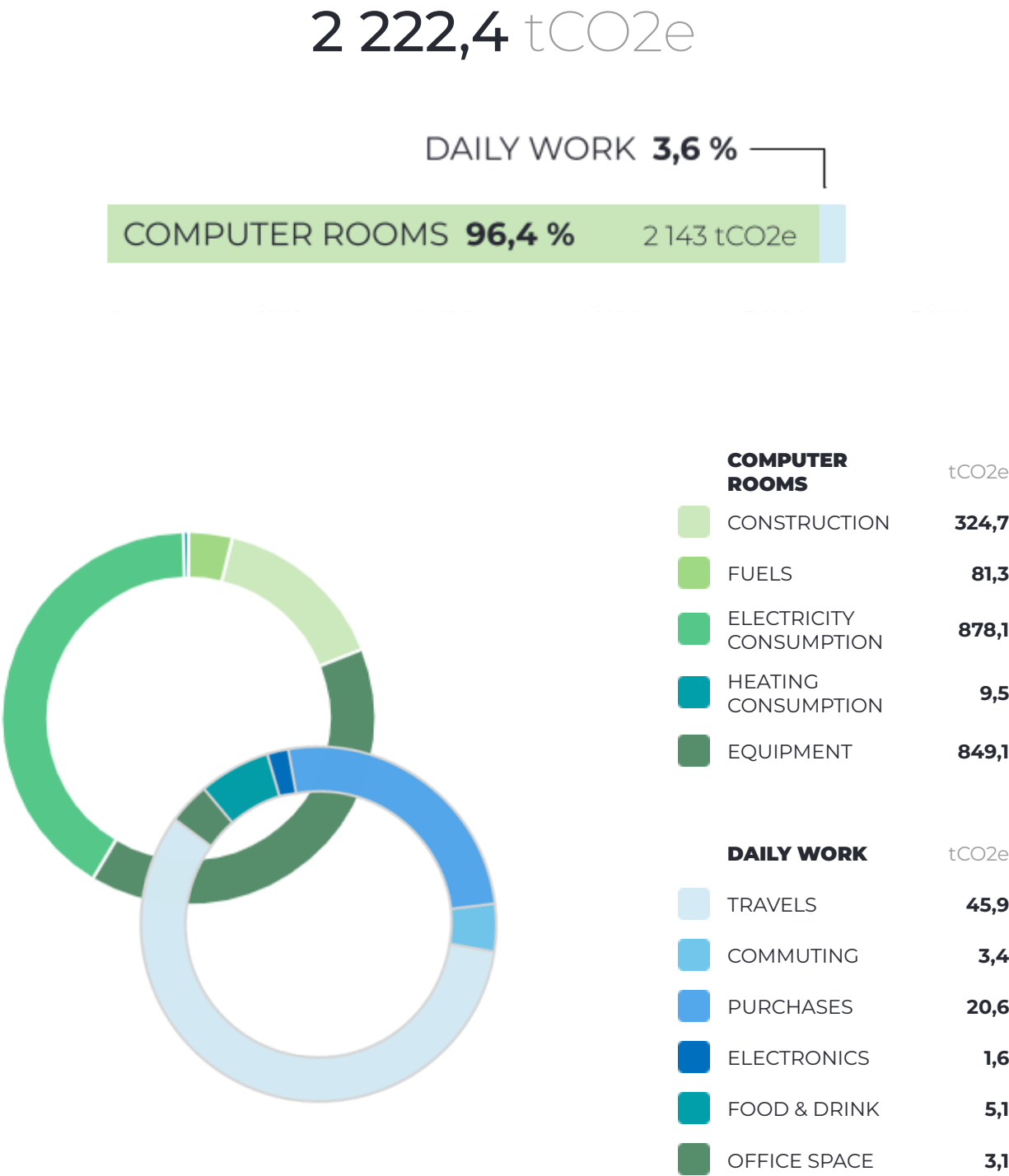
This information is organized according to CSRD-ESRS and GRI requirements in [Chapter 6](#). (As well as according to scopes).

3.1 OVERVIEW

Conapto has reported emissions associated with the following business activities:

COMPUTER ROOMS	DAILY WORK
<p>Construction</p> <p>Includes all materials and machinery purchased for adapting the computer rooms.</p>	<p>Business travel</p> <p>Trips taken in external vehicles and overnight stays at hotels.</p>
<p>Fuels</p> <p>Covers fuel used in back-up generators, whether for testing purposes or during actual operation.</p>	<p>Electronics</p> <p>Manufacturing of purchased or leased IT equipment.</p>
<p>Equipment</p> <p>Encompasses electronics, furniture, racks, and other items procured for the computer rooms.</p>	<p>Food & drink</p> <p>Production of all food and drink purchased by the company.</p>
<p>Electricity, heating, cooling & water</p> <p>Reflects all energy and water consumption.</p>	<p>Offices</p> <p>Purchased energy and waste disposal from company facilities, and working from home.</p>
<p>Refrigerants</p> <p>Accounts for refrigerant leakage from cooling systems.</p>	<p>Commuting</p> <p>Employee trips back and forth to work.</p>
	<p>Other purchases & services</p> <p>Paper, other purchases not related to the computer rooms, freight, and cloud server services (software).</p>

The total carbon footprint for 2024 is distributed as follows:



Activity	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
COMPUTER ROOMS ³	2 142,8	1 172,9 ²	1 440,1 ²	319,8	239,7
BUSINESS TRAVEL	45,9	27,3	10,9	3,6	7,5
OFFICE SPACE	3,1	7,0 ²	6,7 ²	6,2	11,4
FOOD & DRINKS	5,1	8,2	3,1	2,2	,2
ELECTRONICS	1,6	1,7	5,5	,3	,6
OTHER PURCHASES ³	20,6	4,8 ²	5,3 ²	,5	4,8
COMMUTING	3,4	6,7	9,1	11,2	11,1
total tCO2e	2 222,4	1 228,6	1 480,6	343,8	275,2
	50,1%	-17 %			

¹ The percentage is a measure of how total emissions changed in comparison to 2022

² Emissions were updated due to updated emission factors

³ Emissions were re-organized between the categories to separate purchases done for the computer rooms from those of the office in general

Noteworthy takeaways

- New computer room launch
Conapto brought a new computer room into operation in 2024, which contributed significantly to the overall rise in emissions.
- Overall emissions increase
Total emissions increased from 2023 by nearly 81%, largely due to the construction and commissioning of the new computer room, along with more detailed tracking of company consumption compared to previous years. The most notable increases occurred in:
 - Business travel. A significant rise in flight travel drove higher emissions in this category. It is recommended that Conapto implements a travel carbon budget to prioritize essential trips and reduce overall travel emissions.
 - Other purchases increased emissions were recorded for office materials, freight, and furniture. The biggest increase was related to furniture purchases.

- The largest contributor to the computer room emissions is the new computer room, with impacts from construction, equipment purchases, and initial generator testing.

- Off-Track from 2030 Targets

These combined increases have placed Conapto off its emissions reduction trajectory for 2030. Thus, efforts need to be evaluated and implemented to stay on track.

- Emission reductions achieved

Despite the overall rise, reductions were observed in emissions from office space, food & drinks, and commuting, indicating positive developments in those areas.

Prioritizing efforts

- For commuting and employee mileage

To support the continued use of electric and hybrid vehicles among employees, it is recommended to maintain and expand access to on-site electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure. This facilitates low-emission commuting and aligns with existing employee behavior trends.

- Generator fuel use

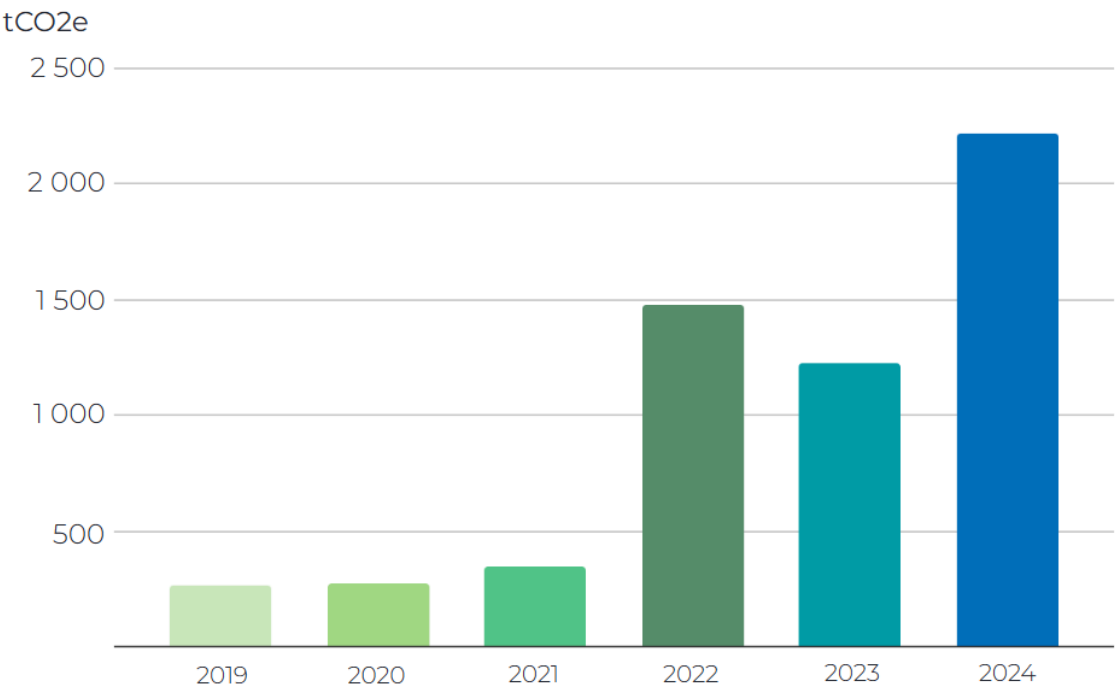
It is advised to transition from Ecopar A to Ecopar Bio or another HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil) fuel for backup generators. While Ecopar A shows reduced air pollutants, studies indicate it offers no significant benefit over diesel in terms of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. However, to increase transparency and inform future decisions, Conapto should request detailed composition data from Ecopar to understand the actual climate impact of its fuels.

- Future computer rooms construction

Since constructing new computer rooms is a key part of Conapto's business model, it is crucial to embed sustainable practices from the early planning and design phases, i.e. in the material selection.

3.2 PERFORMANCE

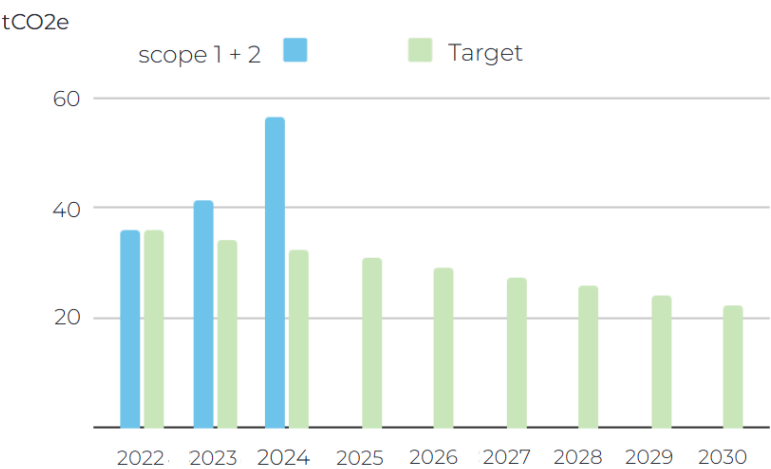
Keeping track of how the carbon footprint changes over time is integral to making informed decisions. Knowing the past trend means awareness of where things are headed. This section compares emissions across the years.



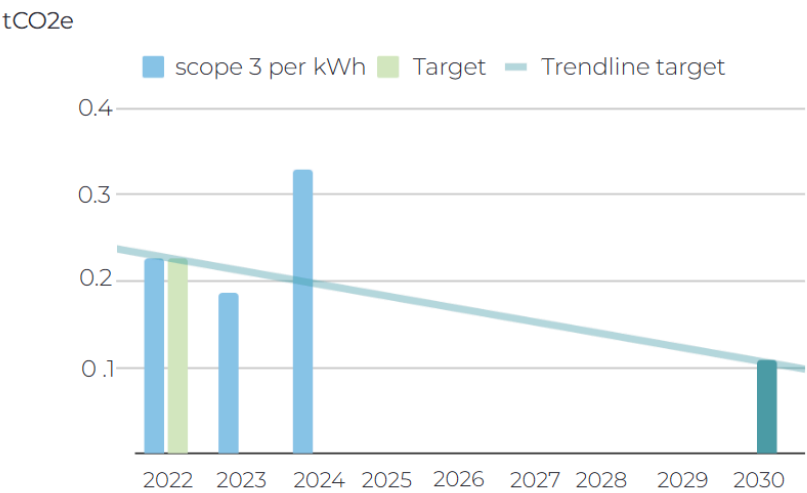
3.2.1. Performance against targets

- By 2030, Conapto will reduce its scope 1 & 2 emissions by 42% from 2022 levels

As seen in the graph below, emissions for 2023 related to fuel use and electricity and heat consumption use were higher than those needed to reach the 2030 goal. It is advised for the company to reduce its fuel use to get back on track to reach its target.



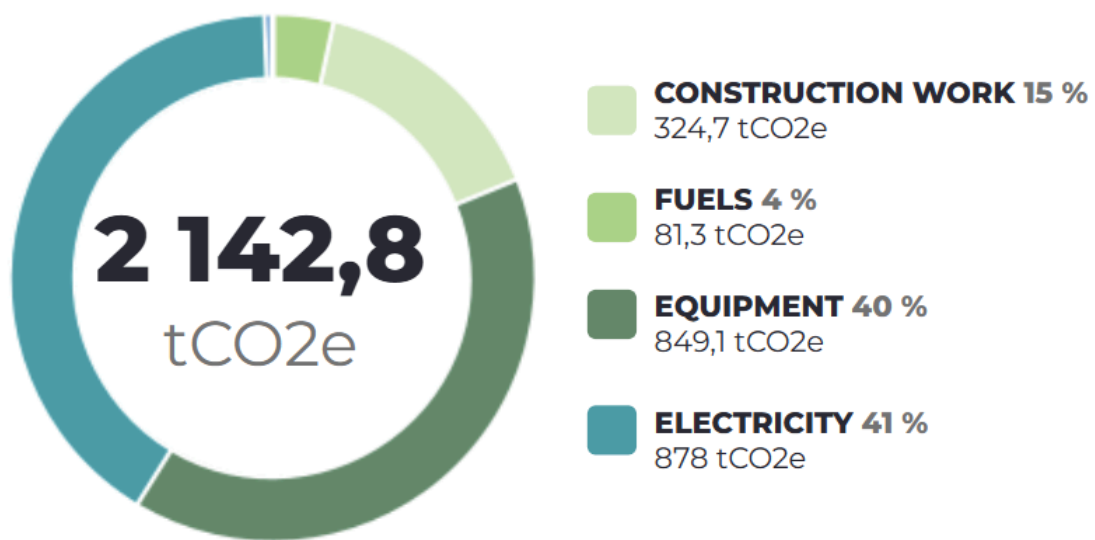
- By 2030, Conapto will reduce by 52,5% the share of emissions per kW capacity of the computer rooms from 2022 levels.



3.3 COMPUTER ROOMS' EMISSIONS

Sold products - computer rooms' emissions correspond to **96,4%** of the total emissions with a total of **2 142,8 tCO₂e**.

Conapto's emissions related to sold products come from running its computer rooms, their energy use, and the equipment and items bought to equip them (set up).



Emissions related to the day-to-day of the computer rooms in 2024

	Electricity ¹	Heating	Cooling	Water	Total tCO ₂ e
Computer room Stockholm 1 City (S1) + Workplace	72,4	4,9	0,0	0,0	77,3
Computer room Stockholm 2 South (S2)	341,1	1,5	0,0	0,0	342,6
Computer room Stockholm 3 North (S3)	448,7	3,1	0,0	0,0	451,8
Computer room Stockholm 4 South (S4)	15,8	0,0	0,0	0,05	15,9
Total tCO₂e	878,1	9,5	0,0	0,0	887,6
location based	1 339,7	8,8			

¹ Electricity use emissions are calculated based on the market-based method given the control that Conapto has to choose green energy sources over fossil fuel ones

Overall emissions of the computer rooms' emissions through the years

Computer rooms	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Fuels	81,3	45,6	32,4	39,5	45,6	35,3
Construction	324,7	5,9	322,5			
Equipment	849,1	157,7	405,2	58,3	18,9	3,7
Electricity ¹	878,1	754,9 ³	625,1 ³	198,4	165,4	172,8
District heating	9,5	25,3	20,1	18,0	9,8	10,7
District cooling	,0	15,5	18,9	5,6		
Refrigerants		168,1	16,0			
Water	,05					
Total tCO₂e	2 142,8	1 172,9	1 440,1	319,8	239,7	222,5
	82,7%	-18,6%				

¹ Electricity use emissions are calculated based on the market-based method given the control that Conapto has to choose green energy sources over fossil fuel ones

² The percentage is a measure of how total emissions changed in comparison to 2022

³ Emissions were updated due to updated emission factors

Highlights & Reduction advice:

New computer room construction

In 2024, Conapto began operating a newly constructed computer room. Emissions from this project—including construction, equipment, and operational setup—contributed to an increase in this category.

Construction emissions remained at similar levels between 2024 and 2022 when the company built its last computer room. This aligns with the company's business model, which includes building new computer rooms. Given this, **it is recommended** to incorporate more sustainable materials and practices in future construction planning to reduce the environmental impact.

Equipment emissions

The rise in equipment-related emissions in 2024 is linked to the new computer room. Compared to 2022, more equipment and materials were reported, and a greater level of detail was provided for each item, resulting in a higher calculated footprint.

Fuel Emissions – Shift to more sustainable options

Conapto has transitioned from diesel to Ecopar A, which is marketed as more sustainable. While studies support this for certain air pollutants, the reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is minimal.

To achieve greater climate benefits, it is recommended that Conapto transitions to Ecopar Bio or HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil), both of which offer significantly lower GHG emissions.

Heating emissions decrease

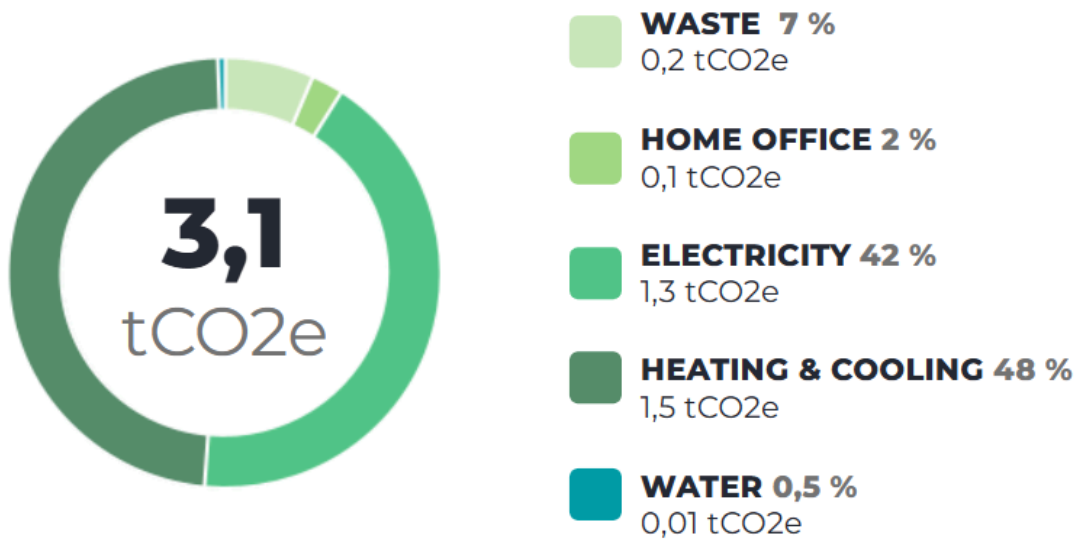
There are lower emissions related to heating. The reduction is related to more accurate consumption data given by the landlords for 2024, which showed lower kWh consumption in 2024 than the estimates done for previous years.

3.4 DAILY WORK EMISSIONS

3.4.1 OFFICE SPACE

Office space emissions represented **0,1%** of the total emissions with a total of **3,1 tCO₂e**.

Emissions related to the operation of the headquarters are included here. This encompasses electricity, heating, and cooling emissions, along with the emissions from the production and delivery of these energy sources to the office. Additionally, greenhouse gas emissions from waste and water use are accounted for. Since remote work is common at Conapto, energy emissions from employees' homes during home office days are also included.



Evolution of office emissions through the years

Emissions in the following table are shown under the market-based approach. This means showing the choice Conapto makes to have all electricity consumed produced by green energy sources.

Office space	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Waste	,2	,8	,5	,7	,3
Home office	,1	,4	,3	,7	1,2
Electricity	1,3	,7 ¹	1,3 ¹	,5	2,1
Heating & Cooling	1,5	4,8	3,7	4,2	7,7
Water	,01	,3	,8	,0	
Total tCO2e	3,1	7,0	6,7	6,2	11,4
	-54,3%	4,1%			

The percentage is a measure of how total emissions changed in comparison to 2022

¹ Emissions were updated due to updated emission factors

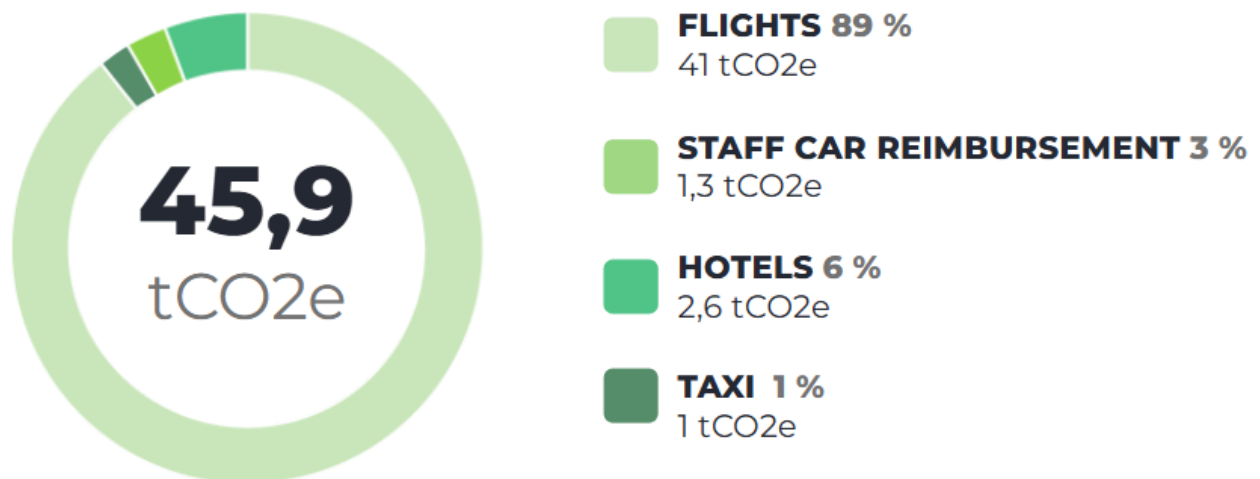
Conapto’s energy emissions for 2024 seen through the lens of what the general grid of countries and cities is, look like:

Office / City	Electricity	Heating & Cooling
location-based	1,9	1,5

3.4.2 BUSINESS TRAVEL

Business travel emissions represented **2%** of the total emissions with a total of **45,9 tCO₂e**.

Conapto's business travel emissions stem from work-related employee travel. This includes emissions from transportation to and from destinations, as well as from accommodation. The breakdown of emission sources is presented below.



Evolution of business travel emissions through the years

Business travel	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Flight	41,0	25,2	9,4	1,2	7,1
Taxi	1,0	,1	,0	,0	,1
Staff car reimbursement	1,3	,9	1,3	2,3	
Accommodation	2,6	1,0	,1	,0	,2
Car rental		,2	,1	,0	
Total tCO2e	45,9	27,3	10,9	3,6	7,5
	321,5%	151,1%			

The percentage is a measure of how total emissions changed in comparison to 2022

Highlights & Reduction advice:

It is recommended to introduce a Travel Carbon Budget, given the high emissions increase related to flights

- Why implement a carbon budget?

If air travel is deemed necessary, Conapto can adopt a carbon budget for business travel to limit emissions and guide decision-making. A flight budget can serve as a prioritization tool to determine which trips are essential and which can be avoided or replaced.

- How does it work?

Set an Annual Emission Cap

Conapto defines how much it aims to emit from business travel annually, based on its reduction targets.

Assign Oversight

HR—or a designated team—tracks and manages the emissions “spent” throughout the year.

Team Planning (Early Q1)

Each department submits a yearly travel plan to HR, detailing:

- Purpose of each trip
- Business value
- Number of travelers
- Mode of transport

Review & Approval

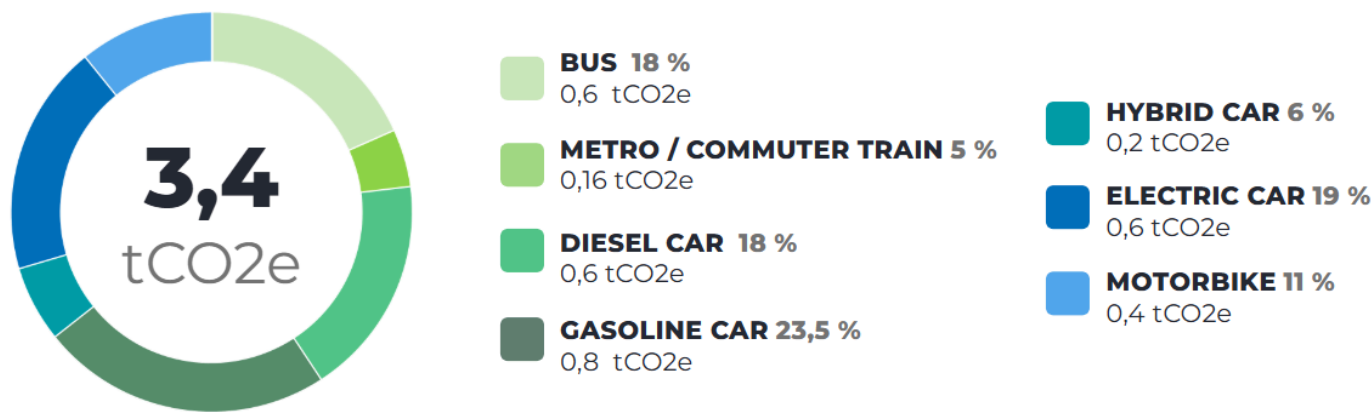
HR evaluates the proposed travel against the carbon budget, approving essential trips and suggesting lower-emission alternatives (e.g., train instead of plane) when feasible.

- **Additional Notes**
 - The process can be structured annually, biannually, or quarterly, depending on Conapto's needs.
 - Exceptions can be made for urgent or unplanned travel but should be limited.
 - This system encourages thoughtful planning and provides a behavioral nudge to reduce unnecessary air travel.

3.4.2 COMMUTING

Commuting emissions represented **0,2%** of the total emissions with a total of **3,4 tCO2e**.

Commuting includes the emissions generated by the modes of transport used by Conapto’s employees when traveling to the company’s office and computer rooms.



Commuting	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total tCO2e	3,4	6,7	9,1	11,2	11,1	13,8
	-62,5%	-26,6%				

The percentage is a measure of how total emissions changed in comparison to 2022

3.4.3 ELECTRONICS

IT equipment emissions represented **0,1%** of the total emissions with a total of **1,6 tCO2e**.

IT equipment emissions include emissions of equipment bought during the year that is largely used for desk and office use like: phones, computers, accessories, and printers.

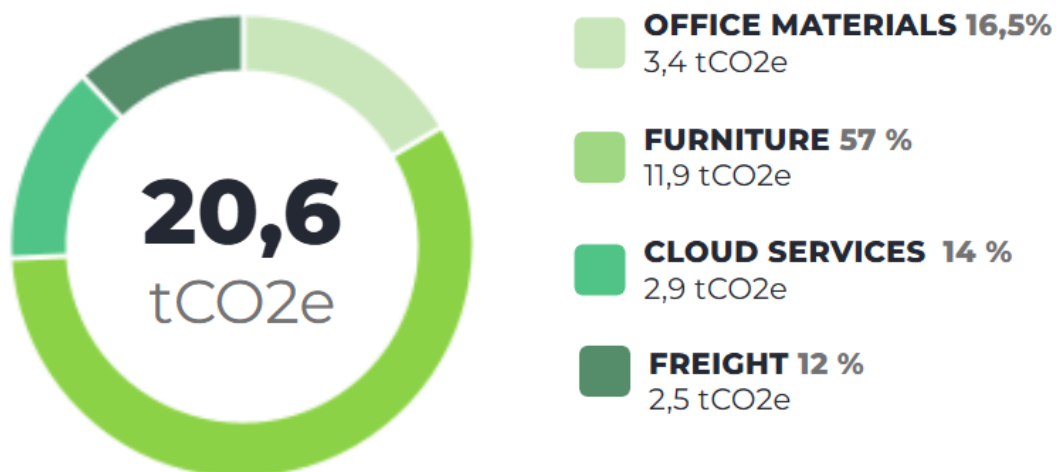
Electronics	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Computers	,8	,9	,7		,3
Phones	,8	,6	,3	,3	,3
TV	,0	,2	1,5		
Monitors	,0	,0	3,0		
Other electronics		,1	,0		
Total tCO2e	1,6	1,7	5,5	,3	,55
	-71,8%	-69,2%			

The percentage is a measure of how total emissions changed in comparison to 2022

3.4.4 OTHER PURCHASES & SERVICES

Other purchases & services represented **0,9%** of the total emissions with a total of **20,6 tCO₂e**.

Emissions of other services include the use of cloud servers (software), other office materials not included in other categories, and the transport of the company's waste into the disposition facilities.



Other purchases	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Office materials	3,4	2,2	4,4	,3	,0	,1
Cloud Servers	2,9	,4	,3	,2	,2	,0
Freight	2,5	2,2	,5	,0	4,5	6,6
Furniture	11,9					
Total tCO2e	20,6	4,8	5,3	,5	4,8	6,7
	292,2%	-9,0%				

The percentage is a measure of how total emissions changed in comparison to 2022

Highlights & Reduction advice:

Reasons for the emission increases

- **Office materials** (includes the purchase of paper, office materials, branded clothing and items, etc.)
In 2024, general purchases and office material expenses were significantly higher than in 2023, with an increase of nearly SEK 270,000. This rise in spending contributed to the increase in emissions.
- **Cloud services**
The methodology for calculating emissions from cloud services was updated in 2024 to improve accuracy. For consistency, previous years' footprints should eventually be recalculated using this new method, although the current difference was not deemed significant enough to warrant immediate adjustment.
- **Freight**
Both the reported costs and kilometers traveled for freight were higher in 2024 compared to 2023 (with costs increasing about 10 times), leading to increased emissions in this category.

4. Climate Projects

While reducing emissions should always remain the top priority, companies can further contribute to global climate action by supporting certified climate projects through climate financing.

CLIMATE PROJECTS play a vital role in reducing emissions outside a company's direct value chain. By supporting high-quality, third-party verified projects, companies can make a significant impact on global climate efforts.

These projects help prevent emissions from being released into the atmosphere—emissions that would otherwise occur without the project's intervention.

It is recommended that Conapto engages in this practice for its 2024 emissions as part of its broader climate strategy and commitment to global climate action.



5. Calculations

While understanding and managing climate impact is crucial, transparency about the methodology behind the calculations—and the areas for improvement—is essential for ensuring credible reporting. This section shows the methodology behind the results previously presented.

THE GREENHOUSE GAS PROTOCOL is the world-leading standard for companies disclosing their GHG emissions. It establishes a framework for how to consistently measure and categorize the carbon footprint of companies.

This chapter delves into how the guidelines have been applied to measure the carbon footprint of Conapto.

5.1 PRINCIPLES

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol puts forward five core principles that have guided the work behind this report. Together they safeguard credible, factual and objective climate impact measurements.

Relevance

To allow for smart decision-making, included emission sources have to mirror relevant parts of the company's operations. This is ensured by in-depth communication with the responsible staff. These are the ones with the best insight into company activities.

Completeness

All applicable emission sources must be accounted for, and any exclusions need to be justified. To aid in this, continuous dialogue and standardized forms are used to identify relevant activities.

Consistency

Following up the calculations over time requires systematically applied and carefully documented methods. This report details all the work behind it to facilitate continuity and comparability.

Transparency

Credible reporting warrants clear descriptions of how the calculations have been carried out. This report explicitly lists any assumptions or limitations, and provides appropriate references.

Accuracy

To fulfill its function as a basis for decision-making, calculations must be precise enough to be credible. This means consciously avoiding under- or overestimations and using the latest available data. Thereby uncertainty is minimized to the extent possible.

5.2 CONSOLIDATION APPROACH

In line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, companies need to define system boundaries. These are needed to determine what should be included in the GHG inventory.

Setting an **organizational boundary** is about establishing the company's extent of responsibility for emissions. In other words, it draws a line for where the carbon footprint of Conapto ends, and where others begin.

Conapto's calculations are run under an operational control approach in which only emissions of activities over which the company has an influence on how they run are included.

This means that the company can take full ownership of all emissions that they can directly influence and reduce.

5.3 SCOPES

Within the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, emissions are divided into three different scopes. These demarcate what is the company's direct and indirect climate impact. This section summarizes included emission-causing activities.

Chapter 3 categorized the carbon footprint of Conapto based on its actual activities. But for external reporting it is important to use the classification of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol:

Scope 1

Direct emissions from mobile or stationary assets used by the company are reported in Scope 1. Conapto does not have emissions under this section.

Scope 2

Energy purchased by the company indirectly causes emissions while being generated, which is disclosed in Scope 2. For Conapto, this covers electricity and district heating.

Scope 3

All other types of indirect emissions arising throughout the company's value chain are attributed to Scope 3. Up to 15 different categories can be reported here - see next page.

The following table presents all Scope 3 categories and a screening of their relevance to the activities of Conapto.

CATEGORY	SCREENING
PURCHASED GOODS & SERVICES	Entirely included.
CAPITAL GOODS	Entirely included.
FUEL- & ENERGY PRODUCTION	Entirely included.
UPSTREAM FREIGHT	Entirely included.
WASTE TREATMENT	Entirely included.
BUSINESS TRAVEL	Entirely included.
COMMUTING	Entirely included.
UPSTREAM LEASED ASSETS	Not applicable.
DOWNSTREAM FREIGHT	Not applicable.
PROCESSING OF SOLD PRODUCTS	Not applicable.
USE OF SOLD PRODUCTS	Entirely included.
DISPOSAL OF SOLD PRODUCTS	Not applicable.
DOWNSTREAM LEASED ASSETS	Not applicable.
FRANCHISES	Not applicable.
INVESTMENTS	Not applicable.

5.4 METHOD

Upholding the principles of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, this section outlines the course of action for calculating the carbon footprint of Conapto.

In what follows, emissions within Scope 1, Scope 2 and included categories within Scope 3 are described in detail.

Each emissions source contains information on (1) the approaches used to calculate the emissions based on the underlying activity data and emission factors; (2) any updates, assumptions, or suggestions for improvements.

BUSINESS TRAVEL emissions included under this activity are included in scope 3 category 3.6 Business travel

Activity data

Specific physical data was used to do the calculations. Conapto provided flight routes, and traveled km with train, bus, taxi, and employee cars. Similarly, it provided the number of hotel nights and their locations.

Emission factors

For ground travel → emission factors on emissions from the Swedish trains according to SJ were used for train emissions. All emissions were calculated against person-passenger-kilometres with the exception of car emissions which are calculated against km traveled only. For taxi travel in different countries, emission factors related to average car travel or specific taxi emission factors for each country were used.

For flights → emission factors related to person-passenger-kilometers were used.

For accommodation → emission factors related to the country of stay were used taking the average emission factor for the hotels in the country.

Transparency

Using average emission factors can lead to some uncertainty in the calculations. The estimated emissions may be underestimated or overestimated.

SOLD PRODUCTS (computer rooms) emissions included under this activity are included in scope 3 category 3.2 Capital goods and 3.11 Use of sold products.

Activity data

The specific quantities of equipment and materials bought for the computer rooms was reported by Conapto and used for the calculations. In a few cases where this data was not available, the cost of the equipment bought was used. The consumption of energy by the computer rooms was also taken into account, including specific fuel liters consumed.

Emission factors

Emission factors according to the material of the equipment determined by DEFRA were largely used for the calculations together with Environmental Product Declarations or LCAs of the products or similar ones.

For energy consumption emission factors from official Swedish authorities and energy institutions were used.

Transparency

Using weight and spent emission factors can lead to some uncertainty in the calculations. The estimated emissions may be underestimated or overestimated.

Electricity emissions are calculated through the market based method given Conapto's control over the electricity sources it chooses for the computer rooms provided to clients.

Updates

Electricity emissions for 2023 and 2022 were updated due to an updated emission factor. Electricity emission factors for Conapto now include biogenic emissions not related to carbon dioxide to align with ESRS guidelines. Previous years were not updated given that they are before the base target year.

FOOD & DRINKS emissions included under this activity are included in scope 3 category 3.1 Purchased goods and services

Activity data

A combination of activity and spent data was used for the calculations.

Emission factors

Emission factors related to amount of food and spent were used.

Transparency

There was not reported data of how much food was vegetarian or animal based so it was assumed that all food was animal based.

IT EQUIPMENT emissions included under this activity are included in scope 3 category 3.2 Capital goods

Activity data

Specific data of the equipment bought was used, including the brand of the equipment and in the majority of cases the model.

Emission factors

Emissions estimated for each equipment by their manufacturer were used for all of the equipment reported.

Transparency

The use phase of the equipment bought estimated in the reports of each equipment was not taken into account to avoid double counting of energy consumption.

OFFICE SPACE emissions included under this activity are included in scope 2, and scope 3 categories 3.1 for water service 3.3 for the distribution and production of the energy used, 3.5 waste generated in operations and 3.7 for work from home.

Activity data

Specific consumption of electricity, heating, and water was given, as well as the amount of waste produced.

Work from home is calculated based on what employees report on within the commuting survey.

Emission factors

For the electricity consumption the average for renewable energy on Sweden's electricity market was used. Location-based emissions are based on the average electricity mix of the country. For district heating, supplier-specific emission factors are applied. Waste and water use emission factors come from the UK DEFRA database.

Transparency

Working from home calculations are done through an estimation of how much energy is consumed in a household when a person works from home. In this way, it is assumed that all households and employees are the same. In reality some differences could be seen and thus emissions could be slightly overestimated or underestimated. The estimations employees do when answering the survey can also lead to some variation in the results from reality.

Electricity calculations are made market-based to reflect the opportunity that Conapto has to influence its suppliers and the sustainable choices they make. However, location-based emissions are shown for transparency of what emissions could also be under the GHG protocol.

Updates

Electricity emissions for 2023 and 2022 were updated due to an updated emission factor. Electricity emission factors for Conapto

now include biogenic emissions not related to carbon dioxide to align with ESRS guidelines. Previous years were not updated given that they are before the base target year.

COMMUTING emissions included under this activity are reported under scope 3 category 3.7

Activity data

Information directly reported by Conapto co-workers through a survey is used. The survey had a 86% answer rate enabling a closer look to employee's habits.

Emission factors

Commuting calculations within Sweden include 100% emission factors from the operators of the different modes of transport.

Transparency

Given calculations are made based on employees' answers, they are a picture of what emissions can be but they are not considered exact.

Uncertainties

The survey is created for co-workers to answer retrospectively about their yearly behavior which can result in estimations of the actual behavior.

OTHER PURCHASES & SERVICES emissions included under this activity are reported under scope 3 category 3.1 (cloud services and office material) and scope 3.2 (furniture)

Activity data

Specific data on the amount of material bought was used as well as spent data for some.

Emission factors

Emission factors according to the material of the equipment determined by DEFRA were largely used for the calculations.

Updates

The methodology for calculating emissions from cloud services was updated in 2024 to improve accuracy, going from an estimation of emissions per user to an estimation of how emissions based on the cost of the services procured. This update was made to bring more accuracy to the calculations, as the previous method was not considered sufficiently reliable.

Improvements

For consistency, it is important that previous years' cloud services footprint is recalculated using the new method.

5.5 METRICS

Climate impact is measured using the unit of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). Different greenhouse gases (GHGs) are combined in one single metric based on their different global warming potential (GWP).

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) puts forward new GWPs with each Assessment Report (AR).

GREENHOUSE GAS	AR5	AR4
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	1	1
Methane (CO4)	28	25
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	265	298

For the calculations behind this report, the majority of emissions are based on AR5 (2014), while a few follow AR4 (2007).

5.6 REFERENCES

Emission factors used in calculations were gathered from the following sources:

CATEGORY	REFERENCE
BUSINESS TRIPS	GoClimate’s database, DEFRA (2024), SJ, Umweltbundesamt, Emissiefactoren, Impact CO2
ELECTRONICS	Apple
FOOD & DRINK	GoClimate’s database
OFFICES	Energimyndighet, DEFRA (2024), Stockholmexergi
COMMUTING	Trafikverket, DEFRA (2024), Energimyndighet
SOLD PRODUCTS	Energimyndighet, DEFRA (2024), Stockholmexergi, Boverket 2024

6. Disclosure

This last chapter presents the carbon footprint in a standardized format for external climate reporting following the GHG protocol and CSRD requirements.

Conapto reports its emissions in line with the *Greenhouse Gas Protocol*. The inventory covers Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3. For 2023, the distribution is as follows:

Emission source	tCO ₂ e	Share
Scope 1		
Direct emissions from the company	55	2,5%
Scope 2		
Indirect emissions from purchased energy	1,4	0,06%
(location-based method)	2	
Scope 3		
Other indirect emissions in the value chain	2 166,1	97,5%
(location-based method) ¹	2 627,7 ¹	
Total (market-based method)	2 222,4	100%
Total (location-based method)	2 686,1	

¹ Electricity emissions related to the use of computer rooms is calculated taking into account the choice of electricity of Conapto for its computer rooms. Thus, per the GHG protocol a distinction for location-based is done.

tCO2e	Consumption	Unit	2024	2023	Change (%)	Absolute change
Scope 1						
Fuels	26 760	liters	55,0	36,9	49,0%	18,08
Scope 2						
Electricity	33 953	kWh	0,0	0,0		0,00
Heating & Cooling	29 680	kWh	1,4	4,5	-69,4%	-3,09
Scope 3						
3.1 Purchased goods & services			219,0	27,5	695,1%	191,47
Water	44	m3	0,0	0,3	-95,3%	-0,30
Paper			0,1	0,1	14,6%	0,01
Food and beverages			5,1	8,2	-37,6%	-3,08
Cloud services			2,9	0,4	612,3%	2,46
Other materials			211,0	18,6	1035,9%	192,39
3.2 Capital goods			979,7	148,8	558,4%	830,87
IT equipment	19		1,6	1,7	-8,3%	-0,14
<i>Mobile phones</i>	12	# items	0,8	,6		
<i>Laptops</i>	7	# items	0,8	,9		
<i>Monitors</i>		# items	0,0	,0		
TV			0,0	,2	-100,0%	-0,17
Label printer				,1	-100,0%	-0,09
Computer room equipment			641,5	141,2	354,2%	500,24
Construction			324,7	5,9	5445,4%	318,87
Furniture			11,9			11,90
3.3 Fuel & energy production			27,7	9,8	184,1%	17,96
Electricity - Renewable	33 953	kWh	1,3	,7	77,1%	0,57
District Heating	29 680	kWh	0,1	,3	-66,0%	-0,21
Fuels	66 767	liters	26,3	8,7	202,1%	17,60
3.4 Upstream transportation & distribution			2,5	2,2	11,5%	0,26
Freight			2,5	2,2	11,5%	0,26
3.5 Waste			,2	,8	-73,0%	-0,56
3.6 Business travel			45,9	27,3	67,9%	18,55

tCO2e	Consumption	Unit	2024	2023	Change (%)	Absolute change
Flights	160 304	pkm	41,03	25,16	63,1%	15,87
<i>Short haul</i>		pkm	0,00	0,96	-100,0%	-0,96
<i>Medium haul</i>	70 930	pkm	14,81	6,72	120,4%	8,09
<i>Long haul</i>	89 374	pkm	26,22	17,48	50,0%	8,74
Staff car reimbursement	20 322	km	1,28	0,89	43,6%	0,39
Rental cars		km		0,24	-100,0%	-0,24
Taxi	5 213	km	1,01	0,06	1463,5%	0,94
Hotel	192 # nights		2,58	0,99	161,5%	1,59
3.7 Commuting			3,5	7,1	-50,7%	-3,58
El Bike	0	pkm	0,0	0,0	322,4%	0,00
Bus	15 793,7	pkm	0,6	0,9	-32,3%	-0,30
Train	3 631,2	pkm	0,0	0,0		0,00
Subway	5 933,1	pkm	0,2	1,9	-91,5%	-1,71
Fossil car (diesel)	3 631	pkm	0,6	0,9	-31,8%	-0,28
Fossil car (petrol)	5 933	pkm	0,8	1,7	-53,0%	-0,90
El hybrid car	8 804	pkm	0,2	1,0	-79,3%	-0,81
Full electric car	64 157	pkm	0,6	0,3	138,9%	0,37
Motorbike	4 680	pkm	0,4	0,0		0,37
Work from home	1 024	WFH days	0,1	0,4	-82,0%	-0,33
3.11 Use of sold products			887,6	963,7	-7,9%	-76,09
Electricity	22 941,3	MWh	878,1	754,9	16,3%	123,20
Heating	191,3	MWh	9,5	25,3	-62,5%	-15,81
Cooling	1 791,4	MWh	0,0	15,5	0,0%	-15,45
Refrigerants				168,1	-100,0%	-168,08
Water	139	m3	0,0			0,05

ENERGY CONSUMPTION of Conapto presents the following characteristics

Energy consumption and mixed	2023 (MWh)	2023 (GJ)
Total fossil energy consumption (MWh)	26	96
Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)		
Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)	24 987,6	89 955
Fuel consumption for renewable sources, including biomass (also comprising industrial and municipal waste of biologic origin, biogas, renewable hydrogen, etc.) (MWh)	0	0
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)		81 544
- Renewable electricity	- 22 975	- 82 711
- District heating	- 221	- 796
- District cooling	- 1 791	- 6 449
The consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	0	0

