

Climate Report
2025
CONAPTO
COLOCATION MADE IN SWEDEN



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report outlines Conapto’s carbon footprint for 2025. Total greenhouse gas emissions reached 1 633,0 tonnes of CO₂e, or 63 tonnes of CO₂e per employee. This marks a 26,6% increase from 2022, the target year, and a 9,2% reduction compared to 2024.

Emission source	tCO ₂ e	Share
Scope 1		
Direct emissions from the company	222,3	13,6%
Scope 2		
Indirect emissions from purchased energy	1,6	0,1%
(location-based method)	1,8	
Scope 3		
Other indirect emissions in the value chain	1 409,0	86,3%
(location-based method) ¹	1 716,4	
Total (market-based method)	1 633,0	100%
Total (location-based method)	1 940,5	

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1. Introduction & Purpose

Future-proofing the business requires knowing where to start. With a warming planet & rising demand, companies need to double down on climate action, and measuring the carbon footprint is the first step.

This report tells the story of how Conapto impacted the climate in 2025 and how it compares to previous years. It aims to:

- 1** Track and trace the climate impact of all reported operations of Conapto during 2025.
- 2** Monitor Conapto's climate impact across years.
- 3** Serve as a basis for external reporting and facilitate smart decision-making to lower emissions and achieve a positive climate 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.

2. Carbon Footprint

Understanding how company activities impact the climate is key to identifying hotspots and priority areas. This chapter covers Conapto's operations and associated GHG emissions.

ALL CALCULATIONS in this report are carried out following the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. This is the most widely used standard for companies reporting their carbon footprint.

Emissions are here quantified as tonnes of CO₂e (carbon dioxide equivalents), unless specified otherwise. This unit combines different greenhouse gases while accounting for their specific global warming effects.

The following pages outline Roslagens Sparbank's climate impact at a high level and in specific categories that reflect the company's daily operations. This approach helps identify where emissions occur and makes it easier to understand where action is most needed.

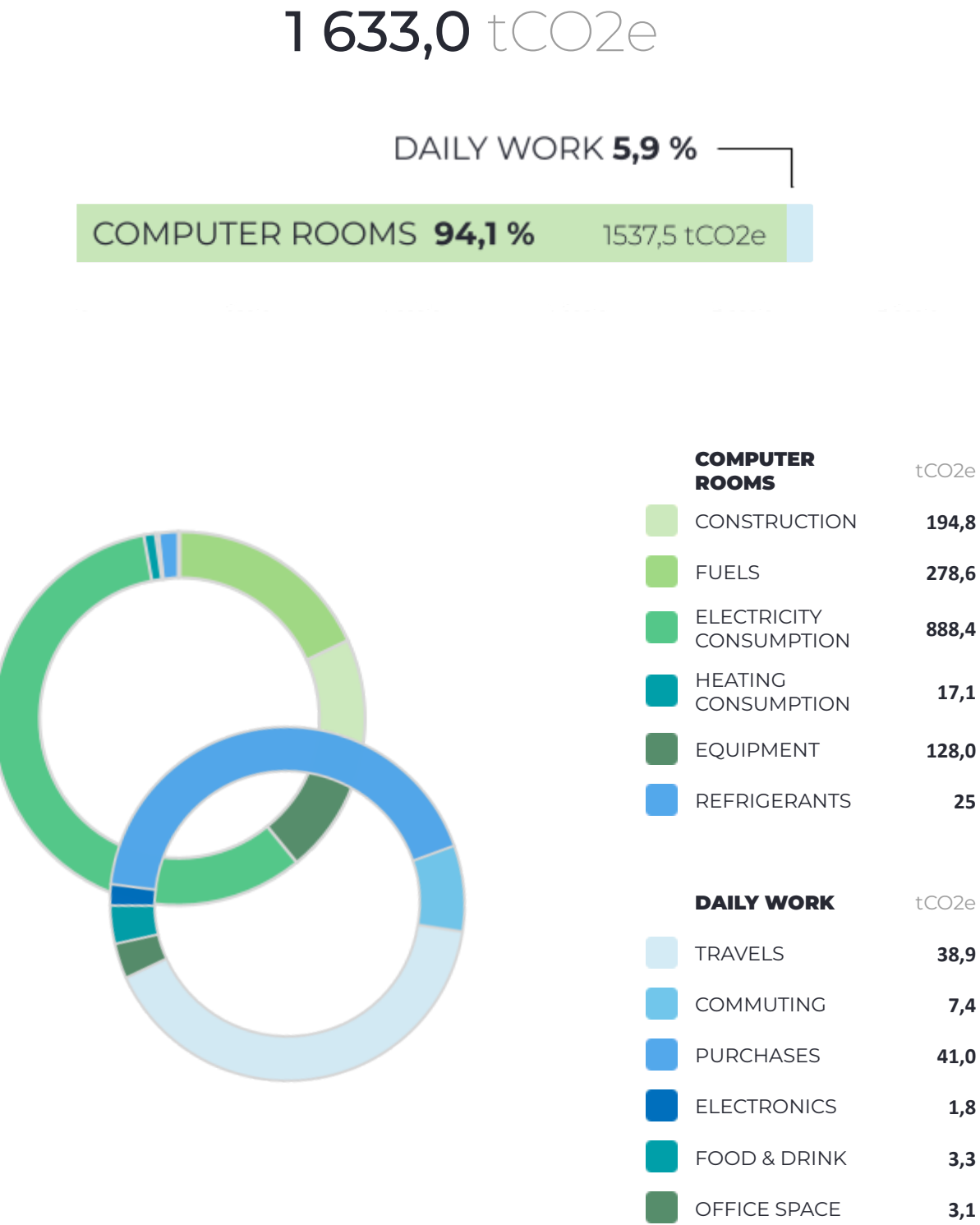
For reporting and comparison purposes with other companies, [Chapter 4](#) presents emissions by GHG scope.

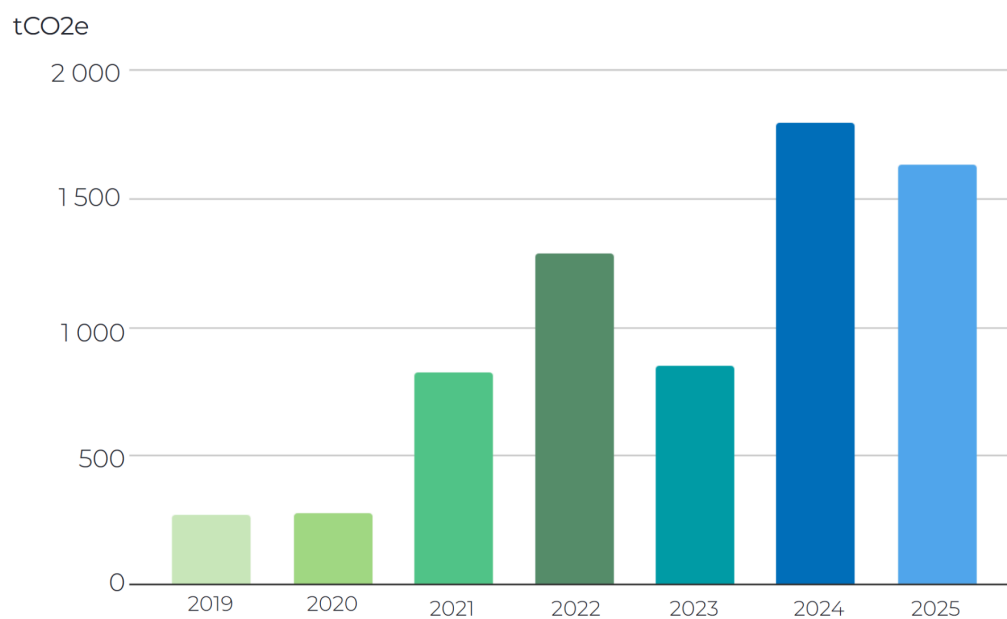
2.1 OVERVIEW

Conapto has reported emissions associated with the following business activities:

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

The total carbon footprint for 2025 is distributed as follows:





Activity	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Computer rooms ²	1 537,5	1 711,5	797,4	1 250,0	797,2
Business travel	38,9	51,3	27,3	10,9	3,6
Office space ²	3,1	2,4	6,6	6,0	6,8
Food & Drinks	3,3	5,1	8,2	3,1	2,2
Electronics	1,8	1,6	1,7	5,5	,3
Other purchases	41,0	20,6	4,8	5,3	,5
Commuting ²	7,4	5,3	6,5	9,0	11,2
total tCO2e	1 633,0	1 797,9	852,6	1 289,7	821,9
	-9,2%	110,9%	-33,9%		

¹The percentage is a measure of how total emissions changed in comparison to the previous year

² Emissions from 2021 to 2024 were updated due to an update to a new electricity emission factor which only reflects the Swedish electricity mix (replacing a Nordic electricity mix approach)

Noteworthy takeaways

- Total emissions decreased by 9,2% from 2024 to 2025, with computer rooms accounting for 94,2% of total emissions. This overall reduction was mainly due to the absence of construction activities in 2025.
- When comparing 2025 emissions with 2023, the closest year with no construction, emissions almost doubled. This result is mainly driven by S4's construction in 2024 and it becoming largely operational during 2025, which increased the consumption of energy and mainly the emissions related to the fuel used for the backup generator and electricity. Additionally:
 - Since 2024, Conapto has improved its calculation accuracy by incorporating more detailed purchase data. Therefore, increases in the numbers reflect improved measurement rather than increased consumption. These efforts are applauded, as they enable better decisions on emission reductions.
 - Emissions from commuting also increased, mainly because employees increased their use of fossil-fuel vehicles, breaking the trend of increased EV use seen in 2024 calculations.
 - Lastly, electricity use in S3 increased significantly, driven by heat pumps used to reuse heat from the computer room.
- Despite the increase in emissions from 2023 to 2025, computer room emissions declined by 10,2% from 2024 to 2025, mainly due to fewer equipment purchases.
- Conapto is commended for undertaking vital efforts to measure its resource use more accurately:
 - The company has already installed a fuel meter on the S4's back-up generator and will work to install similar measurement systems in the other rooms in the coming years.
 - In 2026, water counters are being installed to track water usage better.

Prioritizing efforts

- For commuting and employee mileage
Given the increase in fossil fuel cars. The company is advised to support the continued use of electric and hybrid vehicles among employees by exploring possible incentives for their use. It is still recommended to maintain and expand access to on-site electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure and to consider access to public transport when planning new computer rooms.
- Change of heating contracts with operators
Stockholm Exergi has started to differentiate its emissions by energy source; therefore, Conapto should speak with its landlords to change heating contracts so heating comes from the most sustainable sources available.
- 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 material selection and the design of energy management systems, to reduce resource use.
- 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. Should Ecopar continue to be used, Conapto should request detailed composition data from Ecopar to improve the accuracy of its climate impact.

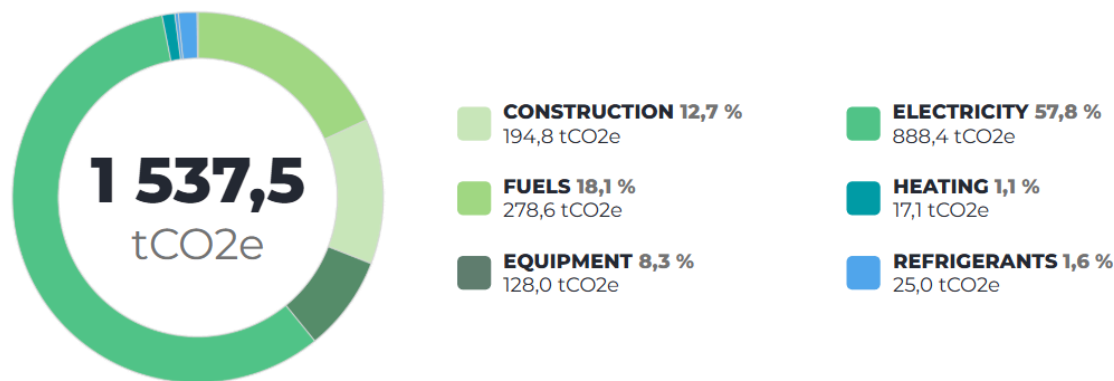
2.2 SIGNIFICANT EMISSION SOURCES

This chapter presents a deep dive into the emission sources that were most significant to the company’s overall emissions during the reporting period. For Conapto, this includes its main emission source (computer rooms) and sources that contributed more than 10% to its daily work emissions in the year (business travel and other purchases).

2.3.1. COMPUTER ROOMS’ EMISSIONS

Sold products - Computer rooms accounted for 94,2% of total emissions, totalling **1 537,5 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 (their setup).



Emissions related to the day-to-day of the computer rooms in 2025

	Electricity ¹	Heating	Cooling	Water	Refrigerants	Total tCO ₂ e	Fuels
Computer room 1 City (S1) + Workplace	56,4	5,6	4,5	0,7		67,3	0,0
Computer room 2 South (S2)	276,4	1,8	0,0	0,1	0,0	278,3	26,9
Computer room 3 North (S3)	481,7	5,8	0,0	0,2		487,7	5,1
Computer room 4 South (S4)	73,9	3,9	0,0	0,03	25,03	102,9	246,63
Total tCO₂e	888,4	17,1	4,5	1,0	25,0	936,1	278,6

¹ Electricity and heating 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 through the years

Computer rooms	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Fuels	278,6	81,3	45,6	39,9	48,7
Construction	194,8	324,7	5,9	322,5	
Equipment	128,0	849,1	157,7	405,2	58,3
Electricity ³	888,4	446,9	379,4	427,4	666,6
District heating	17,1	9,5	25,3	20,1	18,0
District cooling	4,5	,0	15,5	18,9	5,6
Refrigerants	25,0		168,1	16,0	
Water	1,0	,0			
total tCO₂e	1 537,5	1 711,5	797,4	1 250,0	797,2
	-10,2%	114,6%	-36,2%		

¹ Electricity and heating 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 the previous year

³ Emissions were updated due to updated emission factors

Highlights & Reduction advice:

Electricity consumption rose by 20% in 2025, which drove higher emissions

The increase in electricity consumption was driven by operations in S4 and a significant increase in S3's consumption due to the use of heat pumps for heat reuse.

A shift to more sustainable fuel options is necessary

Fuel emissions increased in 2025 compared to 2024 because S4 started operating at a larger scale. As such, the increase in emissions could seem like a natural occurrence. Nonetheless, emissions can still decrease even when fuel consumption rises. Conapto should change to lower-emission fuels like Ecopar Bio or HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil). By doing so, the company could ensure that, even when fuel is needed, the impact is as low as possible.

Heating emissions increased at a lower rate than heating consumption // Heating contracts should be changed to include sustainable sources

- Despite a significant increase in S2's district heating consumption, emissions stayed at levels comparable to previous years because S2's landlord chose renewable sources in its contract with Stockholm Exergi. This choice absorbed the increase in consumption, given that in 2025 Stockholm Exergi also started differentiating emissions based on choices of sustainable sources.
- Conapto should incentivize its other landlords to include renewable sources in their district heating contracts. For now, only S2 has this type of contract in 2025.

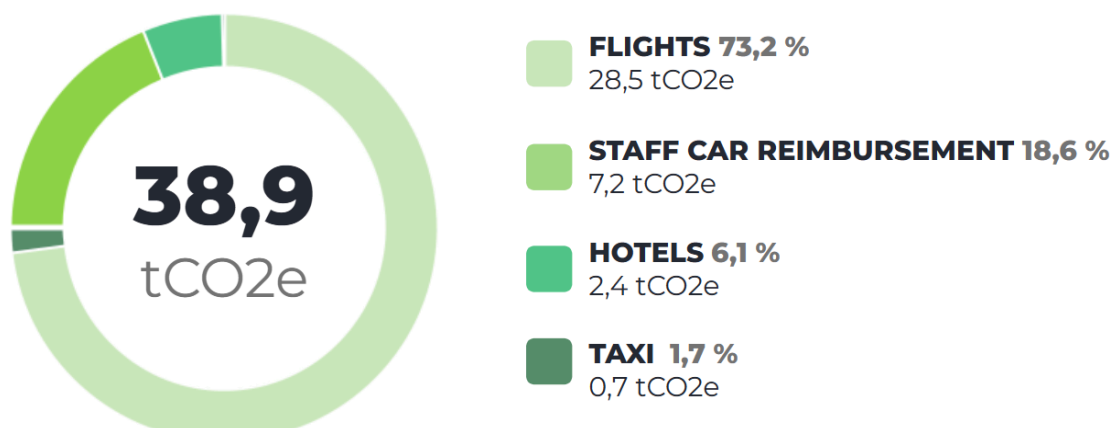
The improvements planned on measurement systems are a positive development in Conapto's climate work

Until now, heating, water and fuel consumption have been calculated through estimations by the landlords and Conapto, which serve as a good basis but make it harder to track the impacts of the company's actions. During 2026, Conapto has started efforts to obtain exact data on water and fuel consumption. Water meters are expected to be implemented during 2026, while fuel counters might take until 2027 to be fully installed. These actions are an important improvement, helping the company better understand where and how to act.

2.3.2 BUSINESS TRAVEL

Business travel emissions represented 2,4% of total emissions, totalling **38,9 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	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Flight	28,5	41,0	25,2	9,4	1,2
Taxi	,7	1,0	,1	,0	,0
Staff car reimbursement	7,2	6,7	,9	1,3	2,3
Accommodation	2,4	2,6	1,0	,1	,0
Car rental	,1		,2	,1	,0
total tCO2e	38,9	51,3	27,3	10,9	3,6
	-24,3%	87,5%	151,1%		

¹The percentage is a measure of how total emissions changed in comparison to the previous year

Highlights & Reduction advice:

Business travel emissions fell by 24% between 2024 and 2025, with flights driving the biggest reduction. A result of lower emission factors, given that the kilometres travelled were higher than those in 2024.

It is recommended to introduce a Travel Carbon Budget

- 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

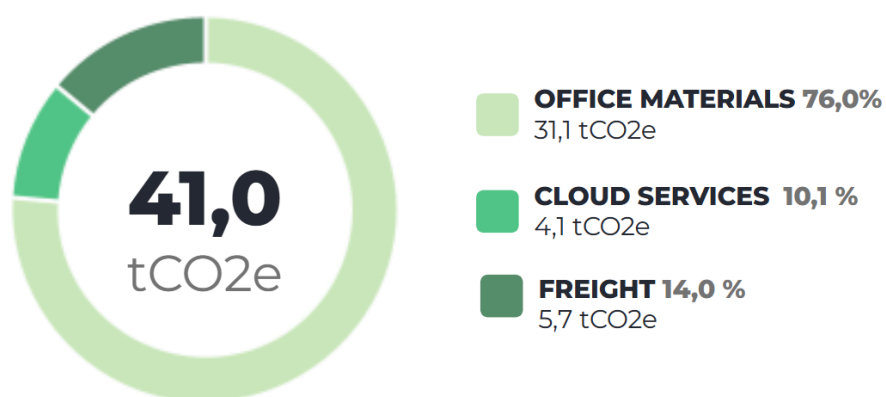
HR evaluates the proposed travel against the carbon budget, approves essential trips, and suggests lower-emission alternatives (e.g., train instead of plane) when feasible.

- **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 behavioural nudge to reduce unnecessary air travel.

2.3.3 OTHER PURCHASES & SERVICES

Other purchases & services represented **2,5%** of total emissions, totalling **41,0 tCO₂e**.

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



Other purchases	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Office materials	31,1	3,4	2,2	4,4	,3
Cloud Servers	4,1	2,9	,4	,3	,2
Freight	5,7	2,5	2,2	,5	,0
Furniture	,0	11,9			
total tCO₂e	41,0	20,6	4,8	5,3	,5
	98,6%	331,1%	-9,0%		

¹The percentage is a measure of how total emissions changed in comparison to the previous year

Highlights & Reduction advice:

Reasons for the emission increases

- Office materials saw important changes in 2025 (including the purchase of paper, office materials, branded clothing, toiletries, etc.) In 2025, reporting on what was bought for the company's office space became more thorough, resulting in seemingly higher emissions. However, because the reporting detail changed from previous years, it is not possible to indicate with certainty whether emissions rose. It only indicates more detailed and accurate emissions.
- Freight
Freight emissions increased in 2025. For 2025 calculations, less activity data was provided, so wider assumptions were made using spend-based emission factors.

3. Calculations

While understanding and managing climate impact is crucial, transparency about the methodology behind the calculations—and areas for improvement—is essential to ensure credible reporting. This section explains the methodology behind the results presented above.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol is the world-leading standard for companies disclosing their GHG emissions. It establishes a framework for consistently measuring and categorizing companies' carbon footprints.

This chapter outlines how these guidelines have been applied to measure Conapto's carbon footprint.

3.1 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 support smart decision-making, included emission sources must mirror relevant parts of the company's operations. This is ensured by in-depth communication with the responsible staff who have the best insight into company activities.

Completeness

All applicable emission sources must be accounted for, and any exclusions need to be justified. To support this, we use continuous dialogue and standardized forms 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 requires clear descriptions of how the calculations were carried out. This report explicitly lists assumptions or limitations, and provides appropriate references.

Accuracy

To serve 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. This minimizes uncertainty as much as possible.

3.2 CONSOLIDATION APPROACH

In line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, companies need to define system boundaries to help determine what to include 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 Conapto's carbon footprint ends and where others begin.

Conapto's calculations use an operational control approach, including only emissions from activities which the company can influence.

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

3.3 SCOPES

Within the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, emissions are divided into three different scopes which demarcate the company's direct and indirect climate impact. This section summarizes the activities included in this study.

Chapter 2 categorizes Conapto's carbon footprint based on its actual activities. But for external reporting, it is important to use the classification of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol:

Scope 1

Scope 1 reports direct emissions from fossil fuel use from mobile or stationary assets used by the company.

Scope 2

Energy purchased by the company indirectly causes emissions during consumption, which are disclosed in Scope 2. For Conapto, this covers electricity, district heating and district cooling.

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 screens their relevance to Conapto's activities.

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.

3.4 METHOD

Upholding the principles of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, this section outlines the approach for calculating Conapto's carbon footprint.

What follows describes emissions within Scope 1, Scope 2, and included categories within Scope 3 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 travelled km for train, ferry, taxi, and employee cars. For taxis and rented cars, costs were also provided on occasion. For accommodation, the number of hotel nights and their locations were provided.

Emission factors

For ground travel → all emissions were calculated against person-passenger-kilometres, with the exception of rented car and taxi emissions, which are calculated against km travelled or based on spend.

For train and ferry emissions in Sweden, we used emission factors from Naturvardsverket when the supplier was unknown or had no calculations of its own operations. In the case of trips outside of Sweden, the calculations of providers in the countries were used as proxies

For taxi travel in different countries, emission factors related to average car travel were used. We also estimated the cost per km travelled based on official information from taxi companies in the respective countries.

For flights → emission factors related to person-passenger-kilometres from DESNZ 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.

SOLD PRODUCTS (computer rooms) emissions included under this activity are included in scope 1, scope 3 category 3.2. Purchased goods and services, 3.2 Capital goods and 3.11 Use of sold products.

Activity data

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

Emission factors

Environmental Product Declarations or LCAs for the products, or similar ones, were used when possible. Otherwise, Emission factors for the equipment material, determined by DESNZ and Boverket, were used based on the characteristics of the items purchased.

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

For the first time, Stockholm Exergi differentiated between market-based, residual, and location-based emissions. These were included in the calculations.

Electricity emission factors were changed to reflect the Swedish mix instead of the Nordic mix from 2021 calculations forward. This change was made to better align with how other Nordic countries report their own emissions, based on the country's energy production.

Transparency

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

Energy 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.

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 spend data was used for the calculations.

Emission factors

Emission factors related to the spend were used, along with calculations of emissions per kg for the different goods. The latter were updated from previous calculations to studies that take into account the Swedish market or closer markets. An improvement from previous years' calculations.

Transparency

It was assumed that all food was animal-based when not indicated otherwise.

Previous years' calculations were not updated with the new emission factors, since food & drinks emissions are marginal to the company's total emissions.

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

Activity data

Specific data on the equipment bought were used, including the brand of the equipment and, in most cases, the model. Spend data was also provided for smaller IT equipment or those considered accessories.

Emission factors

Emissions estimated for each piece of equipment by its manufacturer were used for all of the equipment reported together with CEDA emission factors..

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 in 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 country's average electricity mix. For district heating, supplier-specific emission factors are applied. Waste and water use emission factors come from the UK DESNZ database.

Electricity emission factors were changed to reflect the Swedish mix instead of the Nordic mix from 2021 calculations forward. This change was made to better align with how other Nordic countries report their own emissions, based on the country's energy production.

Transparency

Working-from-home calculations are based on an estimate of how much energy a household consumes when a person works from home. In this way, it assumes all households and employees are the same. In reality, differences exist, so emissions could be slightly overestimated or underestimated; also, employees' estimates when answering the survey can cause a slight variation 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, as required under the GHG Protocol.

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 100% answer rate, enabling a closer look at employees' habits.

Emission factors

Commuting calculations within Sweden include emission factors from Naturvardsverket and information from Trafikverket on how much fuel or electricity per km passenger cars consume. Electricity emission factors used for electric vehicle calculations were changed to reflect the Swedish mix instead of the Nordic mix, starting with 2021 calculations. This change was made to better align with how other Nordic countries report their own emissions, based on the country's energy production.

Transparency

Because calculations are based on employees' answers, they show what emissions can be, but they are not exact. This is because the survey is created for co-workers to answer retrospectively about their yearly behaviour, which can result in estimations of the actual behaviour.

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

Environmental Product Declarations or LCAs for the products, or similar ones, were used when possible. Spend-based emission factors from CEDA and Exiobase were used.

Improvements

For consistency, the cloud services footprint for 2023 and earlier should be recalculated using the spend-based method used for 2024 and 2025.

3.5 METRICS

Climate impact is measured in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). Different greenhouse gases (GHGs) are combined into a single metric based on their global warming potential (GWP).

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) updates 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 in this report, most emissions are based on AR5 (2014), while a few follow AR4 (2007).

3.6 REFERENCES

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

CATEGORY	REFERENCE
BUSINESS TRIPS	GoClimate's database, DESNZ, Naturvardsverket, Impact CO2, EPA, Cornell Hotel Sustainability Benchmarking
ELECTRONICS	Apple, CEDA
FOOD & DRINK	Rise, Concito, Carbon Cloud, CEDA, Exiobase
OFFICES	Energimyndighet, DESNZ, Stockholm Exergi
COMMUTING	Trafikverket, DESNZ, Energimyndighet
SOLD PRODUCTS	Energimyndighet, DESNZ, Stockholm Exergi, Boverket, Schneider Electric, EPD-Norway, Commonsopce, Wibe Group, ABB, Lyreco, Nexans

4. Disclosure

This last chapter presents the carbon footprint in a standardized format for external climate reporting following the GHG Protocol.

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	222,3	13,6%
Scope 2		
Indirect emissions from purchased energy	1,6	0,1%
(location-based method) ¹	1,8	
Scope 3		
Other indirect emissions in the value chain	1 409,0	86,3%
(location-based method) ¹	1 716,4	
Total (market-based method)	1 633,0	100%
Total (location-based method) ¹	1 940,5	

¹ Electricity emissions related to the use of computer rooms were calculated taking into account Conapto's electricity source choice for its computer rooms. Thus, per the GHG Protocol, a distinction is made for location-based emissions.

tCO2e	Consumption	Unit	2025	2024	Change (%)	Absolute change
Scope 1						
Fuels	153 982	liters	222,3	55,0	304,4%	167,34
Scope 2						
Electricity	33 953	kWh	0,0	0,0		0,01
Heating & Cooling	29 680	kWh	1,6	1,4	17,8%	0,24
Scope 3						
3.1 Purchased goods & services			160,6	219,0	-26,7%	-58,45
Water	187	m3	0,1	0,0	354,3%	0,05
Paper	15 000	A4 sheets	0,1	0,1	96,8%	0,06
Food and beverages			3,3	5,1	-35,2%	-1,80
Cloud services		SEK	4,1	2,9	43,8%	1,25
Other materials			152,9	211,0	-27,5%	-58,01
3.2 Capital goods			202,6	979,7	-79,3%	-777,01
IT equipment	10		1,8	1,6	15,2%	0,24
TV			0,0	,0		0,00
Label printer						0,00
Computer room equipment			6,1	641,5	-99,0%	-635,37
Construction			194,8	324,7	-40,0%	-129,97
Furniture			0,0	11,9	-100,0%	-11,90
3.3 Fuel & energy production			57,5	27,1	112,2%	30,39
Electricity - Renewable	33 953	kWh	1,1	,7	64,9%	0,43
District Heating	29 680	kWh	0,1	,1	-13,5%	-0,01
Fuels	153 982	liters	56,3	26,3	113,9%	29,98
3.4 Upstream transportation & distribution			5,7	2,5	131,7%	3,26
Freight			5,7	2,5	131,7%	3,26
3.5 Waste			,1	,2	-46,9%	-0,10
3.6 Business travel			38,9	51,3	-24,1%	-12,35

tCO2e	Consumption	Unit	2025	2024	Change (%)	Absolute change
Flights	158 022	pkm	28,49	41,03	-30,6%	-12,54
<i>Short haul</i>	770	pkm	0,20	0,00		0,20
<i>Medium haul</i>	67 782	pkm	10,22	14,81	-31,0%	-4,59
<i>Long haul</i>	89 470	pkm	18,07	26,22	-31,1%	-8,15
Staff car reimbursement	108 590	km	7,25	6,65	8,9%	0,59
Rental cars	5 276	km	0,05			0,05
Taxi			0,67	1,01	-33,4%	-0,34
Accommodation	185	# nights	2,37	2,58	-8,2%	-0,21
Train	384	km	0,02			0,02
Ferry	160	km	0,07			0,07
3.7 Commuting			7,505	5,4	39,8%	2,14
El Bike	5 592,0	pkm	0,005	0,2	-96,9%	-0,15
Bus	18 152,0	pkm	0,5	0,6	-25,1%	-0,16
Train	183	pkm	0,001	0,0		0,00
Subway	16 372,0	pkm	0,125	0,2	-20,8%	-0,03
Fossil car (diesel)	12 716,8	pkm	2,8	0,6	357,4%	2,18
Fossil car (petrol)	9 522,4	pkm	1,5	0,8	90,2%	0,72
El hybrid car	22 708,0	pkm	0,7	0,2	231,8%	0,49
Full electric car	79 647	pkm	0,03	2,4	-98,7%	-2,36
Car HVO	1 536	pkm	0,05			0,05
Commuter boat	4 825	pkm	0,7			0,71
Motorbike	3 960	pkm	1,0	0,4	175,6%	0,65
Work from home	1 444	WFH days	0,1	0,0	64,1%	0,03
3.11 Use of sold products			936,1	456,4	105,1%	479,65
Electricity	27 319,6	MWh	888,4	446,9	98,8%	441,54
Heating	461,5	MWh	17,1	9,5	80,2%	7,61
Cooling	1 620,1	MWh	4,5	0,0		4,54
Refrigerants	43	kg	25,0			25,04
Water	2 646,0	m3	1,0	0,0	1934,7%	0,91

