KOMPLETT® GROUP

# CLIMATE REPORT 2024

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# ABOUT THE REPORT

**This climate report covers Komplett Group's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions for 2024, including Komplett ASA, Komplett Services AS, Komplett Services Sweden AB, Komplett Distribusjon AS, Komplett Distribution Sweden AB, Ironstone Holding AS, NetOnNet AB, and Webhallen Sverige AB. In this report, Komplett Distribusjon AS is reported together with Komplett Services AS as it is not po ssible to split the operations of these two companies from each other. Internal resources from all parts of the group contributed with relevant data, estimations, set boundaries, and shared important insights into the group's operations.**

The emissions cover the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024, and provide an overview of the group's climate impact during this timeframe. The report is prepared in accordance with "A Corporate Accounting and Report Standard", developed by The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative (GHG Protocol), and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) E1.

The emissions reporting is mainly based on secondary data. Where data have not been available, the reporting is based on the group's estimates. Komplett Group is required to report GHG emissions from the 2024 fiscal year, in accordance with the implementation of the EU's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) in Norwegian legislation.

## REPORTING PRINCIPLES

### RELEVANCE

Ensure that the GHG accounts accurately reflect the group's actual GHG emissions, so they can be used for strategic decisions both internally and externally.

### COMPLETENESS

Include all emission sources and activities within the chosen Scope and explain and justify any omissions of specific sources or activities.

### COMPARABILITY

Use consistent methods that allow for the comparison of GHG emissions over time, with clear documentation of changes in data, scope, method, or other factors affecting the time series.

### TRANSPARENCY

Present relevant issues clearly, showing how the figures in the report are calculated, and be open about the assumptions and data sources used.

### ACCURACY

Ensure that the quantification of GHG emissions is systematic and precise, so that reported emissions are neither overestimated nor underestimated. Any uncertainty should be minimised within practical limits, allowing users to rely on the information for making informed decisions.

# SUMMARY

The climate report offers an in-depth overview of Komplett Group's GHG emissions for 2024, categorised into Scopes 1, 2, and 3. It highlights the group's commitment to transparency and precision in reporting, following the guidelines of the GHG Protocol and ESRS. The bar chart for total emissions for Komplett Group in 2024 presents emissions in absolute terms, measured in tonnes of $CO_2$ equivalents ($tCO_2eq$), showing the calculated emissions for each respective Scope.

**Scope 1 emissions**, totalling 80.76 $tCO_2eq$ include direct emissions from the group's own sources such as fuel and cooling gases. Emissions from Scope 1 have been reduced by more than 20 per cent since 2022. This has been possible by reducing both milage and changing from fossil fuel to electricity.

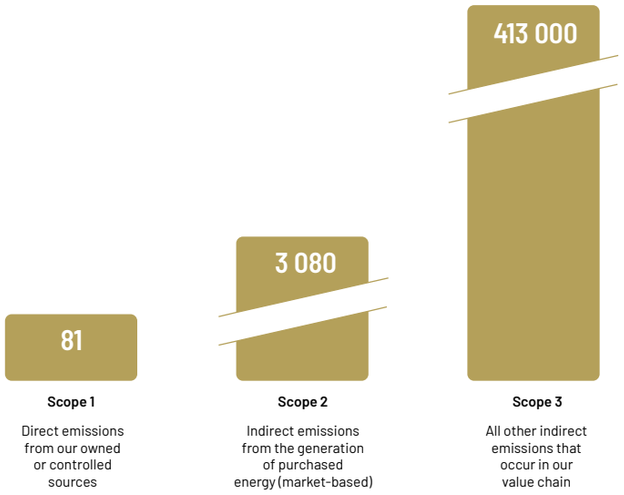
**Scope 2 emissions** account for indirect emissions from purchased energy, with a market-based total of 3 080.16 $tCO_2eq$ and a location-based total of 305 $tCO_2eq$, covering electricity and district heating consumption. Our electricity consumption in 2024 was 17 554 MWh, which represents a one per cent decline from the previous year. Changing from fossil fuel to electric and hybrid cars has a positive contribution to our electricity consumption as our cars charge at our offices.

The decrease in Scope 2 location-based emissions from 648 $tCO_2eq$ in 2023 to 305 $tCO_2eq$ in 2024 is largely due to the emissions factor being zero in Norway. As a result, only the emissions calculated in Sweden contribute to our Scope 2 emission.

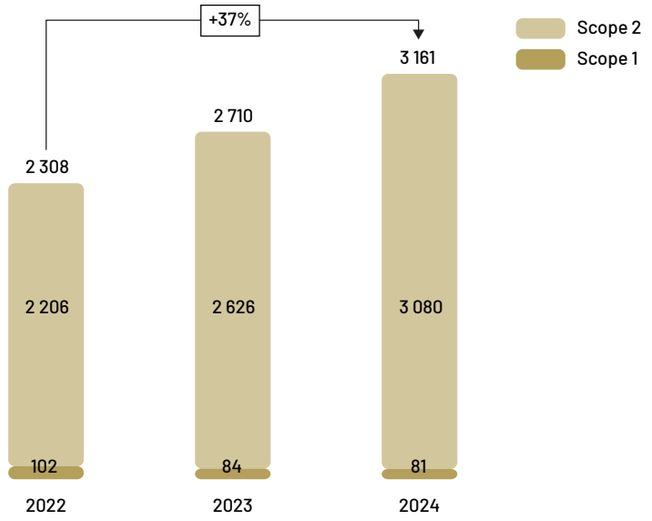
**Scope 3 emissions**, amounting to 413 087.46 $tCO_2eq$, encompass other indirect emissions, including those from purchased goods, transport, and waste management. Our indirect emissions significantly exceed our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, indicating that the most effective climate action would be to implement measures that reduce the carbon footprint from the production and transport of goods sold.

The total $CO_2$ emissions have seen a significant increase compared to the previous period, largely due to the inclusion of additional categories within Scope 3 in our reporting. By incorporating these additional indirect emissions, we now provide a more comprehensive and accurate representation of the group's overall climate impact. This enhancement allows for a deeper understanding of our environmental footprint and reinforces our commitment to transparency and sustainability.

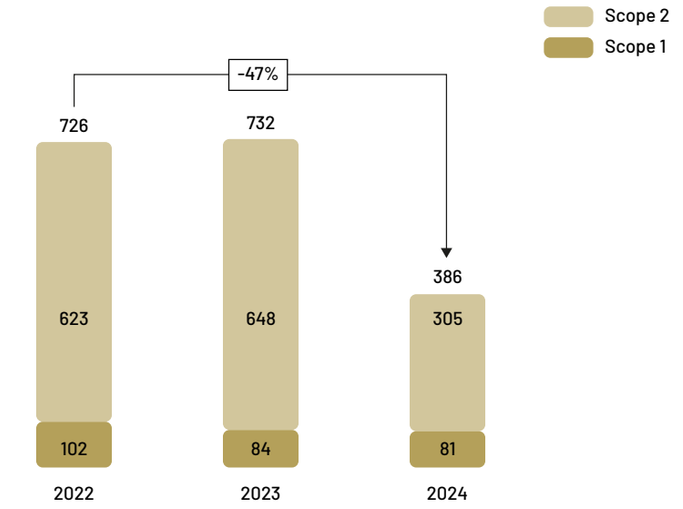
**Total GHG emissions ($tCO_2eq$)**




**Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions ($tCO_2eq$)**




**Scope 1 and 2 location-based emissions ($tCO_2eq$)**



# METHOD

## ABOUT GREENHOUSE GAS PROTOCOL AND EUROPEAN SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING STANDARDS

Komplett Group's climate report is developed in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard GHG Protocol and the ESRS. The GHG Protocol is an internationally recognised and standardised framework for the measurement and management of GHG emissions across both private and public sectors, including value chains and mitigation activities.

The climate report also builds on reporting principles from ESRS E1. The CSRD requires companies to report in accordance with the ESRS. The ESRS E1 standard falls under the sustainability topic related to climate change and applies to all entities covered by the CSRD.

ESRS E1-6 requires, among other things, that:

- GHG calculations are based on a financial and operational control approach
- Scope 2 reporting follows both location-based and market-based methods
- Use of net income for emissions intensity
- Reporting of biogenic emissions separately outside of Scope 1, 2, and 3

## ORGANISATIONAL SCOPE

The GHG Protocol describes two methods for defining organisational boundaries. Emissions reporting can either follow an operational or financial control approach, determining which emissions and companies are included or not.

Our climate report is based on both the financial control and operational control approaches in accordance with the ESRS. According to the ESRS, we apply the financial control approach, which means we include both the parent company and any subsidiaries consolidated in the accounting group. Financial assets not consolidated into the group are included when the group has operational control. For Komplett Group, this means that all buildings, vehicles, and equipment used in daily operations are included in Scope 1 and 2, even if they are not necessarily owned by the group. We do not own any assets that we do not fully control.

A detailed description of the organisational scope is available in section 3 for the relevant operational scope and category.

## OPERATIONAL SCOPE

According to the GHG Protocol, a company's climate impact is divided into three parts, called scopes. This is done to delineate direct and indirect emission sources, improve transparency, and benefit different types of companies, climate policies, and corporate goals. The three scopes are:

**Scope 1** (direct emissions) includes GHG emissions from the organisation's own vehicles and equipment under operational control, such as emissions from combustion engines or gases used or released in operations. It also includes emissions from fugitive gases coming from leaks in cooling systems.

**Scope 2** (indirect emissions from purchased energy) includes GHG emissions resulting from the production of electricity, district heating, or other energy generated by a third party. Scope 2 emissions are calculated using two methods: the location-based method and the market-based method.

1. **Location-based method:** The climate impact is calculated using an average value for energy production based on the energy mix where the business is located.
2. **Market-based method:** The climate impact is based on electricity from a specific power contract actively purchased by the company (guarantees of origin). Komplett Group has renewable certificates for a share of its electricity consumption.

**Scope 3** (other indirect emissions) encompasses all other indirect emissions that the organisation does not explicitly control. This includes GHG emissions related to the production of goods and services purchased by the company (upstream emissions), such as purchased goods and services and associated transportation. Scope 3 also includes emissions from the use of goods and services produced by the business (downstream emissions).

**SCOPE 1**

**Direct emissions**

Fuel for vehicles and equipment

Use and leakage of refrigerants

Stationary combustion

**SCOPE 2**

**Indirect emissions from purchased energy**

Consumption of electricity from offices and storage

Consumption from electric vehicles

**SCOPE 3**

**Other indirect emissions**

Purchased goods and services, and capital goods

Transport of goods

Waste

Commute and business travel

Use of sold products

## CALCULATING EMISSIONS WITH EMISSION FACTORS

To estimate GHG emissions, several methodologies can be employed. Generally, there are two primary approaches for calculating emissions for carbon accounting:

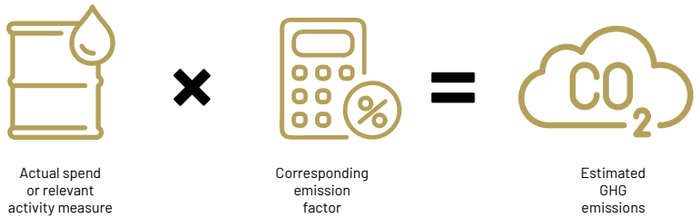
**A)** Activity-based: Calculated by recording the activities that generate GHG emissions, or the actual use of fossil sources such as the amount of petrol.

**B)** Spend-based: Calculated by reporting the expenditure associated with the consumption of products or activities that produce GHG emissions, such as the cost of the company business travel.

Using these two approaches, we calculate emissions using emission factors. All emissions are translated into equivalents of $CO_2$, $CO_2$eq, using the global warming potential (GWP) from each gas estimated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The current GWP method is called AR6.

This method makes it possible to sum up the different emissions. The emission factor for the activity-based method has lower uncertainty because the $CO_2$ content in petrol is known from chemical processes. In contrast, the emission factor for spend-based method has higher uncertainty, as it is difficult to identify the link between the spending on an activity and the fossil source consumed. Emission factors can also be calculated by the supplier of the product or by external parties.

**Approach for calculating emissions by using emission factors**




## OUR DATA

The data used in our climate report is collected from many different sources. We utilise internal financial data, internal activity data, data from suppliers and open data on activities or operations, such as the average use of products or the average share of people commuting using bus or bike. To achieve the most accurate climate accounting, activity-based data should be combined with low uncertainty estimates of emission factors. Our Scope 1 emissions have calculations of high quality. We combine activity and actual usage of fossil fuels with known emission factors. Our data sources include financial records of fuel consumption and invoices detailing the types and quantities of refrigerant gases used, specifying the fossil fuels or gases we have emitted.

The quality of data for our power consumption as reported in Scope 2 is more varied. We typically have precise knowledge of the electricity consumption and the use of district heating or cooling at the facilities where we operate, including our packaging machines, robots, warehouses and administrative offices. This makes it possible to estimate the emissions with high precision. However, the quality of the reported electricity consumption from our stores varies. Some stores have their own meters, providing accurate data, while others rely on template-based estimates. In both cases, the figures are linked to invoices from the property manager.

Data on electricity consumption from our electric cars comes from invoices from charging stations, in combination with charging stations at our own facilities. However, the latter is not measured for most of our facilities. Consequently, electricity consumed by electric cars is reported as electricity consumption at our facilities and not from our electric cars. This is to avoid double-counting.

To estimate emissions from purchased goods and services, purchased capital goods, upstream transport, use of sold products and end-of-life, we use our financial data and sales data. Sales data is consolidated and aggregated across the group, and financial data used to calculate emissions from capital goods is directly retrieved from our group level accounting system. To estimate emissions in these categories, we use a combination of internal calculations, high-quality data from our internal processes, and external average data. Sources used to estimate emissions from the use of sold products include statistics from market research reports, consumer surveys, manufacturer reports and specifications, environmental reports, and industry standards.

Emissions from business travel are estimated using a combination of supplier data from our travel agencies, which provide exact information about our travels, and expense data from our HR system. The expense data is less detailed and spend-based, resulting in lower precision in emissions calculations.

Waste data is collected from our waste-handling operators. NetOnNet has the same operator for all its stores and receives exact waste data from its waste-handling operator. Komplett Services also receives data from its operator. Komplett ASA and Ironstone both get waste data from the property manager. Their data is of lower quality as it is based on templates where the waste is split between the different tenants based on its share of the total office space rented. Since Komplett ASA and Ironstone are situated in office buildings with similar tenants we find this to be a reasonable assumption for calculating waste. Webhallen has stores located at shopping malls where all waste is treated together, meaning that it is not possible to sort out the amount of waste those stores generate. The property manager provides a template-based estimate, but we find its quality to be poor and too dependent on the types of shops and retailers in each mall. Instead, we estimate waste using data from our own shops and adjust the waste data using sales figures.

We calculate the distance our employees commute using geospatial analysis. Based on postal codes of employees' homes and the exact work addresses, we calculate the shortest distance and adjust for actual travel routes to determine the commuting distance. We further collect statistics from Statistics Norway on transport mode for commuting, because we lack information about our employee's exact travel mode for commuting. For upstream transport we primarily use emission data calculated by our suppliers. When supplier data is unavailable, we estimate emissions by adjusting the number of parcels as our upstream transport suppliers operate in a similar fashion.

# CLIMATE IMPACT

Komplett Group had a total GHG emission of 416 248,38 $tCO_2eq$ in 2024 (market-based). The distribution of emissions across the different scopes is presented in the table below.

**Total GHG emissions disaggregated by Scope 1 and 2 and significant Scope 3**

| | Retrospective | | | | | Milestones and target years [1] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Base year (2022) | Base year (2024) | Comparative (2023) | **2024** | % 2024/2023 | 2025 | 2030 | 2040 | Target |
| **Scope 1 GHG emissions** | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions ($tCO_2eq$) | 102 | 81 | 84 | **81** | (4%) | - | - | - | - |
| Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes (%) | 0% | 0% | 0% | **0%** | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Scope 2 GHG emissions** | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions ($tCO_2eq$) | 623 | 305 | 648 | **305** | (53%) | - | - | - | - |
| Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions ($tCO_2eq$) | 2 206 | 3 080 | 2 627 | **3 080** | 17% | - | - | - | - |
| **Significant Scope 3 GHG emissions** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Gross indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions ($tCO_2eq$) | - | 413 088 | 5 711 | **413 088** | 7133% | - | - | - | - |
| 1) Purchased goods and services | - | 313 363 | 1 519 | **313 363** | 20530% | - | - | - | - |
| 2) Capital goods | - | 5 543 | - | **5 543** | | | | | |
| 3) Fuel and energy-related Activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2) | - | 177 | 243 | **177** | (27%) | - | - | - | - |
| 4) Upstream transportation and distribution | - | 67 953 | 3 569 | **67 953** | 1 804% | - | - | - | - |
| 5) Waste generated in operations | - | 9 | 228 | **9** | (96%) | - | - | - | - |
| 6) Business traveling | - | 387 | 153 | **387** | 154% | - | - | - | - |
| 7) Employee commuting | - | 1 894 | - | **1 894** | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11) Use of sold products | - | 23 590 | - | **23 590** | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12) End-of-life treatment of sold products | - | 171 | - | **171** | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total GHG emissions** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total GHG emissions (location-based) ($tCO_2eq$) | - | 413 473 | 6 443 | **413 473** | 6 317% | - | - | - | - |
| Total GHG emissions (market-based) ($tCO_2eq$) | - | 416 248 | 8421 | **416 248** | 4 843% | - | - | - | - |

*1) Komplett Group does not disclose climate figures related to milestones and target years as we have not yet adopted a transition plan and are in the early stages of our full GHG accounts.*

## SCOPE 1

- **Carbon footprint: 80.8 $tCO_2eq$**
- **0.02 per cent of total carbon footprint**

Our emission sources in Scope 1 include fuel and cooling gases.

***Company vehicles***

Komplett Group has three fossil fuel cars, 14 hybrid cars and 14 electric cars. The cars are either owned or leased, but in any case, they are operated by Komplett Group. The emissions from our fossil fuel and hybrid cars are 44.6 $tCO_2eq$ and this is 32 per cent lower than in 2023. Emissions are calculated using data for consumed fuel from invoices from gas stations for some of the cars. NetOnNet has leased cars and the fleet manager for NetOnNet's leased cars reports emissions for those cars. The report includes data on both the distance driven and the fuel consumed. We also account for our indirect emissions from fuel consumption in Scope 3.

***Cooling refrigerants***

How emissions from cooling gases are included in our carbon accounting depends on which party has the operational control over the ventilation or cooling system. Komplett Group and our subsidiaries do not have financial control over any ventilation system. However, using the operational control approach, we argue that Komplett Services and NetOnNet control the ventilation system at their head offices and hence emissions encountered from these systems are included in our Scope 1 emissions. In 2024, Komplett Services had no emissions of cooling refrigerants. The group's other subsidiaries do not control their ventilation systems; hence those emissions are not included in our Scope 1 emissions. Webhallen has a cooling system for its servers that does not use refrigerant gases. Emissions from cooling refrigerants were 36.2 $tCO_2eq$ in 2024, more than double the figures from 2023.

## SCOPE 2

- **Carbon footprint: 3 080.17 $tCO_2eq$**
- **0.73 per cent of total carbon footprint**

In total, Komplett Group owns or leases 65 offices, warehouses or stores, 12 in Norway, 53 in Sweden and 1 in China as of 31 December 2024. Furthermore, we had 50 stores and seven warehouses distribution centres by 31 December 2024. During 2024, five of Webhallen's stores have been closed. Emissions from those locations are still included in our emission reporting. Some of our offices have power meters, while others do not. For locations without power meters, electricity usage is estimated. As the stores and offices without power meters are part of larger office buildings or shopping malls, the electricity consumption is estimated using a split calculated by the property manager. Our share of electricity consumption is normally calculated based on square meters occupied.

Solar panels are installed on the rooftop of a storage building rented by Komplett Services. The energy produced by the solar panel is consumed by Komplett Services and other tenants renting offices in the same building. We are currently not able to identify how much of the power that has been consumed by the different tenants, or how much has been sold to the power company, as non-consumed energy is sent to the grid.

Most of our offices have charging facilities for electric vehicles. The charging facilities are used for charging of our cars, as well as employees' and visitors' cars. Currently, we cannot accurately estimate the electricity used for charging electric vehicles, so this consumption is included in our overall electricity usage. This results in double-counting as it should be allocated to electricity consumed by our electric cars, our employees for commuting, emissions from our suppliers and private consumption by our employees.

Within the group's car fleet, there are 28 electric or hybrid vehicles: 14 fully electric cars and 14 plug-in hybrid cars, all within NetOnNet. Electricity consumption from vehicles owned by Komplett Group is estimated by using data from our leasing partner. Our cars have been charged both at public and private charging stations. Charging at our headquarters is included in our facilities' electricity consumption. For most offices and stores we lack dedicated power meters for measuring electric car charging, but where available, we adjust the facilities' electricity usage accordingly. This is accounted for in our Scope 2 emissions for electric vehicles or Scope 3 emissions related to commuting or business travel.

Distant heating and cooling constitute a significant portion of Komplett Group's energy consumption, particularly during the winter, early spring and late autumn. Emissions from distant heating and cooling are estimated using power consumption data from invoices and average emission factors.

We use emission factors from the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB), as this is the standard emission factor in our GHG reporting platform Position Green. This contrasts with our 2023 report where we used emission factors from what our former carbon accounting partner called Nordic mix. AIB does not account for any import or export of electricity between countries when calculating emission factors. Norway has only renewable energy production, hence the location-based emission factor is zero. This explains most of the reduction in location-based emissions from 2023 to 2024.

To reduce our market-based emissions, Komplett Group buys Guarantees of Origin (GOs) which represent 100 per cent of our contractual instruments related to Scope 2 GHG emissions. The GOs are bundled together with the purchase of energy for our shops and offices in NetOnNet, where we control the choice of electricity provider. We have no other contractual instruments for carbon removal or energy attribute certificates.

**Contractual instruments for Scope 2**

| Komplett Group | 2024 |
|---|---|
| Covered by contractual instruments (MWh) | 5 753 |
| Share bundled (%) | 100% |
| Share unbundled (%) | 0 |
| Share of electricity covered by contractual instruments | 47.7% |

## SCOPE 3

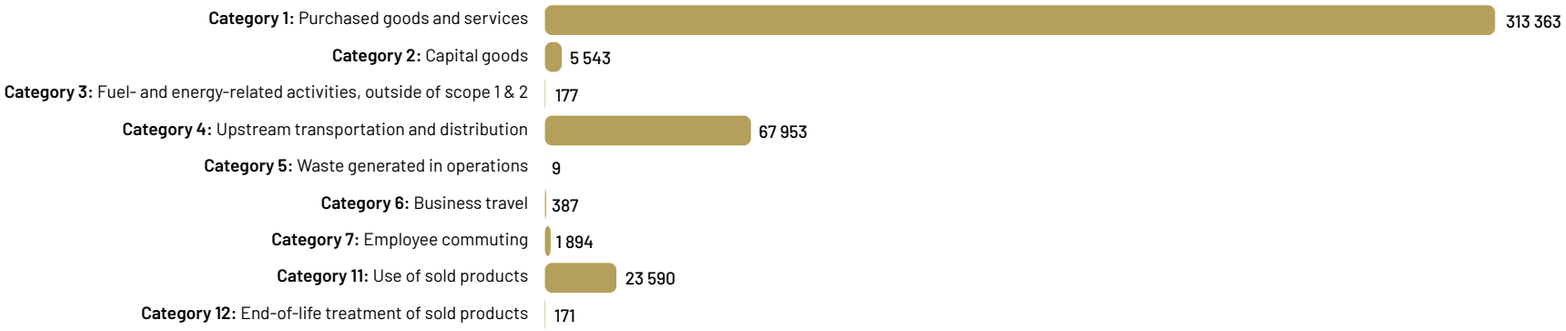
The climate impact of Komplett Group within Scope 3 comes from the following categories, as defined by the GHG protocol:

- **Category 1:** Purchased goods and services
- **Category 2:** Capital goods
- **Category 3:** Fuel and energy distribution
- **Category 4:** Upstream transport
- **Category 5:** Waste
- **Category 6:** Business travel
- **Category 7:** Employee travel
- **Category 11**: Use of sold products
- **Category 12:** End-of-life treatment

Categories 2, 7, 11 and 12 are introduced for the first time in our carbon accounting for 2024. The climate impact in Scope 3 amounts to 413 087.46 $tCO_2eq$, which accounts for 99.15 per cent of the total for all three scopes.

The remaining Scope 3 categories are scoped out. This includes Category 4 - Upstream distribution; Category 8 - Upstream leased assets; Category 9 - Downstream transport and Downstream distribution; Category 10 - Processing of sold products; Category 13 - Downstream leased assets; Category 14 - Franchises; and Category 15 – Investments. Further details can be found in the chapter Categories Scoped Out.

### Emissions by category ($tCO_2eq$)




### Category 1: Purchased goods and services

- Carbon footprint: 313 362.62 $tCO_2eq$
- 75.28 per cent of total carbon footprint

We split the purchased goods and services into two groups – goods purchased for resale – and goods and services consumed by the group.

Our purchased goods for resale are divided into 10 categories of similar products. Emissions are estimated based on the revenue in each group, as we currently lack access to product-specific emissions data. Although we use relatively few groups, the available emissions coefficients are not precise enough to allow for further breakdown. We are working to request better data from our suppliers.

Since we use revenue, and not product cost when calculating emissions from production of purchased goods and services for resale, we will overestimate the emissions. We have adjusted the revenue figures for estimated transport cost, but not other costs.

The same methodology applies to purchased goods and services for internal use, but here we use actual spending on different kinds of goods and services such as property management and purchase of software.

### Category 2: Capital goods

- Carbon footprint: 5 542.64 $tCO_2eq$
- 1.33 per cent of total carbon footprint

Emissions from capital goods are estimated the same way as emissions from goods and services for internal use.

### Category 3: Fuel and energy distribution

- Carbon footprint: 177.47 $tCO_2eq$
- 0.04 per cent of total carbon footprint

Emissions from fuel and energy distribution related to our activities reported in our other scopes and categories are included in this category. The emissions in this category are calculated using average-based emissions factors.

### Category 4: Upstream transport

- Carbon footprint: 67 952.67 $tCO_2eq$
- 16.33 per cent of total carbon footprint

Komplett Group does not own or operate the transportation of the goods sold by the group. We use external transport suppliers delivering our Private Label products from China and other countries to Scandinavia, for transport of goods between our different locations within Scandinavia, as well as for delivering the goods to the end-consumer. Excluding Private Label products, the goods we purchase from our suppliers are transported to Scandinavia by transportation companies under the responsibility of the product supplier. The transport cost is included as a part of the product cost. Hence, we need to estimate the transportation cost.

To calculate the emissions from transport of goods where transportation is included in the product cost we need to estimate the indirect cost of transport. For this we use actual figures on transport and revenue from our Private Label products. From those figures we have estimated that transport costs equal four per cent of the product revenue. Although this is an estimation with high uncertainty, it is considered to be reasonable.

To calculate transport within Scandinavia, we use activity data combined with supplier-specific emission factors for most of our goods' transport. The remainder is estimated by using activity data and average-based emission factors or by using the spend-based method.

A small share of our transports are done with fossil-free fuel HVO100. The emissions from renewable fuel, such as HVO100, are categorised together with biogenic emissions.

### Category 5: Waste

- Carbon footprint: 9.5 $tCO_2eq$
- 0.002 per cent of total carbon footprint

Komplett Group cooperates with several waste handling companies. We have slightly different processes for waste handling for our subsidiaries. Hence, we have estimated emissions differently for the different companies.

- Komplett ASA shares office space with other companies in a larger office building. The waste is handled by the property manager, and we report the share of waste allocated to Komplett ASA using square meters as an allocation key.
- Komplett Services uses a waste handling company for both the administrative office and for the warehouse buildings. The emissions are calculated using activity data and average-specific emission factors.
- NetOnNet uses the same waste handling company for all its stores. Hence, we have exact data on waste from all NetOnNet stores.
- Webhallen's waste treatment depends on where the stores are located. The stores which are located at shopping malls have waste treatment handled by the property manager at the shopping mall, while shops that are located in detached buildings are handled by our waste treatment supplier. The quality of the data from the property manager is considered to be too low to be used. Instead, we estimate the waste using data from stores we control. This is done by adjusting the estimated amount of waste for the store's size using sales revenue.

All stores selling electronic and electrical equipments are required to handle customer returns of used products. Emissions from the return of products are included as a part of our waste handling. This results in double-counting as the emissions from customers' returns are also included in category 12 – End-of-life treatment.

### Category 6: Business travel

- Carbon footprint: 387.42 $tCO_2eq$
- 0.09 per cent of total carbon footprint

Our corporate flight arrangements are managed by a travel agency, which also provides us with data on the emissions from our travels. The emissions are calculated using activity data for each specific journey, together with supplier-specific emission factors when available, and average emission factors otherwise.

Some of our business travels are made using trains, buses, taxis, rental cars, or private cars. Emissions from these activities are calculated using spend-data.

Flights within Scandinavia and to Asia account for most of our business travel emissions. This includes weekly commutes by some of our employees between Scandinavian countries, as well as trips to visit employees and suppliers in China.

### Category 7: Employee commuting

- Carbon footprint: 1 894 $tCO_2eq$
- 0.45 per cent of total carbon footprint

We calculate the emissions from commuting by using the same methodology for all our companies. We calculate the distance travelled from the employees' home addresses to the working address using geospatial analysis. Further, we use travel mode statistics from the Statistics Norway (SSB) and the Swedish Transport Analysis (Trafikanalys) as an assumption on which travel mode our employees use for their commuting. Employees that commute weekly are include. However, in the commuting category, we included the commute from their temporary home to their office.

All employees with administrative tasks have the option of working remotely from home one day a week. This is not accounted for in our commuting figures as we do not keep exact records of the extent to which this is used.

### Category 11: Use of sold products

- Carbon footprint: 23 590 $tCO_2eq$
- 5.67 per cent of total carbon footprint

Our emissions from the use of sold products are estimated based on a variety of data sources and assumptions. Although we currently lack high-quality data to more precisely calculate these emissions, we have gathered enough information to make an estimate, and more importantly, identify the data required to improve accuracy. We have grouped our products into ten categories of similar products, and estimated emissions from the use of sold products in each of these categories. Based on the data currently available, we found that further splitting into more granular product categories will not improve the precision of our estimates.

In each of the 10 product categories we have identified the three most common products. To calculate the emissions from those products, we have mapped out if they use any fuel or electricity. Based on available research on how the products are used we have made assumptions of the following: Average hours of usage per day for each product category, average product lifetime, and energy required per hour of use. With this information we have been able to calculate total energy consumption during the product's lifetime. None of our top-selling products use fossil fuels.

When uncertain, we have chosen a conservative approach. This means choosing a high estimate for an average product lifetime when calculating emissions, while for our circularity report this results in the opposite – a short product lifetime.

### Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

- Carbon footprint: 171 $tCO_2eq$
- 0.04 per cent of total carbon footprint

Komplett Group assesses the end-of-life treatment of sold products by examining the total net weight, and packaging. The packaging includes original packaging, packaging from our distributor and packaging from Komplett Group companies to our customers. To identify the waste categories for our packaging we use data from our Norwegian supplier - Norsirk - to estimate the split of waste categories into paper and cardboard, plastics, residual waste, and data for goods purchased. Despite selling non-electronic waste products, such as phone covers and computer bags, we use the assumption that 100 per cent of end-of-life waste is electronic. This assumption is due to insufficient data on the exact proportion of electronic versus non-electronic waste in our sales. Our indication is that the proportion of non-electronic goods is low. Once we have accurate data on the proportion of electronic versus non-electronic waste, the emissions in this category will be revised and updated to reflect the correct proportions. We will base our calculations on the weight of sold products rather than revenues.

# CATEGORIES SCOPED OUT

The Scope 3 categories that have been assessed as non-relevant or insignificant are scoped out from Komplett Group's emissions reporting. These exclusions are based on their minimal impact or irrelevance to our business model, as detailed in the sections below.

### CATEGORY 8: UPSTREAM LEASED ASSETS

Upstream leased assets are assessed as 'non-relevant' and therefore scoped out. All primary warehouses are covered in Scope 1 and Scope 2. Electricity consumption from our stores is reported under Scope 2 and the store's waste under Category 5. The stores that are a part of a bigger shopping mall do have emissions related to general activity within the shopping mall, the waste, operational and administrative process and electricity related to this activity, however this is not reported in our emissions. Emissions from fugitive gases are not known, and hence it is not possible to report with sufficient confidence. Another possible source of carbon emissions comes from renting additional warehouses during busy periods like Christmas and Black Friday. Because this is done in short periods and not regularly this has been scoped out. An estimate based on the size of the area we rent was done before we started our climate accounting. The calculations showed that emissions in category 8 might be as low as 2 $tCO_2eq$. We anticipate that property managers of our leased assets will enhance their GHG accounting practices in the coming years. This improvement will enable us to incorporate this category into our GHG accounting in the future.

### CATEGORY 9: DOWNSTREAM TRANSPORT AND DISTRIBUTION

The transport of products after delivery to our customers is not tracked, and any estimation would result in a high degree of uncertainty regarding emissions. Hence, this category is scoped out.

### CATEGORY 10: PROCESSING OF SOLD PRODUCTS

The processing of sold products is assessed as 'non-relevant' and therefore scoped out. Komplett Group sells parts and components for PCs, which are covered under Category 1. Consequently, there is no reporting under Category 10.

### CATEGORY 13: DOWNSTREAM LEASED ASSETS

Downstream leased assets typically include emissions from assets owned by the reporting company and leased to other entities, not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. Since leasing constitutes a minor part of Komplett Group's business, we expect these emissions to constitute an insignificant part of our emissions. Therefore, this category is excluded from our emissions reporting.

### CATEGORY 14: FRANCHISES

Franchises are scoped out as it is not relevant to the current Komplett Group business model.

### CATEGORY 15: INVESTMENTS

Investments are currently scoped out as they are not relevant to Komplett Group's business model. Should they become relevant in future years, they will be included in the scope.

# LIMITATIONS

The GHG accounting is based both on primary data from individual companies within the group, showing actual figures for emission-generating activities, and from secondary data from our suppliers. An overweight of our calculations are done using secondary data. The quality of secondary data is difficult to assess, particularly data from external parties that is not verified by an assurer.

Continuous assessments have been made in each category regarding data quality. Evaluations have been conducted to determine which supplier data is appropriate to use and which is not. However, there is a chance that the supplier data used is incomplete, leading to a lack of basis for calculating the carbon footprint. This may result in underreporting of the carbon footprint.

In the climate accounts, emission factors from several sources have been used, dependent on the sources used by the Position Green platform including DFØ, IEA, Exiobase, DEFRA and AIB. All these emission factors have weaknesses. Inaccurate emission factors can lead to both overreporting and underreporting of the carbon footprint. When no other distinction is made, the highest emission factor has been chosen to offset potential underreporting. This, in itself, is also a source of potential errors.

Significant categories in the Scope 3 climate accounts have been assessed based on financial data. There may be errors in the purchasing data, such as misclassifications, leading to inaccuracies in calculating the carbon footprint. Incorrect assessments of emission categories associated with financial data may also occur. Overall, this can result in both underreporting and overreporting of the carbon footprint.

Additionally, internal data may serve as potential sources of errors. Examples include inaccuracies in the vehicle fleet overview or errors in expense reimbursements. This can primarily lead to underreporting of the carbon footprint.

For calculating the carbon footprint, a combination of aggregation in Excel and calculation and the GHG reporting platform Position Green has been used. These models might have calculation errors or lead to double counting. Thorough work has been done to ensure the model's quality, but errors can never be completely ruled out.

# ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**Sources of activity data and emission factors**

| | Sources of activity data | Sources of emission factors |
|---|---|---|
| **Scope 1** | | |
| Fossil fuel | Invoices, report from fleet manager | DEFRA (2024) |
| Fugitive gases | Reports from maintenance activity | DEFRA (2024) |
| **Scope 2** | | |
| Purchased electricity | Invoices, own calculations, reports from property manager | AIB (2024) |
| Purchased district heating | Invoices, own calculations, reports from property manager | Norsk Fjernvarme (2023), Energiforetagen (2023), DEFRA (2024) |
| **Scope 3** | | |
| Purchased goods and services | ERP-system | Exiobase 3.9 (2019) |
| Capital goods | Business performance management system | Exiobase 3.9 (2019) |
| Fuel and energy distribution | Position Green | IEA(2024) |
| Upstream transport | Transport suppliers, ERP-system | Exiobase 3.9 (2019) |
| Waste | Waste-management suppliers | DEFRA (2024) |
| Business travel | Travel Agencies, HR-system | DEFRA (2024), Exiobase 3.9 (2019) |
| Employee travel | Statistics Norway, HR-system | NTM (2018), DEFRA (2024), NTMCalc.Advanced 4.0 |
| Downstream transport | N/A | N/A |
| Use of sold products | Market research reports, consumer surveys, manufacturer reports and specifications, environmental reports, Industry standards | AIB (2024) |
| End-of-life treatment of sold products | Sales data, ERP-system, manufacturer reports and specifications, environmental reports, industry standards | DEFRA (2024) |

The following table presents an overview of Scope 3 categories along with methodologies, significant assumptions, and emission factors used to calculate or measure GHG emissions. Boundaries considered for estimated emissions are also included, as well as an explanation of why some categories have been excluded.

### Scope 3 categories

| | Coverage | Methodology | Assumptions | Emission Factors | Tools/ references | Boundaries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Scope 3** | | | | | | |
| **Category 1** Purchased goods and services | Included in GHG inventory | Spend-based | Our purchased goods for sale are divided into ten categories of similar products, and we assume that using average emission factors related to these ten categories provide a reasonable representation of the emissions associated with these goods. The same applies to purchased goods and services for internal use. | Emission factors are based on cradle-to-grate emission from the relevant industry (Exiobase 3.9 2019). | Position Green, own calculations to subtract the freight cost from product revenue. | All upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of purchased goods and services. |
| **Category 2** Capital goods | Included in GHG Inventory | Spend-based | We assume that using average emission factors for our five categories of purchased capital goods provides a reasonable calculation of the emissions associated with these goods. | Emission factors are based on cradle-to-grate emission from the relevant industry (Exiobase 3.9 2019). | Position Green | All upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of purchased capital goods. |
| **Category 3** Fuel and energy distribution | Included in GHG inventory | Activity-based | We assume that using average emission factors for fuel and energy production and distribution in Scope 1 and Scope 2 gives reasonable estimations connected to fuel and energy distribution. | Emission factors are based on industry averages and calculated automatically by our sustainability reporting tool (IEA 2024). | Position Green | For upstream emissions of purchased fuels: All upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of purchased fuels (from raw material extraction up to the point of, but excluding combustion). For upstream emissions of purchased electricity: All upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of purchased fuels (from raw material extraction up to the point of, but excluding, combustion by a power generator). For transmission and distribution losses: All upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of energy consumed in a transmission and distribution system, including emissions from combustion. |

**Scope 3 categories (continued)**

| | Coverage | Methodology | Assumptions | Emission Factors | Tools/ references | Boundaries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Scope 3** | | | | | | |
| **Category 4** Upstream transport and distribution | Included in GHG inventory | Transport and distribution of goods and services within Scandinavia is precalculated by transport suppliers, transport and distribution of goods from our product suppliers is spend-based. | We assume that transport cost can be represented by a percentage of product revenue, and that this is comparable to our private label products (approximately four per cent of revenue). Furthermore, we have assumed that average emission factors for transport is reasonable in this context. | Emission factors are based on cradle-to-grate emission from the transport industry (Exiobase 3.9 2019). | Position Green, own calculations to estimate freight costs. | The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of transportation and distribution providers that occur during use of vehicles and facilities. |
| **Category 5** Waste | Included in GHG inventory | Activity-based | We assume that using average emission factors for each type of waste treatment method provide a fair representation of emissions from this category. Furthermore, for a small share of our shops and offices, we have made assumptions about allocation of waste treatment method based on square meters or sales revenue. | Emission factors is an industry average that include S cope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from each waste treatment method (DEFRA 2024). | Position Green, own calculations to estimate waste figures where data is missing or where waste data is reported aggregated (shopping malls or shared office spaces). | The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of waste management suppliers that occur during disposal or treatment. |
| **Category 6** Business travel | Included in GHG inventory | Primarly activity-based and pre-calculated by travel agency, spend-based for local travels, bus and taxi. | The majority of travels are covered by the travel agency. For other transport costs, we assume that using average emission factors for different travel modes, combined with spend data, provides a reasonable estimate of emissions. | Emission factors are based on supplier-specific data and industry averages for modes of transport (DEFRA 2024 / Exiobase 3.9 2019). | Position Green | The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of transportation carriers that occur during use of vehicles. |
| **Category 7** Employee travel | Included in GHG inventory | Activity-based | We have made assumptions on average travel distances using geospatial analysis, modes of transport, and frequency of commuting (each working day). Allocation to each travel mode is based on nation travel statistics. | Emission factors are based on industry averages for modes of transport (NTM 2018, DEFRA 2024, NTMCalc.Advanced 4.0). | Position Green | The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of employees and transportation providers that occur during use of vehicles. |
| **Category 8** Upstream leased assets | Excluded from GHG Inventory, as the impacts are deemed immaterial, occurrence of emission is irregular, and data on fugitive gases is insufficient. | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

**Scope 3 categories (continued)**

| | Coverage | Methodology | Assumptions | Emission Factors | Tools/ references | Boundaries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Scope 3** | | | | | | |
| **Category 9** Downstream transport and distribution | Excluded from GHG Inventory, as transport and distribution before final sale is covered in category 1, high uncertainty on post-delivery emissions. | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Category 10** Processing of sold products | Excluded from GHG Inventory, as it is deemed non-relevant (parts and components covered under category 1). | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Category 11** Use of sold products | Included in GHG Inventory | Activity-based | We have made assumptions on average usage patterns, product lifetimes, and energy consumption for our ten different product categories, based on industry documentation and research papers. Within the ten product categories, we have made assumptions on which products are most representative for the entire product category. | Emission factors includes emissions from electricity usage, using location based emission factor (AIB 2024). | Position Green, own calculations to estimate product lifetime and energy consumption. | The direct use-phase emissions of sold products over their expected lifetime. |
| **Category 12** End-of-life treatment of sold products | Included in GHG Inventory | Activity-based | Our assumptions regarding the distribution of packaging waste across different waste treatment categories are based on data from our waste management supplier. Additionally, we have estimated the proportions of electronic versus non-electronic waste for our sold products and we have assumed that all our sold products are treated as EE-waste. | Emission factors are average factors for waste treatment methods (DEFRA 2024). | Position Green, own calculations (based on data from Norsirk) to estimate the split of waste categories into paper and cardboard, plastics and residual waste. | The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of waste management companies that occur during disposal or treatment of sold products. |
| **Category 13** Downstream leased assets | Excluded from GHG Inventory, as it's expected to be a minor part of our emissions. | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Category 14** Franchises | Excluded from GHG Inventory, as franchises are not relevant for Komplett Group's business model. | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

### Scope 3 categories (continued)

| | Coverage | Methodology | Assumptions | Emission Factors | Tools/ references | Boundaries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Scope 3** | | | | | | |
| **Category 15** Investments | Excluded from GHG Inventory, as investments are not relevant for Komplett Group's business model. | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

### Biogenic emissions of $CO_2$ from combustion of biodegradation of biomass ($tCO_2eq$)

| | **2024** | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Biogenic Emission Scope 1 | **6** | - |
| Biogenic Emission Scope 2 Location-based | **0** | - |
| Biogenic Emission Scope 2 Market-based | **0** | - |
| Biogenic Emission Scope 3 | **0** | - |

### Data origin per scope

| | **$tCO_2e$** | | **Per cent** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Primary** | **Secondary** | **Primary** | **Secondary** |
| Scope 1 | 38 | 43 | 46.6% | 53.4% |
| Scope 2 | 673 | 2 407 | 21.9% | 78.1% |
| Scope 3 | 285 | 412 803 | 0.1% | 99.9% |
| **Total** | **996** | **415 253** | **0.2%** | **99.8%** |

*The amount and share of of primary and secondary data used to calculate emissions per scope.*

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