Climate Report 2024

Targets, strategy, and outcome

storskogen

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CEO’s comment on the Climate Report 2024

We released our first climate report in 2023, as a step in our efforts to address climate issues within Storskogen. The report marked an important milestone in our sustainability journey, as it included comprehensive data on our Scope 3 emissions, in addition to the previously reported Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Since then, our application to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) has been approved, and our climate targets validated and aligned with the latest recommendations.

By integrating science-based targets into our strategy, we ensure that our business model and operations are aligned with the Paris Agreement's target of limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

We understand refining Scope 3 emissions data is an ongoing process that requires continuous improvement and adaptation. Interest in this type of data is steadily growing, especially among our business units and their customers. By assisting our business units in compiling and presenting this information, we contribute to increased transparency and strengthened customer relationships, and hopefully also to competitive advantages and clear business benefits as a result.

In this report, we share our climate accounts and our commitments to reduce our emissions. We also provide a more detailed transition plan than before, with the aim of increasing our transparency and promoting dialogue and collaboration with all our stakeholders. Through this collaboration, we hope to find the most effective ways forward in our climate work and together make a real difference for our planet.

Christer Hansson,
CEO Storskogen

About SBTi

The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) is a partnership that helps companies set scientifically based climate targets. These targets are based on research to align with the Paris Agreement's goal of keeping global warming below 2°C, with an ambition to limit it to 1.5°C. SBTi provides tools and guidance to quantify how companies can effectively reduce their emissions. By adhering to SBTi's guidelines, companies demonstrate a concrete commitment to meaningful and measurable climate actions, which promotes innovation and sustainable development.

Targets and strategy

Storskogen has updated the climate targets set in 2021 by transitioning from intensity-based targets to absolute numbers in accordance with SBTi guidelines. Since Storskogen has now also set targets for Scope 3, the base year for these targets has been updated to 2023, with 2050 established as the common target year for the two long-term goals. This approach provides the company with a consistent base year for all climate targets, while the data quality of the base year has significantly improved, as Storskogen has been reporting sustainability data for several years.

The targets are designed to align with the Paris Agreement's ambition to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Storskogen maintains the ambition to begin offsetting the remainder of its greenhouse gas emissions from 2030 onwards. This is based on the belief that placing a value on emissions is crucial for strengthening the incentives to reduce them further.

Storskogen's first internal milestone target, is to decrease absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 42 percent by 2030.

Storskogen's other four climate targets, validated by SBTi, are:
Short-term

- Scope 1 and 2: Reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 59 percent by 2034 from the base year 2023.
- Scope 3: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 64 percent per SEKm of value added by 2034 from the base year 2023.

Long-term

- Scope 1 and 2: Reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 90 percent by 2050 from the base year 2023.

- Scope 3: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 97 percent per SEKm of value added by 2050 from the base year 2023.

Strategies and actions to achieve climate targets

While Storskogen has a relatively good overview and understanding of emissions in Scope 1 and Scope 2, work on Scope 3 is still developing. Storskogen's targets and strategies vary between the different scopes, as each scope encompasses different types of emissions and the group's impact differs accordingly.

Transition plan for climate change mitigation

Storskogen has prepared a climate transition plan aligned with the SBTi to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and manage climate-related risks. The plan is based on individual climate transition plans prepared by all business units with annual emissions above 500 tCO2e.

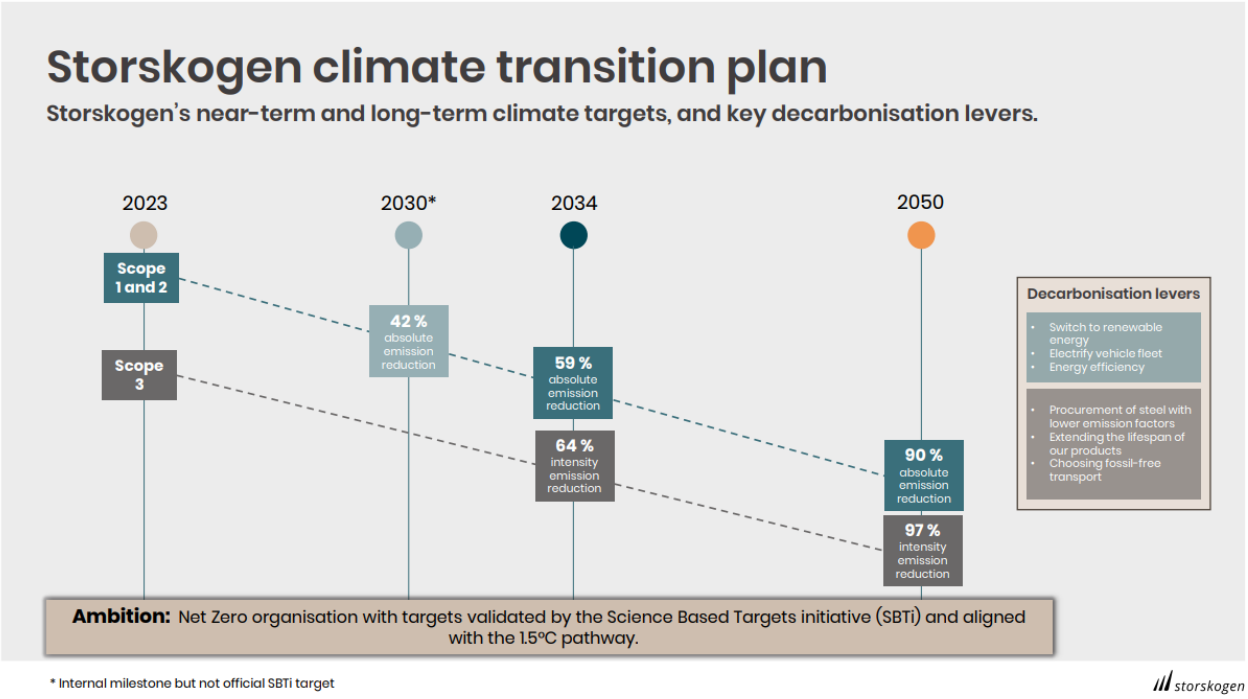

Figure 1

Transition plan for Scope 1 & 2

Baseline 2023

Storskogen's scope 1 & 2 emissions amounted to 41 235 tCO_2e in 2023, meaning they need to be reduced by 17 318 tCO_2e to achieve the target of a 42 percent reduction by 2030.

Reduction measures

Storskogen's transition plan for Scope 1 and 2 is based on the individual plans of its business units and includes specific measures for the 20 most emissions-intensive units, which account for more than 75 percent of the group's total emissions. These measures

are not only critical for achieving the group's climate targets but also for strengthening each business unit's market position in a time when customers are increasingly demanding fossil-free products and services.

1. Electrification of the vehicle fleet
Business areas: Services, Trade, Industry
Description: One of the most important measures is the electrification of the vehicle fleet, which can significantly reduce direct carbon emissions. The focus is on replacing company cars and service vehicles with electric vehicles by 2030. A larger shift to electric heavy transport vehicles is expected to become more relevant around 2030.
Measure for reduction by 2030: Replace all passenger cars and service vehicles with electric vehicles where performance and needs allow.
Estimated reduction: > 10,000 tCO_2e

2. Transition to fossil-free and renewable energy
Business areas: Industry, Trade
Description: Investments in and transition to fossil-free or renewable energy for all energy needs, including the purchase of green electricity, are particularly important for the Industry business area due to its high energy consumption and potentially high climate impact. Industry, with its energy-intensive processes, and Trade, with its need for lighting and heat in warehouses, should prioritise fossil-free energy.
Measure for reduction by 2030: Purchase of fossil-free and/or renewable electricity, especially for companies in Germany.
Estimated reduction: Approx. 5,500 tCO_2e.

3. Energy efficiency improvements
Business areas: Industry
Description: Implementing advanced energy management systems and optimising energy use is central to the Industry business area. Energy efficiency improvements can result in significant reductions in energy consumption and emissions.
Measure for reduction by 2030: Follow energy audits and implement identified measures.
Estimated reduction: At least 500-1,000 tCO_2e, with the potential for more.

4. Fuel substitution
Business areas: Services, Industry
Description: Substituting fossil fuels with cleaner alternatives, such as HVO instead of diesel and biogas instead of natural gas, is crucial for heavy machinery and production processes. Fuel substitution complements electrification when fully viable electric alternatives are not available.
Measure for reduction by 2030: Purchase of HVO/Biogas as a complement to electrification.
Reduction: > 1,500 tCO_2e

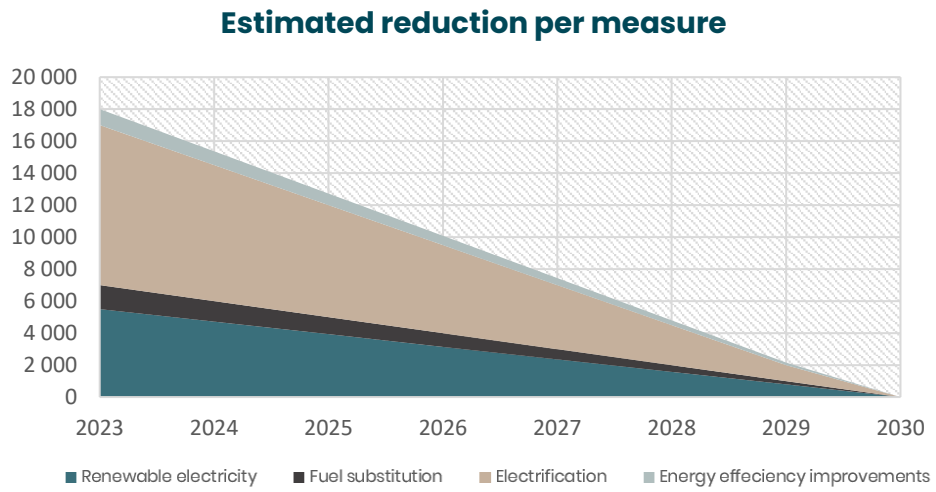

Figure 2

Transitions plan for Scope 3

During 2023, Storskogen conducted a so-called hot spot screening of the group's emissions to establish a base year for its reporting. Storskogen employed various methods for each business area, but generally, spend-based emission data was used as a first step. Spend-based emission data means that emissions are estimated based on financial data about the company's expenditures, providing an overview of emissions linked to different purchases and investments.

The purpose of this exercise has been to establish a base year that facilitates reporting for the business units. By identifying the largest emission sources, the foundation is also laid for more detailed data collection in the future. To improve the accuracy of future emissions reporting, we are shifting to activity data, focusing on areas with the highest emissions. Activity data involves collecting more specific data, such as actual fuel consumption and energy use.

This year's screening has identified the largest emission sources within Scope 3 (see Table 4). The biggest emissions primarily come from steel purchases for the industrial companies. Other significant categories include transportation, emissions during the use phase of the group's products, and waste. This analysis will help Storskogen focus its efforts where they will have the greatest impact.

Reduction measures

Storskogen's transition plan for Scope 3 focuses on three categories:

Procurement of steel with lower emission factors

- **Business areas:** Industry
- **Description:** Many of Storskogen's business units purchase steel. By mapping more accurate emission factors for specific types of steel and collecting data on the purchased weight, better emissions data can be obtained. The next step is to identify suppliers who can offer steel with lower emission factors. Purchasing steel

with a low emission factor will become one of the most important measures to reduce emissions.

Extending the lifespan of our products

- **Business areas:** Industry
- **Description:** Storskogen is working to increase the durability and extend the lifespan of its products. This includes design improvements, material selection, and aftermarket services to ensure products last longer. Through a gradual transition to a circular economy, the need for new production—and consequently emissions—will be reduced.

Choosing fossil-free transportation

- **Business areas:** All
- **Description:** By actively choosing fossil-free transportation, Storskogen can significantly reduce emissions from transportation. Storskogen already has framework agreements with the largest freight companies and will work to improve emissions data and increase the use of fossil-free alternatives.

By implementing these measures and focusing on other identified hot spots, Storskogen will be able to make significant progress towards its climate targets and effectively reduce its Scope 3 emissions.

Resources and investments

To support the implementation of the transition plan, Storskogen will allocate significant resources and make necessary investments. This includes increased operational expenditures (OPEX) for renewable electricity or biofuels instead of fossil fuels, as well as capital expenditures (CAPEX) in electric vehicles and machinery, solar panels, and upgrading heating systems.

Responsibility and corporate governance

Storskogen's corporate governance structure is decentralised, with each business unit responsible for its sustainability work and ongoing follow-up within its board of directors. At the same time, there is a group-wide follow-up on progress and the investment budget. Storskogen's Head of Sustainability leads the work, supported by a cross-functional working group consisting of representatives from management and business areas. This ensures that each business area's activities and budget align with the overall plan.

Monitoring and reporting

Storskogen has established robust mechanisms for monitoring and reporting the group's progress. This includes the Head of Sustainability's ongoing reporting to management and annual sustainability reports. Additionally, there is regular follow-up within Storskogen's Sustainability Committee and Board of Directors to ensure that the work aligns with established targets and strategies, and that corrective actions can be taken when necessary.

To ensure that the climate targets can be achieved, a need for quarterly reporting of climate data for Scope 1 and 2 from the business units has been identified. More frequent reporting throughout the year allows for assessing whether targeted efforts, such as increasing the use of HVO, are needed to ensure emissions decrease each year. This also provides better opportunities to manage yearly reporting, improve conditions for external audits, and manage external factors such as increased emission factors due to the elimination of reduction obligations.

Challenges in implementing Storskogen's transition plan

Storskogen has identified several critical challenges that could impact the implementation of its transition plan towards a sustainable future, including technological barriers, financial challenges, and regulatory changes. To effectively manage these risks, the following measures have been taken:

1. **Technological barriers:**
    - **Challenge:** Limited access to efficient, fossil-free alternative technologies.
    - **Measure:** Storskogen monitors technological advancements and collaborates with suppliers to ensure the company can quickly implement the most sustainable solutions as they become available and at a reasonable cost.

2. **Financial challenges:**
    - **Challenge:** Rising costs and potential shortages of renewable resources.
    - **Measure:** Storskogen diversifies investments and secures long-term contracts for renewable energy. Additionally, the company is evaluating the feasibility of producing renewable energy internally where it is strategically relevant.

3. **Regulatory changes:**
    - **Challenge:** New environmental laws and climate policies that require rapid adjustments.
    - **Measure:** Storskogen collaborates with industry organisations and regulatory authorities to stay informed and adapt to changes in regulations.

Specific challenges for Scope 3 emissions

For Scope 3 emissions, Storskogen has identified potential risks and evaluated appropriate measures, although these have not yet been implemented:

1. **Data quality and availability:**
    - **Challenge:** Difficulties in collecting and verifying activity data from suppliers.
    - **Measure:** Storskogen plans to strengthen collaboration with suppliers and ensure data quality through third-party verification where possible.

2. **Supplier dependence:**
    - **Challenge:** Limited access to steel with lower emission factors.
    - **Measure:** Storskogen plans to diversify its supplier base, establish long-term partnerships, and explore alternative materials to reduce dependence and ensure sustainability in the supply chain.

By proactively addressing these challenges, Storskogen can ensure that its transition plan remains robust and that the company continues to make progress towards its climate targets. This comprehensive approach to risk management is an integral part of Storskogen's business strategy and helps the group navigate challenges on the path to a sustainable future.

Impact of climate targets on Storskogen's business strategy

Storskogen integrates climate targets into its business strategy by making decisions that actively reduce greenhouse gas emissions across all areas of operations. Below is an overview of how the climate targets impacts Storskogen's strategies and decision-making:

Table 1

Greenhouse gas emissions	Examples of decisions that impact emissions
Scope 1	Investment decisions, decisions on mergers and acquisitions, operational decisions on, for example, production.
Scope 2	Purchasing decision (purchase of electricity, heating, cooling)
Scope 3 upstream	Purchasing decisions (choice of products, suppliers, transports, etc.)
Scope 3 downstream	R&D decisions for new products and services for a future market

M&A

The climate targets play a crucial role in Storskogen's acquisition decisions, and Storskogen strives to gain a clear understanding of the potential acquisitions' climate impact. The aim is to assess how an acquisition affects Storskogen's climate targets, whether the company can transition to more sustainable business practices, and at what cost. These factors are considered in Storskogen's evaluation of potential acquisitions.

Storskogen's view on fossil fuels also significantly influences its acquisition strategy. Storskogen is aware of the environmental and climate risks associated with the extraction, refining, and power generation from fossil fuels. Therefore, the group avoids acquiring companies whose business models risk becoming unsustainable in the long term due to changing demand, cost developments, or other uncertainties related to the value of fossil assets that may become stranded assets.

At the same time, Storskogen aims to actively participate in the transition to a low-carbon society and may therefore consider acquiring companies that contribute to this transition.

Each acquisition decision is made individually, with a clear rationale for why Storskogen believes the company's business model is long-term viable and sustainable.

Existing business units

The climate targets also influence Storskogen's strategy for existing business units through investment decisions and operational choices. Storskogen focuses on reducing emissions by investing in environmentally friendly technology and energy-efficient solutions. The following measures are prioritised:

Vehicle fleet: Investment in electric and low-emission vehicles to reduce transport-related emissions and operating costs.

Production processes: Optimisation of production processes through energy-efficient technologies to reduce energy consumption and environmental impact.

Choice of production countries: Favouring production in countries with stricter environmental regulations and good access to renewable energy to ensure sustainable production.

Fossil-free energy: Increasing the purchase of fossil-free electricity and fuels, such as wind, solar, and hydropower, to reduce carbon emissions and energy costs in the long term.

By integrating these considerations into its business strategy, Storskogen aims to actively reduce its climate impact and work towards its climate targets. This comprehensive approach ensures that both new acquisitions and existing operations contribute to the company's overall climate strategy.

Risks and opportunities

In the transition to a low-carbon society, companies encounter both risks and opportunities. It is essential to navigate this significant shift, manage the emerging risks, and seize the numerous opportunities that present themselves.

Storskogen has assessed climate-related risks and opportunities in alignment with the internationally recognised guidelines from the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Storskogen has identified key physical and transition risks, such as increased costs for carbon emissions, and other emerging regulations that could potentially impact existing business models. Simultaneously, Storskogen recognises a growing market for its low-carbon products and services, driven by an economy-wide transition towards more sustainable and fossil-free solutions. This also presents opportunities to enhance Storskogen's resource efficiency in both product development and production processes.

To proactively address these challenges and maximise emerging opportunities, Storskogen has integrated climate-related risk and opportunity assessments into its overall risk management framework. This approach enables a systematic and holistic process for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks in conjunction with other business risks. By actively exploring and capitalising on these opportunities, Storskogen strengthens the resilience of its business units and contributes to a more sustainable and robust business model.

For more information, see Storskogen's TCFD report at www.storskogen.com.

Data quality, emissions data and outcomes

During 2023, Storskogen conducted an additional initiative to ensure the quality of its climate data. In connection with board meetings within the business units, Storskogen thoroughly reviewed the climate data and addressed any discrepancies. Common mistakes identified for Scope 1 and 2 included double reporting and incorrect reporting of electricity type. For Scope 3, typical errors involved incorrect assumptions about weight, reporting in incorrect units (e.g., tons instead of kilograms), double reporting, and incomplete reporting.

As Storskogen established a new base year for 2023, the aim has been to ensure that the data quality is as high as possible. This has resulted in some adjustments compared to the figures published in the 2023 annual report. Although the overall difference at the group level is marginal, it is significant for some individual business units. It is also of utmost importance that all business units are confident in their climate data, as this enables an accurate transition plan and ensures that the planned investments and activities deliver the expected results. See Table 7 for more information.

Data quality

Scope 1 and 2

The data quality for climate calculations in Scope 1 and 2 is generally high. For example, vehicle calculations in Scope 1 consider the type of fuel used and the country where the fuel was purchased. Energy calculations in Scope 2 consider energy certificates and the energy mix of the different countries.

Scope 3

The data reported for Scope 3 varies significantly depending on the different operations within Storskogen and the availability of data in the business units. Some business units have reported detailed activity data, such as purchased products (units) and transport work (ton-kilometres), while others have reported expenditure for their activities. Some business units have also aggregated groups of data based on expenditures.

Climate calculations

The calculations are only as detailed as the reported data allows. For detailed data points, the climate calculations are accurate. Calculations based on expenditures involve assumptions about activity, price, currency, and other factors. Calculations for aggregated groups require additional assumptions about the content of these groups.

Total emissions

Storskogen's total emissions for 2024 amounted to 1 520 856 tCO_2e. The majority of emissions come from Scope 3, which is in line with expectations.

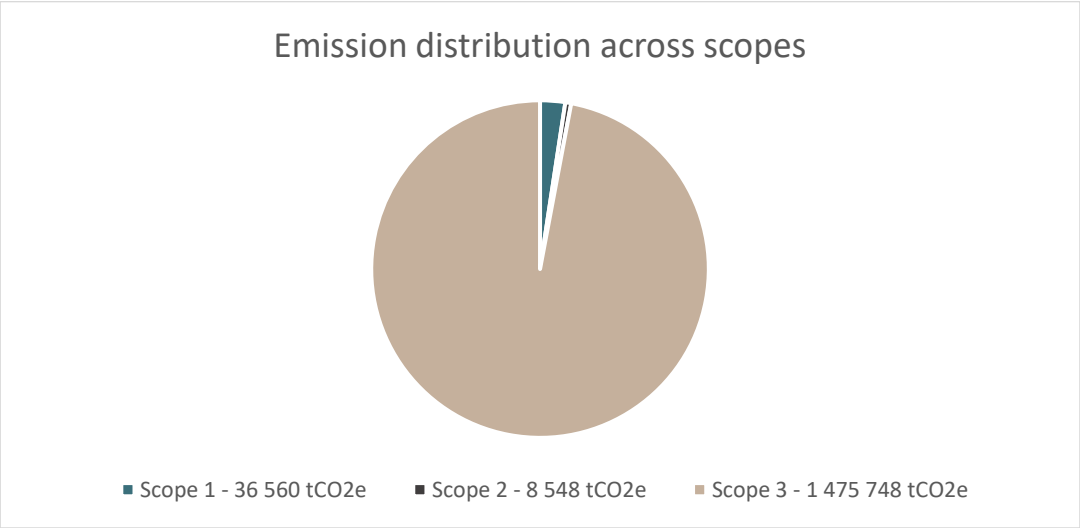

Figure 4

Most of the emissions in Scope 1 come from diesel usage, and in Scope 2, from standard purchased electricity (more details in Table 6). The emissions in Scope 3 primarily originate from the three categories: 3.1 Purchased goods and services, 3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution and 3.11 Use of sold products.

Emissions per scope

Emissions Scope 1

The direct emissions from Storskogen's business units are relatively small compared to the total emissions. The primary activity contributing to direct emissions is vehicle use, with diesel being the most common fuel. Carbon reduction laws for fuels are considered in the calculations for relevant countries. The second-largest source of direct emissions is the use of natural gas. Purchased diesel (reported in litres) and purchased natural gas together account for 70 percent of Storskogen's direct emissions. See Table 2 for the three largest sources of emissions within Scope 1.

Table 2, Top 3 Emissions Scope 1

Activity	tCO_2e	Cumulative, %
Diesel (litre)	21,979	60%
Natural gas (kWh)	3,469	70%
Driven km	2,445	76%

Emissions Scope 2

The indirect emissions from purchased energy by Storskogen's companies are also small in comparison to the total emissions. The calculations for Scope 2 emissions consider Guarantees of Origin, which indicate renewable energy, or residual energy (energy remaining when all certificates have been removed). As a result, electricity purchased with Guarantees of Origin has much lower emissions per kWh than electricity purchased without these guarantees. Consequently, electricity purchases without Guarantees of Origin account for 88 percent of emissions from purchased energy. District heating constitutes 12 percent of emissions from purchased energy and is a carbon-efficient heating system. Alternative heating systems to district heating are not clearly presented side by side in Scope 2 (heat pumps are aggregated in purchased electricity, and natural gas is reported in Scope 1). See Table 3 for the three largest sources of emissions within Scope 2.

Table 3, Top 3 Emissions Scope 2

Activity	tCO_2e	Cumulative, %
Electricity[1] (kWh)	7,542	88%
District heating (kWh)	977	100%
Renewable electricity (kWh)	9	100%

[1] *Electricity purchases without guarantees of origin (incl. external charging of electric cars)*

Emissions Scope 3

Scope 3 is divided into upstream categories (1–8) and downstream categories (9–15). Purchased goods and services are the largest source of emissions because they include all emissions related to the procurement of raw materials and the production of goods that Storskogen's business unit's purchase. The use of sold products is also significant, as it includes emissions from the entire lifecycle of the sold products.

In accordance with the GHG Protocol's reporting guidelines, certain Scope 3 categories, such as 3.8 Leased assets, 3.14 Franchises, and 3.15 Investments, are currently not included in the climate calculations. This is due to their limited relevance concerning Storskogen's overall climate impact and/or the lack of a direct connection to Storskogen's business operations.

See Table 4 and Figure 5 for the share of emissions across the various categories.

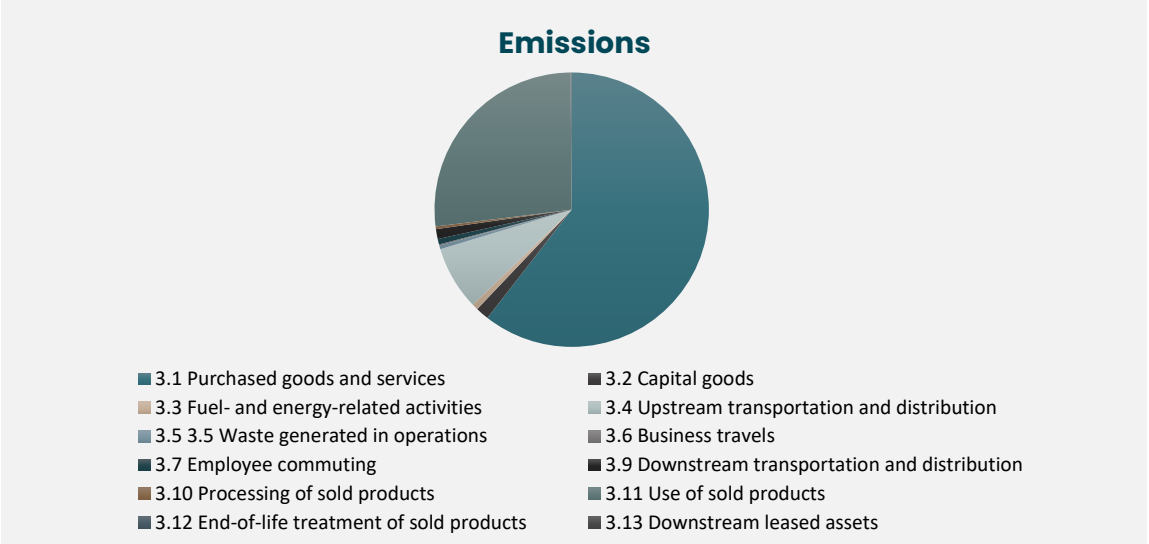

Figure 5. Emissions by category

Table 4, Emissions by category

GHG Scope	tCO_2e
Scope 3	**1,475,748**
3.1 Purchased goods and services	893,439
3.2 Capital goods	22,987
3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities	10,701
3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution	111,143
3.5 Waste generated in operations	6,458
3.6 Business travels	1,830
3.7 Employee commuting	9,564
3.9 Downstream transportation and distribution	17,176
3.10 Processing of sold products	4,649
3.11 Use of sold products	395,658
3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	2,131
3.13 Downstream leased assets	13

Emissions by business area

The Industry business area has the largest absolute emissions of the three business areas. Scope 3 category for Industry, accounting for approximately 61 percent of the emissions, where purchased steel or products made from steel constitute the majority.

The Trade business area accounts for approximately 25 percent of the emission in scope 3, where purchased goods and services and transportation constitute the majority.

The Services business area has the largest emissions of the business areas in scope 2, accounting for approximately 60 percent, primarily due to vehicle use. Services also have significant emissions across several Scope 3 categories - purchased goods and services, waste generated in operations, and transportation. Services accounts for approximately 14% of the emissions in scope 3.

Data quality

The data quality for climate calculations in Scope 1 and 2 is generally high. Of the total Scope 1 GHG emissions, about 87 percent are actual emissions and the rest are estimated. Of the total GHG emissions in Scope 2, about 86 percent are actual emissions and the rest are estimated. This is a clear improvement for Scope 1 but a deterioration for Scope 2 compared to 2023. The data quality for Scope 3 climate calculations varies depending on operations and the availability of data in the business units. It has not been possible to collect information on actual or estimated data for Scope 3. Some business units have reported detailed activity data such as purchased products (pieces) and transport work (tonne-km), while others have reported expenses for their activities. To enable reporting for all Storskogen's business units, a certain amount of flexibility in reporting is required. Therefore, Storskogen has decided on general levels of data quality for different business areas and has enabled different levels of data quality for transport work in both Scope 1 and 3. There are possible shortcomings in the data basis for both 2023 and 2024. Common mistakes that have been identified for Scope 1 include double reporting and for Scope 2 incorrect reporting of energy source. For Scope 3, common errors have been incorrect assumptions about weight, reporting in incorrect units (e.g. tonnes instead of kg), incorrectly produced assumptions of tonne-km, double reporting and incomplete reporting. The data basis has been validated, and adjustments of the input data have been made, but there is still a risk of errors in the data basis and thus the calculations

Outcome emissions Scope 1 and 2

In 2024, emissions increased by approximately 9 percent, from 41,235 tCO_2e to 45,109 tCO_2e. The main activity in Scope 1 & 2 is vehicle use, where diesel is the most common fuel. Carbon reduction laws for fuels are considered in the calculations for relevant countries. The Swedish reduction obligation (Sw. reduktionsplikt) has decreased from 2023 to 2024, which means that GHG emissions from fuel with a reduction obligation have increased.

The second largest source of direct GHG emissions is the use of natural gas. Purchased diesel (reported in litres) and purchased natural gas together account for more than 90 percent of Storskogen's direct GHG emissions. The indirect GHG emissions in Scope 2 from purchased energy by Storskogen's business units are also small in comparison to the total GHG emissions. The calculations for Scope 2 emissions consider guarantees of origin for renewable energy and residual energy (energy that remains after all certificates are removed). As a result, electricity purchased with guarantees of origin has much lower GHG emissions per kilowatt hour than electricity purchased without these guarantees. Consequently, electricity purchases without guarantees of origin account for 85 percent of GHG emissions from purchased energy. District heating accounts for 11 percent of GHG

emissions from purchased energy. Other heating is reported either as Scope 2 electricity or as Scope 1 fuel consumption.

Table 5, Scope 1 and 2 emissions

	2024	2023
Scope 1	36,560	31,515
Scope 2	8,549	9,720

As Storskogen transitions to targets with absolute reductions, the base year will be adjusted every year from 2024 onwards, considering acquisitions and divestments. Storskogen's total emission intensity has decreased by 5 percent compared to 2023, thanks to a reduced emission intensity in Scope 3 for business area Industry. In absolute terms, emissions have increased by 3 percent, which can mainly be attributed to increased emissions in Scope 3 for the Trade business area.

Stakeholder engagement

Storskogen is actively engaged in sustainability and climate issues, which is built on close collaboration and communication with key stakeholders such as investors, customers, suppliers, and contractual partners. Discussions with leading actors in the transport and vehicle manufacturing sectors, as well as with Storskogen’s IT partner, are focused on improving the collection of Scope 3 data and promoting the use of solutions that lead to lower emissions.

The dialogues Storskogen conducts with vehicle manufacturers have paved the way for the adoption of lower-emission vehicles, a key component in Storskogen’s target to reduce direct emissions. Collaboration with transport providers has, in turn, led to improved climate data collection, which is crucial for the company’s ability to report and effectively reduce its environmental impact.

In Storskogen’s work with the IT provider, particular emphasis has been placed on sustainability aspects, including ensuring that they adhere to Storskogen’s Code of Conduct. This ensures that Storskogen’s suppliers align with the company’s values and contribute to its overall environmental goals.

This work, reinforced by continuous dialogue with Storskogen’s stakeholders, impacts not only the group’s climate efforts but also its overall strategy and objectives. By being responsive to and acting on feedback, Storskogen ensures that its efforts are targeted and make a significant contribution to sustainable development.

Future outlook and plans

Storskogen has a clear vision for the future, aimed at reducing its climate impact and contributing to sustainable development. The company believes that the most effective way to reduce global emissions is through the implementation of a global carbon price. Such a measure would drive a technological shift towards fossil-free resource usage, making the adoption of these types of political actions crucial.

To achieve its long-term environmental goals, Storskogen plans to undertake several concrete actions. The group is focused on improving its processes and implementing sustainable solutions that can reduce its climate impact. One of the strategies under consideration is the introduction of an internal carbon pricing mechanism. This mechanism would function as a shadow budget, aiming to raise awareness of carbon costs in all business decisions and ensure that the companies are well-prepared for potentially rising emission prices.

Appendix

Table 6, Largest sources of emissions

Scope 1					
Emission source	**Industry**	**Trade**	**Services**	**Total**	**Share of total emissions in Scope 1**
Diesel	1,169	1,018	6,410	8,597	23%
Biodiesel	8	0	4,992	5,000	14%
Diesel with a mixture of renewable fuels	1	13	5,903	5,917	16%
Natural gas	3,469	130	65	3,664	10%
Passenger cars **Mileage of passenger cars powered by fuel (not electric cars)**	2,225	1,384	2,438	6,047	17%
LPG	486	0	0	486	1%
Petrol	3	38	210	251	0,6%
Heating oil	853	23	13	889	2,4%
Total large emissions				**30,851**	
Total Scope 1				**36,560**	
Share of total emissions in Scope 1				*84%*	
Scope 2					
Emission source	**Industry**	**Trade**	**Services**	**Total**	**Share of total emissions in Scope 2**

Regular (grid) electricity	5,653	1,094	759	7,506	88%
District heating	607	236	134	977	11%
Total large emissions				**8,483**	
Total Scope 2				**8,515**	
Share of total emissions in Scope 1				*99%*	

Table 7: Emissions Scope 1 and 2 by business unit

Business units	tCO_2e
Södra Infragruppen Sverige AB	4 204
Skaraslättens Transport/Samus	3 711
LNS Holding SA	3 531
SF Tooling Group	2 558
J & D PIERCE (CONTRACTS) LTD	2 236
A&K - Die Frische Küche	1 887
Wingert Foods Gmbh	1 706
SoVent Group AB	1 479
Harrysson Entreprenad AB (HEAB)	1 440
STOP START TRANSPORT LIMITED	1 318
Trellegräv AB	1 162
Primulator Group	1 120
Danboring A/S	1 103
Fon Anlegg	1 022
Tjällmo Grävmaskiner AB	971
BR Solutions AB	902
Wibe, AB	896
Hans Kämmerer	704
Brenderup Group AB	676
Eppstein Foils Holding GmbH	640
Agnesberg JJH i Sverige	637
Motavo Group AS	628
SGD Sveriges Golvdistributörer AB	553
Ockelbo Kabelteknik AB	507
Thermica AS	465
AC Electrical Services Group Ltd	433
M J Contractor AB	385
Tunga Lyft i Sverige AB	377
Tornado Group	336
CMTI Pte. Ltd.	320
Julian Bowen ltd	320
ARAT AB	299
Strand i Jönköping AB	294
Nordic Wheels and Autosupply (Continova resp. Specialfälgar)	293
VINAB, VerkstadsIndustri i Norr AB	285
Teodoliten Förvaltning	275
ByWe Group	274
Nimbus Group	271
Albin Components AB	242

Stockholms Rörexpress	217
INGENIØR'NE	199
Swedstyle AB	185
Christ & Wirth Haustechnik	180
C.S Riv och Håltagning AB	175
Frigel AG	173
EXTRA (UK) LIMITED	169
Roleff GmBH & Co. KG	165
FABCO SANCTUARY LIMITED	161
Elektroautomatik i Sverige AB	160
Hedson Technologies International AB (publ)	146
Båstadgruppen AB	133
Roslagsgjuteriet AB	128
Scandinavian Cosmetics Group	123
Imazo AB	121
ÅMV Production AB	120
Riviera Markiser & Persienner AB	118
Scandia Steel Sweden AB	116
Danmatic Automated Bakery Systems A/S	111
Weidinger GmbH	109
Brunner Pumpen AG	103
INBEGO AB	100
Västmark Entreprenad	93
Storebrogjuteriet AB	84
Örnsbergs El, Tele & Data AB	77
Newton Kompetensutveckling AB	63
PerfectHair.ch	63
Stål & Rörmontage i Sölvesborg AB	62
PBT AG	59
UT99 AG	58
Berco Produktion i Skellefteå AB	58
Vokus Personal AG	52
Nitro Consult AB	47
Session MAP AB	46
DeroA AB/Adero	43
Gullängets Mekaniska Verkstad AB	42
Hudikhus AB	41
2M2 Group	40
Zymbios Logistics Contractor AB	36
PV Systems AB	32
Tepac Entreprenad AB	27
PR Home of Scandinavia AB	26
The Physics Cafe Pte Ltd	26
Viametrics Group AB	26
SGS Tool Group Limited	25
Schalins Ringar AB	24
Buildercom Group AB	21
Alfta Kvalitetslego AB	18
A Lot Decoration	16

Hans Löfqvist Engineering AB	15
Ecochange AB	15
VSH Holding AB	15
Fremco	15
Vikingsun Aktiebolag	14
TK Logistik AB	14
Kumla Handtagsfabrik AB/ Perssons Innovation	13
Harmoni Care	10
Plåthuset i Mälardalen AB	9
Netred AB	8
Acreto AB	8
Xod Box Pte. Ltd.	8
Pierre Entreprenad i Gävle AB	7
Noa's Snickeri i Tibro AB	7
IMS Maskinteknik AB	6
Ashe Invest AB	5
Jacob Lindh AB	5
Bombayworks	5
Svenska Grindmatriser AB	5
IDATA AB	2
Brandprojektering Sverige	2
Jata Cargo AB	1
Vårdväskan AB	1
AGIO System och Kompetens i Skandinavien AB	1
Lindberg Stenberg Arkitekter AB	0
Stockholms Internationella Handelsskola AB	0
IVEO	0
Total	**18 ,082**

Table 8, Emissions Scope 3 by business unit

Business unit	tCO_2e
ARAT AB	155 948
LNS Holding SA	155 224
Scandia Steel Sweden AB	109 717
Weidinger GmbH	99 561
J & D PIERCE (CONTRACTS) LTD	92 075
SGS Tool Group Limited	66 012
Brenderup Group AB	57 622
Nordic Wheels and Autosupply	56 789
Wibe, AB	50 014
Skaraslättens Transport/Samus	46 778
Swedstyle AB	44 552
Elektroautomatik i Sverige AB	37 733
Julian Bowen ltd	33 591
Tornado Group	28 830
Plåthuset i Mälardalen AB	28 728
Thermica AS	24 999
SGD Sveriges Golvdistributörer AB	22 072
Hedson Technologies International AB	19 640
Båstadgruppen AB	18 590
Jacob Lindh AB	18 586
2M2 Group	17 372
Stål & Rörmontage i Sölvesborg AB	15 731
A&K - Die Frische Küche	14 160
Wingert Foods Gmbh	13 616
Imazo AB	11 950
Jata Cargo AB	10 353
SF Tooling Group	9962
VINAB, VerkstadsIndustri i Norr AB	8822
A Lot Decoration	8314
Alfta Kvalitetslego AB	7263
Danmatic Automated Bakery Systems A/S	6890
Albin Components AB	6433
Hans Löfqvist Engineering AB	6324
Södra Infragruppen Sverige AB	6175
PV Systems AB	6165
Fremco	5938
IMS Maskinteknik AB	5558
Agnesberg JJH i Sverige	5259
Roslagsgjuteriet AB	5014
Acreto AB	4993
Primulator Group	4750
Västmark Entreprenad	4443
UT99 AG	4440
Christ & Wirth Haustechnik	4427

Storebrogjuteriet AB	4348
CMTI Pte. Ltd.	4190
ByWe Group	4189
PR Home of Scandinavia AB	3601
Kumla Handtagsfabrik AB/ Perssons Innovation	3546
EppsteinFoils Holding GmbH	3515
BR Solutions AB	3418
Hans Kämmerer	3352
M J Contractor AB	3296
DeroA AB/Adero	3049
TK Logistik AB	3046
Vikingsun Aktiebolag	3027
SoVent Group AB	2936
Berco Produktion i Skellefteå AB	2907
EXTRA (UK) LIMITED	2867
PerfectHair.ch	2783
Tepac Entreprenad AB	2733
Tjällmo Grävmaskiner AB	2609
FABCO SANCTUARY LIMITED	2488
Ockelbo Kabelteknik AB	2412
Roleff GmBH & Co. KG	2264
Örnsbergs El, Tele & Data AB	2233
Nimbus Group	2205
Pierre Entreprenad i Gävle AB	2029
AC Electrical Services Group Ltd	2013
ÅMV Production AB	1902
Brunner Pumpen AG	1828
Svenska Grindmatriser AB	1730
Trellegräv AB	1675
Noa's Snickeri i Tibro AB	1644
Danboring A/S	1631
Gullängets Mekaniska Verkstad AB	1628
STOP START TRANSPORT LIMITED	1619
Hudikhus AB	1601
Ashe Invest AB	1595
Ecochange AB	1537
Stockholms Rörexpress	1475
Scandinavian Cosmetics Group	1407
Vårdväskan AB	1382
INBEGO AB	1232
Viametrics Group AB	1231
Riviera Markiser & Persienner AB	1207
Harrysson Entreprenad AB (HEAB)	1198
Motavo Group AS	1145
Frigel AG	1046
Strand i Jönköping AB	1037

Tunga Lyft i Sverige AB	1006
Buildercom Group AB	648
Session MAP AB	596
Nitro Consult AB	471
Schalins Ringar AB	455
INGENIØR'NE	451
IDATA AB	450
C.S Riv och Håltagning AB	418
PBT AG	356
Fon Anlegg	353
Teodoliten Förvaltning	352
Vokus Personal AG	285
Netred AB	267
Harmoni Care	251
Zymbios Logistics Contractor AB	172
AGIO System och Kompetens i Skandinavien AB	133
Newton Kompetensutveckling AB	114
VSH Holding AB	91
Bombayworks	88
Lindberg Stenberg Arkitekter AB	76
The Physics Cafe Pte Ltd	66
Stockholms Internationella Handelsskola AB	35
IVEO	33
Brandprojektering Sverige	31
Xod Box Pte. Ltd.	24
Total	**1 475 748**