Haga Initiative
Business Climate Leaders

Greenhouse gas emission disclosure 2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Haga Initiative's GHG emissions disclosures are produced to show in practice how climate action can be transparently done. In 2010, the Haga Initaitive companies' set the then ambitious goal of reducing its scope 1, scope 2, and business trips in scope 3 by 40 per cent, also called the Haga scope. This is the last time the GHG emissions disclosure is presented in relation to the 2020 target. In future GHG emissions disclosures, the emission reductions will be reported towards the 2030 target, which means net-zero emissions in scope 1 and purchased energy must be renewable or recycled in scope 2. In scope 3, emissions must be reduced by 30 per cent with the ambition of halving.

This anniversary GHG emissions disclosure shows that the climate goal in the Haga scope has been achieved for 11 out of 12 companies, while the twelfth is close to goal fulfillment. Several of the companies have reduced emissions significantly more than 40 per cent compared with the chosen base year.

In comparison with 2019, companies' emissions within scope 1 have decreased by 19 per cent, corresponding to almost 500 000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e). All companies reduce their emissions in scope 1; partly as a result of the closure of fossil electricity and heat production, downtime, efficiencies in transport, and own processes. In comparison with the companies' base years, the Haga Initiative's total emissions within scope 1 have decreased by 50 percent, corresponding to approximately 1.9 million tonnes of CO_2e.

The average company in the Haga Initiative has increased its turnover by 8 per cent since their respective base years, while the average emissions have decreased by 72 per cent in the Haga scope and 65 per cent in scope 1.

According to Carbon Law, we need to halve emissions every decade. A halving each decade requires an approximate decrease rate of 7 (6.7) per cent annually. To achieve the goal of an 85 per cent reduction by 2030 for the companies in the Haga Initiative, an average annual reduction rate of 11 per cent is required from 2020.

In total, this means that the companies have met the set climate targets by 2020. Since almost all of the companies' emissions in scope 1 take place within Sweden's barders, this emission reduction can be related to Sweden's territorial emissions, which in 2019 were 50.9 million tonnes of CO_2e. Had the Haga Initiative remained at the same emission level as its base year, in other words, Sweden's territorial emissions would have been almost 4 per cent higher.

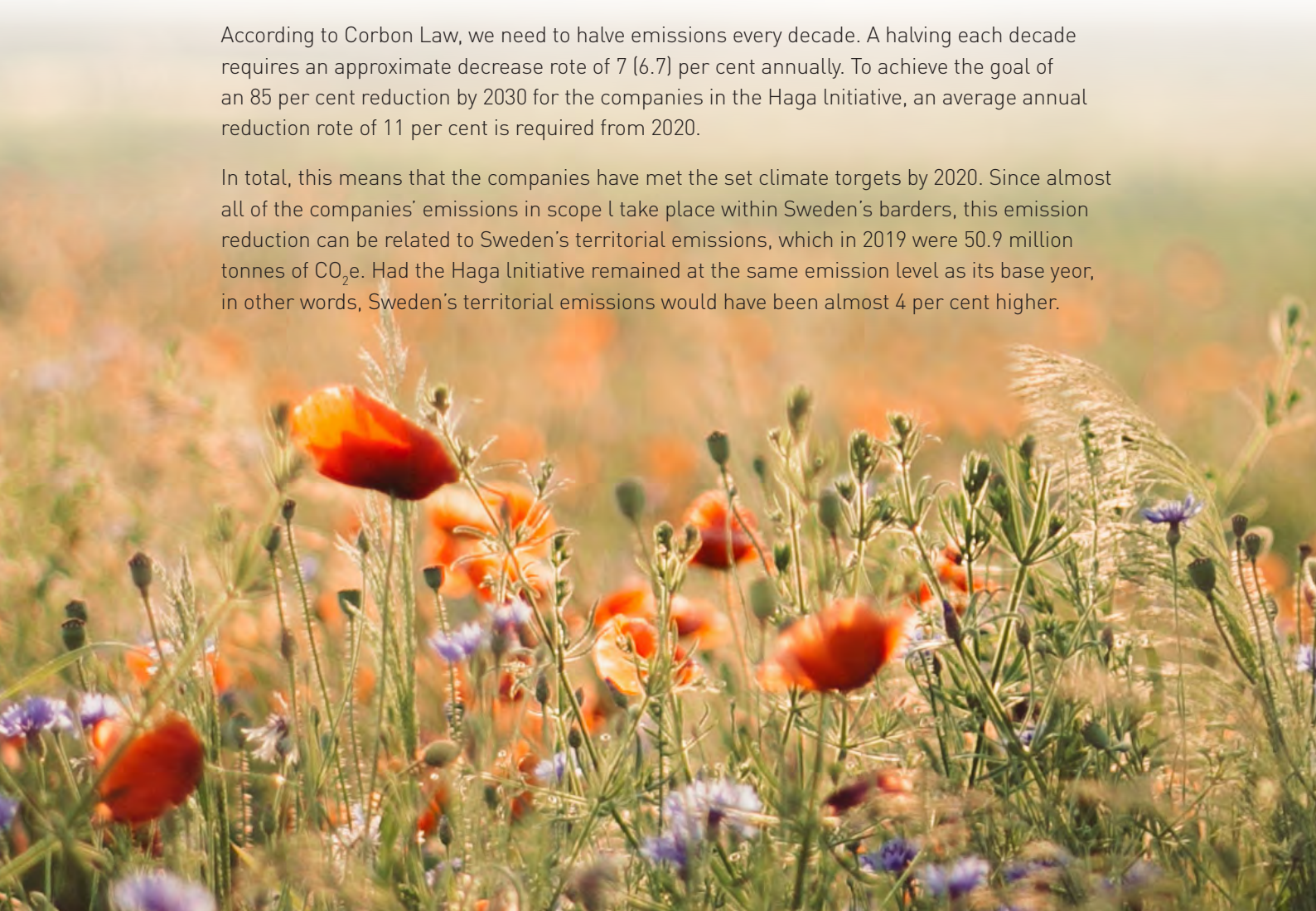

TABLE OF CONTENT

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PREFACE BY THE CEOs

All companies reduce their emissions! This shows the results of several years of climate reporting. The goal was to reduce by at least 40 per cent by 2020, but more than half of the companies in the Haga Initiative have decreased by more than 70 per cent. 11 out of 12 companies manage a 40 per cent reduction by 2020. When we set the goal in 2010, it was a challenge, but we have succeeded. Some industries have a harder time reducing their emissions than others and this is due to several different factors.

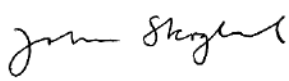
All industries can contribute. It was important for us to show that when we chose to set the goal of 40 per cent. We wanted to show that emission reductions can take place in different types of industries. Of course, it is challenging when the fuel industry and the energy sector have to change, but once the changeover takes place, it results in large emission reductions. We want to challenge other companies in our respective industries - we see that when companies set goals, they are reached often and more.

We report to be transparent. We want our surroundings to see how our work to reduce emissions goes. Therefore, we need to be transparent about what, how, and why we report. We are also careful to tell what we do not report. When we received a response, we tried to improve on the next annual report.

Now we will start reporting the entire value chain. By 2030, we have set targets for net-zero in our emissions and purchased electricity and heat, but this also includes that we begin to report emissions that occur in the supply chain or the user phase for goods and services. For some of the companies, with several thousand subcontractors, it is much more difficult. But we have decided to set goals and report.

The 2020s require halving. The 2010s were all about starting to calculate emissions and setting climate targets. However, the 2020s will demand much more. To keep us under global warming of 1.5 degrees, emissions must be halved. Everything suggests that carbon sinks must also be created. For companies, this means that value chains must be integrated into climate work and new business models developed. Companies that are unable to halve their emissions must actively state what instruments are required to be able to halve. A business community that is active in the public debate and drives climate policy forward has everything to gain.

Climate action is profitable. We need to stay below 1.5 degrees, companies that choose to emit as before and that do not set climate targets will be disadvantaged in tomorrow's business. There is only one way forward; it is to set goals, reduce emissions and transparently show how it goes. We see that it is usually profitable in the short term and we know that we prioritize correctly when we invest in emission reductions in the long term. On the other hand, politicians still need to remove obstacles and contribute to climate action, which is why we highlight concrete proposals on how both Sweden's and EU policies can change. We want to see climate action that benefits companies that choose to switch. We secure the future of our companies and contribute to increased societal value.



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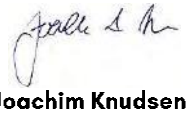

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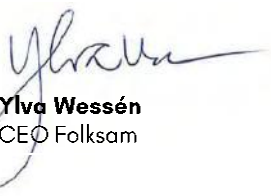

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THE HAGA INITIATIVE'S GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS DISCLOSURE

The Haga Initiative's vision is a profitable business sector without climate impact. The climate strategy is to set targets that are in line with the 1.5-degree target. For the Haga Initiatives member companies that is a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 40 per cent by 2020, and net-zero emissions by 2030. The companies realise that climate effort is profitable and want to inspire other companies to do the same.

The Haga Initiative wants to show opportunities to reduce climate impact and at the same time work actively on creating the right conditions for the business sector to contribute. Business has a central role to play when it comes to acting against climate change, they are well positioned to drive development in the right direction. Companies can be innovative and bring about rapid changes.

An initial step in the right direction is knowing the company's status by calculating its greenhouse gas emissions. The next step is to create a climate strategy containing targets on how to reduce climate impact. In addition to calculating and continuously reporting the yearly emissions, each company also report its most important actions taken in 2019 which resulted in reduced climate impact. To update the world on the company's climate impact is an important act to create customer demand towards climate-smart products and goods, as well as to show other companies that climate issues are an important part of corporate responsibility

When the Haga Initiative was founded in 2010, climate targets were set to reduce emission by at least 40 per cent by 2020 compared to a post-1990 base year of their choice. The member companies' climate targets cover the Haga scope as a minimum. The Haga scope is defined as emissions in scope 1, scope 2 and business travel in scope 3. During 2019, 11 out of the total 12 companies reached the target of a 40 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The targets were ambitious when they were set ten years ago, the progress has however been much faster than many expected.

During 2017, the Haga Initiative adopted 2030-targets, this means reducing the emissions to net zero by 2030 in scope 1, purchased energy in scope 2 should be renewable or recycled and emissions in scope 3 are to be mapped out, identified and reduced. Sweden's goal is to reach net-zero emissions by 2045.

In this disclosure, the targets for 2020 are reported. As an initial step to monitor the targets for 2030, we have chosen to report the most significant emissions in scope 3 which are not covered by the present 2020 climate target.

ABOUT THE HAGA INITIATIVE

The Haga Initiative consists of twelve member companies: Axfood, Coca-Cola Europacific Partners Sverige, Folksam, HKScan Sweden, JM, Lantmännen, Löfbergs, McDonald's, Preem, Stena Recycling, Stockholm Exergi and Sveaskog. The member companies of the Haga Initiative make the following commitments:

- A committed CEO/ management that takes active climate responsibility
- A broad-based, ambitious climate strategy
- Regular measurement and accounting of the company's climate impact according to the GHG Protocol.
- A clearly diminishing emissions trend.
- A defined emissions target to reduce CO2e emissions by at least 40 per cent by 2020 or an equivalent level of ambition
- Net zero emissions within own operations by 2030.

THE HAGA INITIATIVE AND GHG

The Haga Initiative currently follows the GHG Protocol, allowing members to choose whether to set absolute or relative targets. The first alternative reflects the company's absolute emissions in tonnes CO2e. However, the companies in the network all operate in growing markets, which in many cases makes relative objectives the more appropriate option. In some cases, greater absolute emission figures for a company can even mean that total emissions for its products are lower i.e., because of increased materials recycling or a switch to rail transportation and district heating. In the emissions disclosures, the companies present their targets, outline the measures they have taken and plan to take to achieve their targets, and the progress they have made so far towards meeting these targets. The members can choose absolute or relative targets to achieve at least 40 per cent reduction until 2020.

GREENHOUSE GAS PROTOCOL

The GHG Protocol is the international accounting standard that is most frequently used by nations and companies as a calculation tool for understanding, quantifying and managing emissions of greenhouse gases. For more than ten years, the GHG Protocol has been working in partnership with the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), and with companies, nations and environmental groups around the world to build a new generation of credible and effective programs for managing climate change.

THE HAGA INITIATIVE'S CALCULATION METHOD AND THE GHG PROTOCOL

All calculations and reporting under the Haga Initiative conform to the guidelines set out in the GHG Protocol. The GHG Protocol (Greenhouse Gas Protocol) is an international calculation standard guided by the following principles:

Relevance – the reporting shall reflect the emissions of the company or organization in a relevant manner, so that it can be used as a basis for decisions both internally and externally.

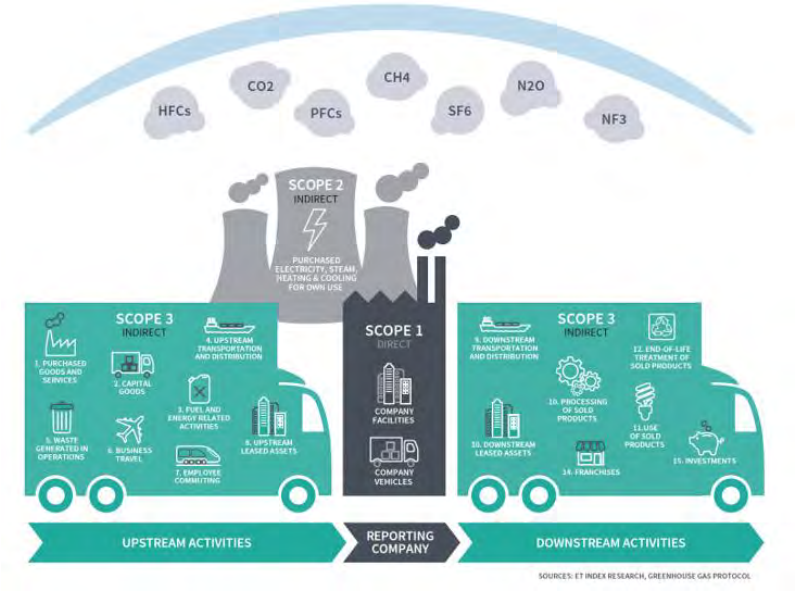
Completeness – the reporting shall cover all emissions within the stated system boundaries. Any exceptions shall be described and explained.

Consistency – the calculation methodology shall be consistent to allow comparisons to be made over time. Changes in data, system boundaries, methods or similar shall be documented.

Transparency – all background data, methods, sources and assumptions shall be documented.

Accuracy – the calculated emissions shall be as close to actual emissions as possible.

The Haga Initiative's calculation method describes the methodology used by the Haga Initiative for the emission sources that are relevant to the calculation of climate impact. The scope or scopes in the GHG Protocol to which the emissions belong are detailed in each description. Emissions are classified as either scope 1 (direct emissions), scope 2 (indirect emissions from purchased energy) or scope 3 (other indirect emissions). Click here to read more about the calculation method.



COMPANY REPORTS ACCORDING TO THE GHG PROTOCOL

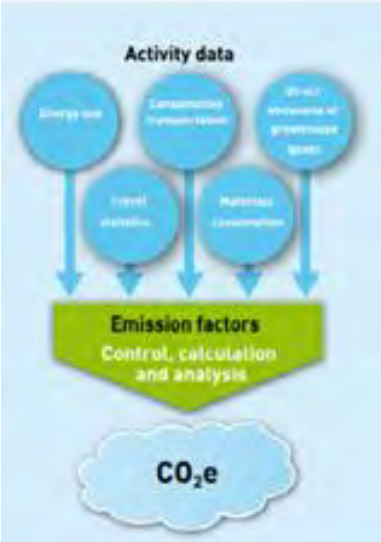
In the greenhouse gas emissions disclosure, each company reports the emissions generated during the year, in previous years, and in its chosen base year. The companies also report the climate targets they have set and how they intend to achieve these targets. The Haga Initiative has two target years: 2020 and 2030. In this greenhouse gas emissions disclosure, the targets are reported by 2020. The scope of the target is described as "Haga scope", see box

Each year, the Haga Initiative aims to become more transparent and more consistent in its reporting. As part of this, emissions in each company's disclosure table have been broken down into the three scopes set out in the GHG Protocol. Emissions in scope 3, which are generated upstream and downstream in the value chain, have also been linked to the categories in the broadened scope 3 standard (Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard).

HAGASCOPE FOR THE 2020 TARGET

The Haga scope is defined as emissions under scope 1, 2 and business travel under scope 3. The member companies have climate targets that encompass or exceed the Haga scope.

EXTERNAL FACTORS AFFECTING EMISSIONS



The calculation of emissions is based on activity data such as energy use and fuel consumption. These figures are then converted into emissions of greenhouse gases (CO2e) using emission factors for each emissions source.

Sometimes a company's emissions may increase even though it has made its operations more efficient. This can be explained by the emission factors, that can vary from year to year. These variations may be due to:

- **Gradual shifts** caused by political instruments or a technology leap at the distributers end. An example of this is the Nordic energy production mix, where fossil-based fuels have gradually decreased over time. The phase-out of fossil fuels in the district heating sector and the reduction obligations that gradually will reduce the climate impact of vehicle fuels are two other examples.
- **Temporary changes** that could cause the emission factor to either increase or decrease. For example, a cold winter may force district heating companies to use fossil fuels for peak production, or changes in social functions may result in different logistics flows.
- Emission factor changes are connected to real changes in emissions.

Emission factor changes are connected to real changes in emissions.

By having contractual agreements with distributers, companies can influence their reported emissions in the greenhouse gas emission disclosure. With contractual agreements the distributer commits to allocate part of the production to the customer, and thereby not include the environmental footprint of the product to other customers. The production mix that remains after the removal of production bound to a customer by contractual agreements is called "residual mix". The most common example of this type of contractual agreements is the electricity guarantee of origin, but the allocation of resources in this way can also be found in other sectors such as district heating, fuel and food. In contrast to the changes in the emission disclosure due to real changes, these allocations do not affect the real emissions.

According to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, companies may choose between two scope 2 calculation methods. With the market-based method the company may choose to report a certain type of production (and in turn emissions) through contractual agreements. With the location-based method on the other hand, the entire production mix is considered when calculating the emissions. The Haga Initiative member companies are reporting in accordance with the market-based method, but the outcome of scope 2 emissions according to the location-based method are reported as well, in appendix 2.

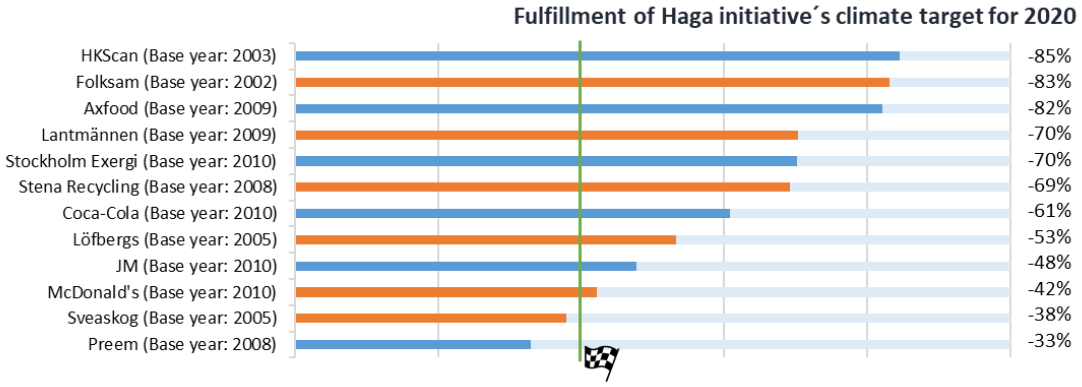
RESULTS: GREENHOUSE GAS DISCLOSURE 2020

The Haga Initiative's total emission reductions in 2020 are presented below in absolute terms compared to the selected base years. The member companies in the Haga Initiative are diverse; some have their major emissions in scope 1 while others in scope 2 and 3. This means that their influence to affect emissions differ. Emissions in scope 1 (direct GHG) are emissions from sources that companies own or control. Emissions in scope 2 (indirect GHG) are emissions that occur when a company purchases electricity or district heating. Emissions in scope 3 (other indirect GHG) are divided into 15 categories and are those that occur upstream and downstream in the value chain.

Many of the member companies in the Haga Initiative are in growing markets, which makes it appropriate for some companies to set relative instead of absolute emission targets. It can therefore be difficult to compare the companies with each other. Many of the companies have set both relative and absolute targets for emission reductions. More information about the companies' own goals can be found on the respective company page.

EMISSIONS REDUCTION HAGA SCOPE

Since 2010, the Haga Initiative has worked towards climate targets extending to 2020. That is why this year the final goal fulfillment is reported. The Haga scope covers emissions in scope 1, 2, and business travels in scope 3, and means that companies must reduce their emissions by 40 per cent by 2020 compared to their base year. As can be seen in the figure, the climate target has been achieved for 11 out of 12 companies, while the twelfth is close to target fulfillment.

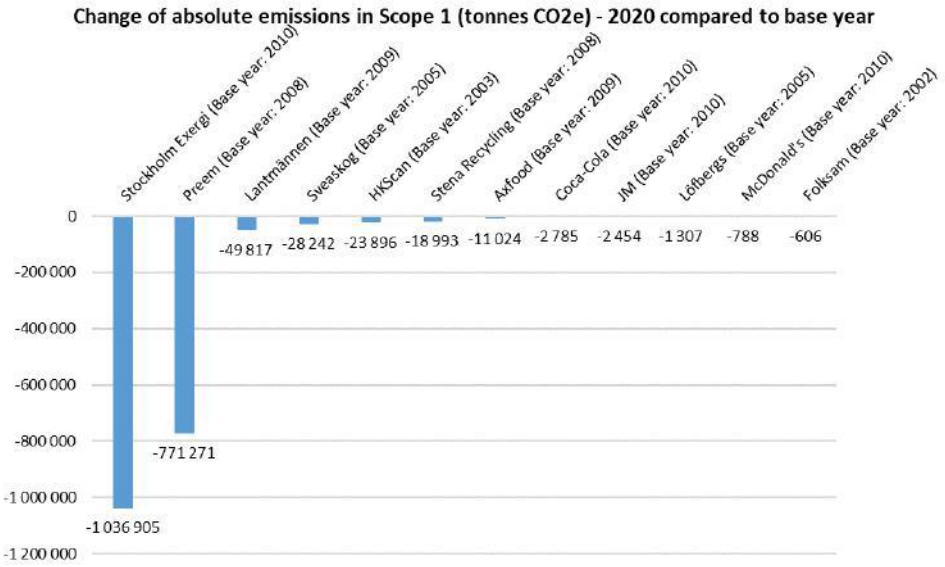


The diagram shows how the companies have succeeded in meeting the climate target -40% from the base year. Some companies have chosen an absolute climate goal, while others have chosen a relative climate goal, i.e. that emissions per functional unit must be reduced by 40%. The diagram shows absolute climate targets in blue while relative climate targets are reported in orange.

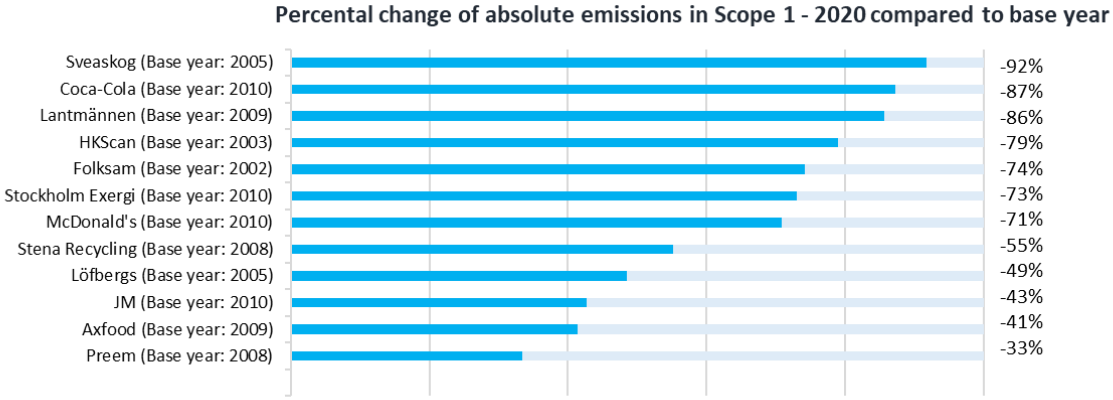
EMISSIONS REDUCTION IN SCOPE 1

Compared to 2019, the Haga Initiative's emissions in scope 1 have decreased with 19 per cent, equivalent to 500 000 tonnes of CO2e. All 12 companies have decreased their emissions in scope 1, partly as a result of the fossil fuel phase out in electricity and district heating production, machinery downtime, efficiency improvements regarding transportation and internal processes. The reasons behind each individual company's increased or decreased emissions are described in the company's profile below.

Compared to the selected base years, the companies' emissions in scope 1 have decreased by 50 per cent, equivalent to 1.9 million tonnes of CO2e. The companies contributing to the largest emissions reduction (in tonnes CO2e) are Stockholm Exergi and Preem. Since virtually all companies' emissions in scope 1 take place within Sweden's borders, this reduction in emissions can be related to Sweden's territorial emissions, which in 2019 were 50.9 million tonnes of CO2e. Had the Haga initiative remained at the same emission level as its base year, in other words, Sweden's territorial emissions would have been almost 4 per cent higher (if we assume that the 2020 territorial emissions are at the same level as 2019). The diagram below shows the companies' emission reductions in scope 1 in relation to their respective base years.



The graph shows the change of companies' emissions in scope 1 in 2020 compared to the selected base year. Changes in emissions are reported in absolute figures in tonnes of CO2e.



The graph shows the change of companies' emissions in scope 1 in 2020 compared to the selected base year.

EMISSIONS REDUCTION IN SCOPE 2

Emissions in scope 2 are emissions arising from the production of purchased electricity or district heating. By purchasing guarantees of origin, companies can reduce their emissions from this category. How the emissions in scope 2 have been calculated is reported in Appendix 2.

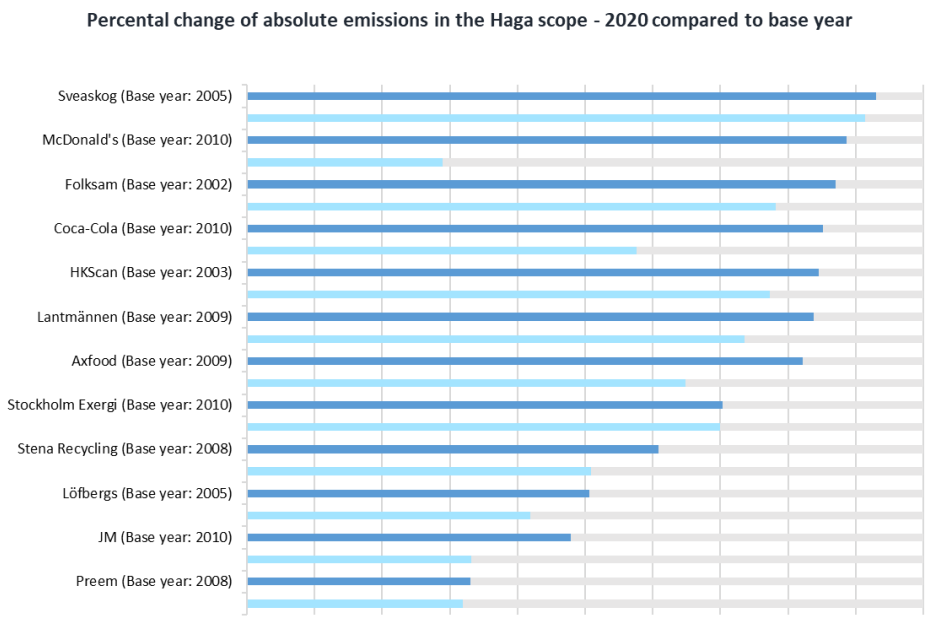
Within the Haga Initiative, emissions in scope 2 are reported using the market-based method. In the diagram below, the companies' emission reductions (tonnes of CO2e) are reported partly with the chosen method and partly with the other method; the location-based method. As the diagram shows, all companies have reduced their emissions even when the location-based method gets used.

MARKET-BASED METHOD

The emission factor is based on the production of the power grid from which the consumer obtains his electricity, using guarantees of origin.

LOCATION-BASED METHOD

The emission factor corresponds to the total production of the power grid from which the consumer obtains its electricity.



The graph shows the changes in the companies' emissions in absolute numbers in the Haga scope for 2019 compared with the selected base year with a market-based (dark blue bar) and a location-based (light blue bar) method. The market-based method is used for the Haga Initiative's climate goals.

SIGNIFICANT EMISSIONS IN SCOPE 3

A company's emissions may be associated with emissions that are outside the Haga scope, which arises upstream and downstream in the value chain. In 2019 the Haga Initiative initiated a broader way of reporting, including more categories in scope 3. These emissions are to be followed up on. This greenhouse gas disclosure only reports on the 2020 target. This means that it is still up to each company to choose if they want to disclose these scope 3 emissions, but several of the member companies have for years been including these emissions.

As a first step towards implementing the new 2030-targets of the Haga Initiative, we report the companies most prominent emissions in scope 3. This reporting is based on companies' own analysis of what emissions they consider most significant as well as what strategies they have adopted to mitigate these emissions. The report is therefore a qualitative analysis of emissions and are not quantified in this disclosure.

As can be seen in the table below, emissions primarily from purchased goods and services account for the largest emissions in scope 3, according to the companies themselves. The companies' power to influence varies in different categories and the companies can therefore affect their scope 3 emissions in different ways. For instance, some strategies mentioned by the companies are cooperation with suppliers, increase the number of climate friendly alternatives and to increase the efficiency of purchased goods or services.

SWEDEN'S NATIONAL EMISSIONS

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency reports Sweden's national emissions per emission source. Statistics Sweden reports Swedish companies' emissions within and outside Sweden's borders and reports emissions per industry. SCB's calculation method is based on assumptions, which simplified comprise the total emissions by Sweden's national emissions and emissions caused by the fuel stored in Sweden for international transports.

- The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
- SCB

	The largest category of emissions in scope 3 that quantitatively is reported in this disclosure (category according to GHG Protocol)	The largest category of emissions in scope 3 that is NOT quantitatively reported in this disclosure (category according to GHG Protocol)	Strategies to manage emissions in scope 3
Axfood	Business travels (6)	Production from agriculture (1)	Reduce food waste, expand offering of vegetarian products, work with packaging and material (e.g. plastics). Demand on suppliers' targets and, actions.
Coca-Cola Europacific Partners	Refrigeration of beverage on customer premises (10)	Production of ingredients and packaging (1)	In-depth collaborations with suppliers to jointly reduce emissions in scope 3. Reduce the climate footprint of packaging by not using fossil-based raw materials and increase its circularity.
Folksam	Electricity from wind power with Guarantee of Origin (3)	Investments (15)	Folksam was one of the initiators of the UN-convened Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance. As a member of the alliance, Folksamgruppen has undertaken that the investment portfolios will have net zero emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050, with a target of 29 per cent by 2025. The emissions target will primarily be achieved by influencing the companies we have invested in reducing their emissions while divestments can be relevant in cases where a specific company does not show sufficient willingness or ability to reorganize its operations in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. To increase transparency about its impact, Folksam reports quarterly carbon dioxide emission data for the asset classes shares and properties since 2020.
HKScan Sweden	Purchased transports (4, 9) Production of meat (1)	N/A	The goal is to reduce the meat's climate impact by 20% by 2030. We will achieve this through concrete activities in the Farm Initiative, by inspiring with an annual award of the Environmental Prize to animal suppliers and through cooperation in the value chain such as responsibly produced soy in the feed.
JM	Leased machinery (8)	Production of construction materials (1)	Renewable fuels, efficient material use, prevent generation of waste, create circular material flows, identify and test climate efficient construction materials.
Lantmännen	Purchased goods transport (4, 9)	Production of grains and other raw materials (1)	Mapping of potentials for decreased environmental impact, cooperation with suppliers and customers, new technologies in production.
Löfbergs	Cultivation of coffee (1)		Development projects for small-scale coffee farmers (concerns 80 000 small-scale coffee farmers), increased the share coffee from certified farms

			(today the entire selection has at least one certification).
McDonald's Sweden	Waste disposal (5, 12)	Production from agriculture (1)	In 2018, McDonald's got its global climate goals approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative. The climate targets include both own emissions and the emissions that occur in the supply chain (Scope 3).
Preem	Use of sold products (vehicle fuel) (11)	Capital goods (2)	Increase the share of sold renewable vehicle fuels.
Stena Recycling	Purchased transports (4, 9)	Customers' transport of waste to the facilities (4, 9)	Procurement demands on biofuels, vehicle performance and transport optimization.
Stockholm Exergi	Production and distribution of energy and vehicle fuels (3)		Requirements in transport agreements for blending of biofuels. Biofuel transports within the country take place mainly with optimized train transports. Mapping of transports for the development of strategy, goals and action plan.
Sveaskog	Purchased timber transport with truck (4, 9)		Encourage the use of renewable vehicle fuels.

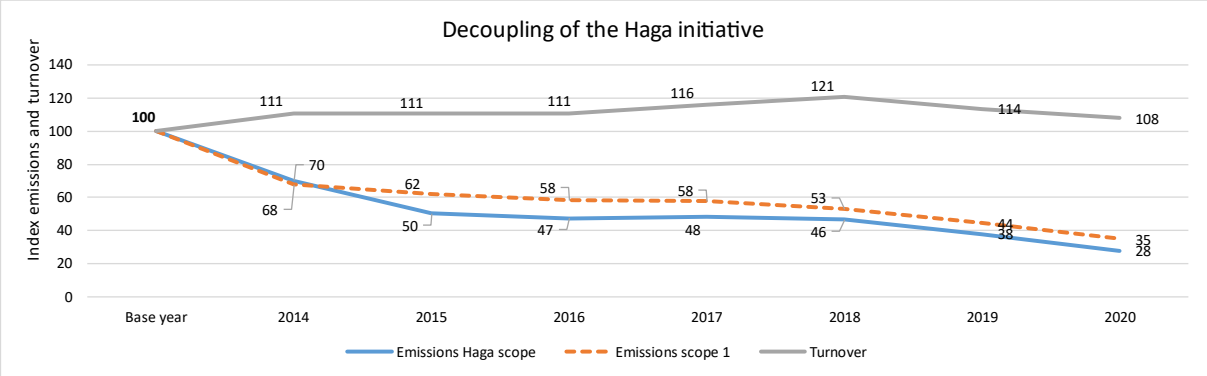
This table is a compilation of the largest emission categories in scope 3, that are reported or not reported in this disclosure, along with adopted strategies as stated by the companies themselves.

DECOUPLING OF THE HAGA INITIATIVE

Sweden has managed to decouple GDP growth from greenhouse gas emissions. Between 1990 and 2019, emissions in Sweden were reduced by 30 per cent, while GDP increased by 86 per cent. Similarly, the member companies in the Haga Initiative have managed to reduce emissions while maintaining or increasing turnover.

The summary in the chart shows that the Haga Initiative member companies increased their turnover by an average of 8 per cent since their respective base years, while emissions fell by an average of 72 per cent (Haga scope) or 65 per cent (in scope 1). The figures for average emission reduction should not be confused with the companies' aggregate emission reduction, which is 51 per cent in Haga scope, or 48 per cent in the in scope 1. There are obviously major individual differences behind the figures – some companies have made significant reductions in emissions and increased turnover considerably while others experienced subdued turnover or lower emission reductions.

Turnover does not tell the entire story of business economic development. In some cases, the change is due to new acquisitions or spin-offs, which of course, affect both sales and greenhouse gas emissions. Changes and results reported in the chart below could also be caused by the different business models of the companies of the Haga Initiative. Different business models will cause one company to have most of its emissions within the Haga scope, while another company will report most of its emissions within the supply chain. In the supply chain it is harder to access correct data than if emissions are due to the company's own activity. Although turnover is stable, it is necessary to stress that it is not the same as companies' profits and market development. What we can note is that in relation to base years, emissions have declined, and sales increased.



The Haga Initiative's reduced emissions and increased turnover. The numbers presented in the figure are the average of each company's indexed emissions and turnover (for Folksam's share, premium income has been used instead of turnover). The indexation has been made so that companies with high emissions and high turnover should not have a higher influence over the numbers than those with lower emissions /turnover.

CARBON LAW

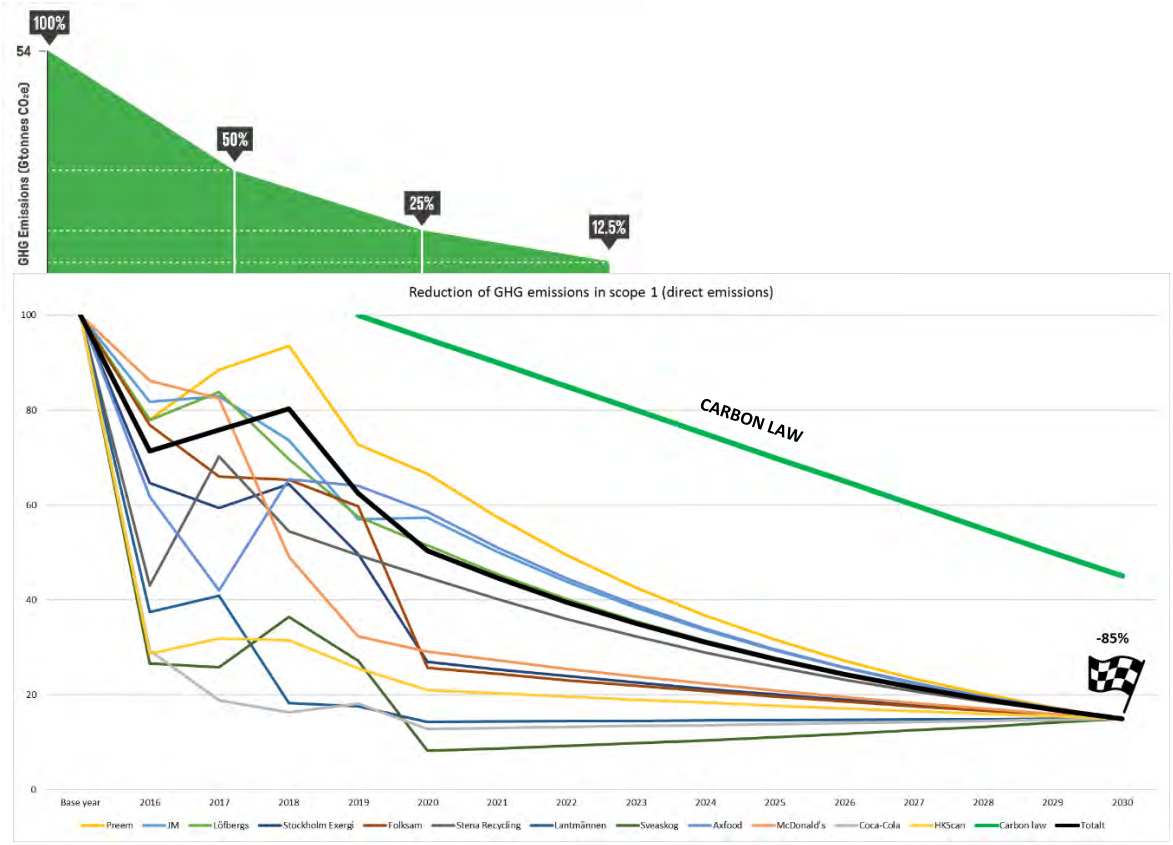
On January 20, 2020,"The 1.5 °C Business Playbook" was launched at the World Economic Forum in Davos. The 1.5 °C Business Playbook is a guidance for companies and organisations and supports them to set sharp climate targets and establish a strategy which is aligned with the ambition to limit global warming to 1.5 °C. The guidance is built upon "Carbon Law", the roadmap that Johan Rockström, together with several international researchers, presented three years ago. Carbon Law is a roadmap that follows a simple rule of thumb: halving emissions every decade in order to keep global warming between 1.5 and 2 degrees.

The roadmap requires bending the global curve of CO2 emissions by 2020 and halving the emissions every decade until 2050. The guidance that the 1.5 °C Business Playbook provides focuses on simplicity and speed, making it easy for companies to apply the Carbon Law to strategies and emission reduction targets, so that these are in line with the target of halving the emissions every decade. The Haga Initiative have chosen to report emissions in accordance with the Carbon Law, based on the scope 1-target for 2030, and have done so for the last three years.

CARBON LAW AND THE HAGA INITIATIVE 2030 TARGET

The Haga Initiative's target of 85 per cent reduction to 2030 refer to scope 1. The graph below illustrates the reductions that the Haga Initiative member companies have made from the base year until 2019. It also illustrates the trajectory if the decrease corresponding to the 2030 target is made in the Haga scope, as well as the emission reduction curve according to carbon law, halving the emissions every decade.

It is clear what is required of companies. A halving each decade requires an approximate rate of reduction of 7 (6.7) per cent compared to the previous year from 2020. To achieve the goal of 85 per cent reduction by 2030 for companies in the Haga Initiative, an average annual reduction rate of 11 per cent is required from 2020.



The Haga Initiative's target of 85 per cent reduction to 2030 refer to scope 1. The graph illustrates the reductions that the Haga Initiative member companies have made from the base year until 2019. It also illustrates the trajectory if the decrease corresponding to the 2030 target is made in the Haga scope, as well as the emission reduction curve according to carbon law, halving the emissions every decade.

AXFOOD

Axfood

Axfood is a leading group within the fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) sector and a family that is made up of successful and distinctive food concepts that create a better everyday life, where everyone can share the joy of affordable, good and sustainable food. Axfood includes Willys, Hemköp, Tempo, Eurocash, Handlar'n, Mat.se, Middagsfrid, Apohem, Urban Deli, Snabbgross, and Dagab. Axfood serves 4.5 million customers every week in more than 300 owned stores, e-commerce, and approximately 600 franchised stores. Axfood has approximately 11 000 employees and reported net sales of SEK 54 billion. An extensive sustainability work contributes to profitability and growth.
www.axfood.se

Climate targets

Axfood will have net zero emissions from their own operations (refrigeration, own trucks, purchased electricity, and business trips) by 2030. Axfood's climate goals include a broader scope with more emission sources than what is included in the Haga Scope. These emissions are primarily in the production stage in scope 3, where the dominant climate impact for the grocery retail takes place. However, many of Axfood's sustainability goals have a positive effect on scope 3.

Climate targets for 2020

The Axfood Group will reduce its climate impact from its own operations by 75 per cent by 2020 with 2009 as base year.

Actions taken in 2020

- Axfood is transitioning to a diversified, fossil free, vehicle fleet with several different types of trucks and fuels. New trucks adapted to renewable fuel were delivered during the year. About half of all trucks are today customized to fossil free fuels.
- Axfood's work to decrease the negative impact of plastics is ongoing. All plastic packaging for own branded goods must be recyclable, plastic use must be reduced by 25 per cent and only recycled and renewable raw materials must be used.
- Axfood continued the work of modernizing and removing climate-affecting refrigerants in the stores.

Emissions (tonnes CO2 e)	Base year 2009	2019	2020	Share of sum 2020	Change 2009-2020
Scope 1	**26 593**	**17 040**	**15 569**	**84 %**	**-41 %**
Business travels[2]	851	326	246	1 %	-71 %
Own transports	10 531	11 115	11 992	65 %	14 %
Refrigerants[3]	15 212	5 599	3 331	18 %	-78 %
Scope 2	**61 647**	**474**	**105**	**0,6 %**	**-99,8 %**
Purchased energy4	61 647	67 493	90 201		
Reduction through purchase of renewable electricity or district heating with Guarantee of Origin [5]	0	-67 019	-90 096		-
Scope 3 within Hagascope	**770**	**721**	**236**	**1 %**	**-69 %**
Business travel[6]	770	721	236	1 %	-69 %
SUM Haga scope	**89 011**	**18 235**	**15 910**	**86 %**	**-82 %**
Production and distribution of energy and vehicle fuels[7]	14 008	2 310	2 668	14 %	-81 %
SUM (excl carbon offsets)	**103 019**	**20 545**	**18 578**	**100 %**	**-82 %**
Carbon offsets[8]	0	-721	-216		-
SUM (incl. carbon offsets)	**103 019**	**19 824**	**18 362**		**-82 %**

Key indicators	Base year 2009	2019	2020	Change 2009-2020	Unit
Emissions per revenue (MSEK) excluding carbon offset	3,18	0,41	0,35	-89 %	ton CO_2e/MSEK
Emissions per employee excluding carbon offset	15,11	1,89	1,62	-89 %	ton CO_2e/employee
Emissions per revenue (MSEK) including carbon offset	3,18	0,39	0,34	-89 %	ton CO_2e/MSEK
Emissions per employee including carbon offset	15,11	1,82	1,60	-89 %	ton CO2e/employee
Emissions per tonne of transported goods	24,30	17,14	17,70	-27 %	kg CO_2e/ton goods
Energy use per sqm (total)	624	313	305	-51 %	kWh/sqm

1. Reported emissions are presented for comparable units given the data sources that existed at the base year 2009. Reported data for 2020 include Axfood's consumer picking stock that arose in connection with the acquisition of Mat.se.
2. From 2014, company-owned cars are also included. Amounts in 2014 to 527 tonnes.

3. Base year adjusted from 4147 tonnes, when a new follow-up system was introduced. Interim years are not adjusted.

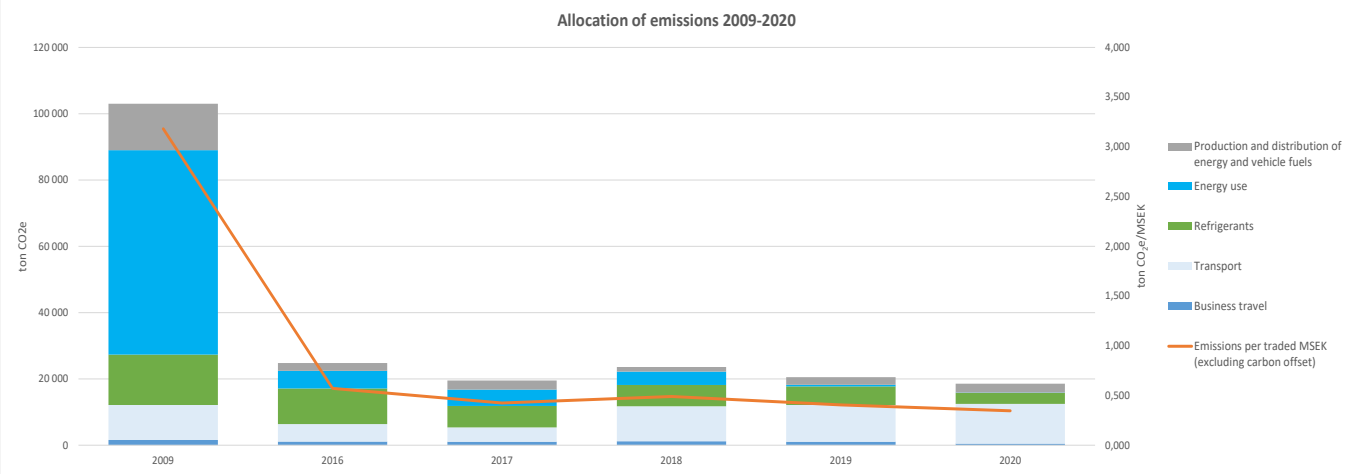
Emissions from the production of purchased electricity, district heating or district cooling, provided that everything is unspecified (residual mix). Refers to energy consumption in owner-occupied stores and premises. "Share of total" includes agreements on origin-marked electricity.
5. Refers to hotel nights, flights, trains and taxis in the service.

6. Reduction of emissions for "Purchased energy" in Scope 2

7. Refers to fuels consumed in scope 1 and 2. Only for energy and not business trips or freight transport.

8. Refers to emissions from air travel in the service.

Change in emissions 2009, 2016-2020



Analysis and comments

Axfood's emissions within the Haga scope have decreased by 82 per cent since the base year 2009. The company has also decreased its emissions by 13 per cent since last year. The majority of emissions within the Haga scope comes from transportation and refrigerant leakages in scope 1. Since last year, emissions from transportation have increased slightly, while refrigerant leakages have decreased. During 2018, Axfood actively chose to exclude the biofuel HVO in their fuel mix, due to the admixture of palm oil. This, in combination with increased transportation of goods, is the reason behind the rise in emissions from transports in scope 1. Since 2020, Axfood has again included HVO in their fuel mix. However, the proportion is very small in terms of the total fuel mix.

Significant emissions in scope 3

Axfood is working to reduce the climate impact from food, for example by reducing food waste, improving customer offering of vegetarian products and decreased use of plastic. Axfood also work with the supply chain, by set target and action requirements. Climate action by suppliers of own labelled goods was implemented in 2020. Axfood sells thousands of different products produced on multiple different farms, and due to the complexity of the supply chain makes it almost impossible to calculate the climate impact of all the emissions.

The emissions in scope 2 have decreased by almost 100 per cent since the base year 2009. The decrease has occurred despite an increase of energy usage, and is mainly due to purchase of renewable, guarantees of origin-labeled, electricity and energy efficiency actions.

Axfood carries out carbon offsetting to compensate for its air travel, equivalent to approximately one per cent of its total emissions.

Axfood had an absolute climate target of decreasing the emissions in the Haga scope by 40 per cent in 2020 compared to their base year 2009. This goal was reached as Axfood has cut their emissions by 82 per cent.

COCA-COLA EUROPACIFIC PARTNERS

Coca-Cola Europacific Partners Sverige AB (CCEP SE) is a part of Coca Cola European Partners (CCEP), which exists in 13 European countries. CCEP SE produces, distributes and sells non-alcoholic beverages on the Swedish market. Its brands include Coca-Cola®, Fanta®, Sprite®, MER®, Bonaqua®, Powerade®, fuzetea® and Chaqwa®. CCEPS employs around 600 people and reported a turnover of about SEK 3,950 million. About 1.5 million liters of beverages are produced in Sweden every day. For more information please visit www.ccep.com or www.coca-cola.se.

Climate targets

In December 2020, CCEP launched a group-wide climate strategy called Action on Climate Now, with the goal of reaching net zero GHG emissions within the whole value chain by 2040. A sub-goal of the new climate strategy is to reduce the absolute emissions of greenhouse gases in scopes 1, 2 and 3 by 30 per cent (base year 2019) by 2030, and then reach a net zero in 2040. The goal for 2030 has been approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) to be in line with the 1.5-degree target and the Paris Agreement.

Climate targets for 2020

The new 2040 target, which was set in connection with the launch of Action on Climate Now, replaced CCEP's previous climate target of reducing carbon dioxide emissions from beverages by one third by 2025, and reducing absolute carbon dioxide emissions from core operations by 50 per cent (base year 2010).

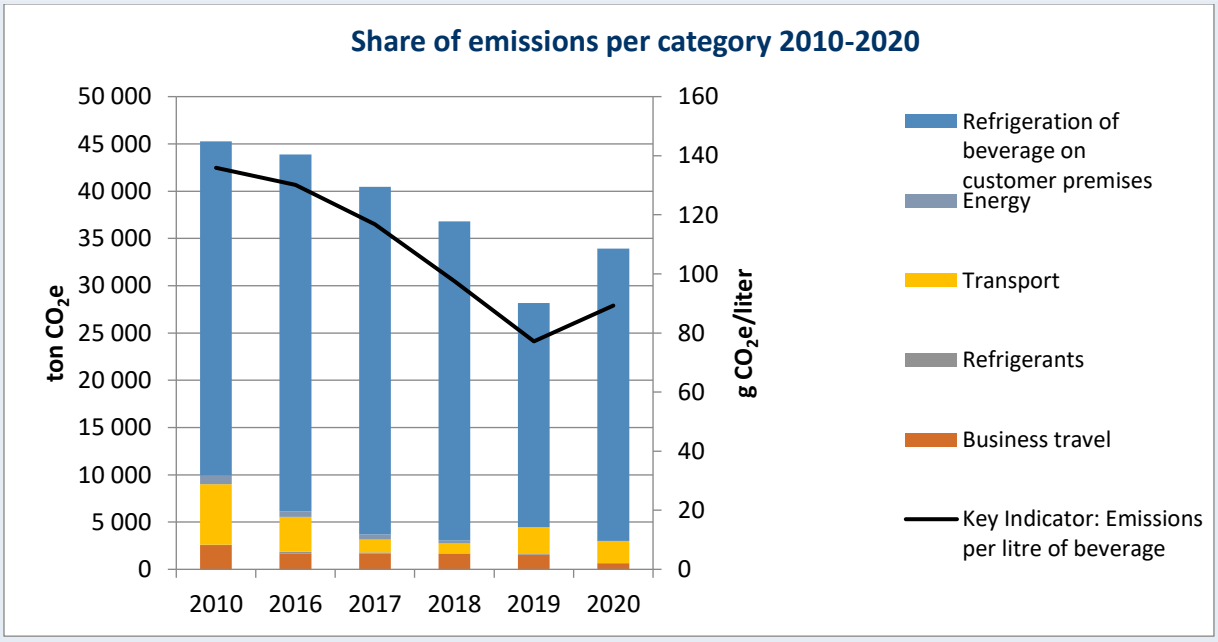
Actions taken in 2020

- In 2020, CCEP SE changed the entire locally produced PET portfolio to 100 per cent recycled plastic and reduced its climate impact by 25 per cent.
- The energy used at the production facility in Jordbro is climate neutral and comes from renewable sources. They have had renewable electricity since January 2019 and district heating since January 2021.
- Since 2010, CCEP SE has reduced the energy consumption per liter of beverage produced by 33 per cent as a result of investments in energy-efficient equipment and changed behavior.
- CCEP SE has reduced energy consumption per refrigerator equipment by an average of 51 per cent since 2010.

Emissions (tonnes CO2e)	Base year 2010	2019	2020	Share of total 2020	Change 2010-2020
Scope 1	**3 193**	**580**	**409**	**1 %**	**-87 %**
Business travel1	1 852	494	372	1 %	-80 %
Refrigerants	41	86	37	0 %	-10 %
Own transport	1 300	0	0	0 %	-100 %
Scope 2	**542**	**43**	**29**	**0 %**	**-95 %**
Purchased energy [2]	4 840	5 008	6 463		-
Reduction through purchase of renewable electricity or district heating with Guarantee of Origin[3]	-4 298	-4 965	-6 434		-
Scope 3 within Haga scope	**262**	**945**	**156**	**0 %**	**-41 %**
Business travel[4]	262	945	156	0 %	-41 %
SUM Haga scope	**3 998**	**1 568**	**594**	**2 %**	**-61 %**
Purchased goods transport[5]	4 620	2 785	2 316	7 %	-50 %
Production and distribution of energy and vehicle fuels [6]	1 285	367	352	1 %	-73 %
-whereof vehicle fuels for business travel	*459*	*112*	*115*	0 %	-75 %
- whereof vehicle fuels for own transport	*470*	*9*	*0*	0 %	-100 %
-whereof vehicle fuels for energy production	*356*	*245*	*237*	1 %	-33 %
Refrigeration of beverages on customer premises[7]	35 357	23 685	30 912	90 %	-13 %
SUM (excl carbon offset)	**45 259**	**28 405**	**34 174**	**100 %**	**-24 %**
Carbon offset through electricity distributer, climate neutral electricity	0	245	237		
SUM (incl. carbon offset)	**45 259**	**28 160**	**33 937**	**99 %**	**-25 %**

Key Indicator Haga Initiative	2010	2019	2020	Change 2010-2020	Unit
Emissions per revenue (ton CO_2e/MSEK)	15,4	7,4	8,6	-44 %	ton CO2e/MSEK
Emissions per litre of beverage (g CO_2e/liter)8	135,9	77,2	89,3	-34 %	g CO2e/liter

1. Leasing cars and rental cars.
2. Emissions from the production of purchased electricity, district heating or district cooling, provided that everything is unspecified (residual mix. "Share of total" includes agreements on origin-marked electricity).
3. Reduction of emissions for "Purchased energy" in Scope 2
4. Refers to other business trips; flights and trains.
5. Refers to freight transport purchased by an external freight forwarder.
6. Refers to fuels consumed in scope 1 and 2.
7. The coolers' electricity consumption and refrigerant leakage are based on templates that are conservative, as all electricity is assumed to have no agreement on origin-marked renewable electricity.
8. Emissions including climate compensation relative to sales and produced liters of beverage.



Analysis and comments

Compared to the base year, 2010, CCEP Sweden have reduced its emissions within the Haga scope with 85 per cent, which is a decrease of 62 per cent since last year. The decrease in 2020 can be explained by cut emissions related to business travel due to Covid-19.

Owned transports have previously been a significant emission item in scope 1, but in 2019 CCEP SE completely switched to purchased transports, hence the 100 per cent reduction in these emissions compared with the base year. As a result of increased use of HVO in outsourced transports, emissions from these have decreased by about 17 per cent compared to 2019. Since the base year 2010, emissions from purchased transports have decreased by a total of 50 per cent as a result of a larger share of renewable diesel in the fuel mix. as a result of logistical changes which have meant that some of the transports are now run by the customers themselves and the emissions thereof are no longer covered by CCEP SE's climate disclosure.

CCEP's climate disclosure includes emissions that originates from electricity consumption and refrigerant leakages from company refrigerators on customers premises. These emissions make up 90 per cent of the company's total emissions in 2019 and have decreased with 13 per cent since the base year 2010. Compared with 2019, emissions have increased by about 31 per cent despite reduced electricity consumption. This is due to the fact that emissions from the Nordic residual mix have increased from 251 g CO2e / kWh in 2019 to 339 g CO2e / kWh in 2020.

Since the base year, the company has reduced its emissions in absolute terms while both production and sales have increased. Thus, CCEP SE key figures have decreased compared to the base year. Within the own operations, emissions per liter of beverage produced have been reduced by 34 per cent and emissions in relation to sales have decreased by 44 per cent.

CCEP SE has an absolute goal of reducing its emissions within the Haga scope by 40 per cent by 2020 compared with the base year. Emissions in the Haga scope have decreased by 85 per cent compared with the base year. In 2019, emissions in the Haga scope had decreased by 61 per cent compared with the base year. The large decrease in 2020 is largely due to reduced travel due to Covid-19. CCEP SE has thus achieved its goal of a reduction of 40 per cent compared with the base year.

Significant emissions in scope 3

As just over 90 per cent of CCEP's emissions occur in scope 3, suppliers must be further involved and close collaborations must be initiated. To reach net zero by 2040, the goal is for 100 per cent of CCEP's strategic suppliers to set science-based reduction targets, use 100 per cent renewable electricity by 2023 and share data for their greenhouse gas emissions. Together with suppliers, CCEP will reduce greenhouse gas emissions in all five areas of the value chain - ingredients, packaging, production, transport and refrigeration equipment.

FOLKSAM

Folksam is made up by Folksam Sak and Folksam Liv and subsidiaries. Folksam provides security in all aspects of life. Almost every other person in Sweden is insured with Folksam group, and over three million people choose to have their pension being looked after by us. Folksam is customer-owned, and profits are returned to the customer in the form of bonuses, premium reductions or services and offerings. Folksam has 4000 full-time positions and managed approximately SEK 483 billion at the end of 2020.

Folksam

Climate targets

Net zero emissions of greenhouse gases in own operations by 2030 and in investment portfolios by 2050. Folksam is also working to develop a circular claims regulation with the aim of reducing carbon dioxide emissions from the claims processes.

Climate targets for 2020

Folksam's goal is to reduce the climate impact from travel and offices by 40 per cent by 2020 compared with the base year 2002. In relation to the number of employees, travel will decrease by 20 per cent by 2020.

Actions taken in 2020

- In 2020, a project was started to map employees' commuting and business travel before and after the pandemic in order to be able to offer climate-efficient and safe travel in the future. Emissions from travel have fallen sharply as a result of working from home and digital encounters during the corona pandemic.
- Folksam was an initiator to the UN-convened Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance. The alliance target is to achieve net-zero emissions within the investment portfolios by 2050. During 2020 the alliance has worked to set sub-targets.
- In 2020, Folksam continued to improve the processes for circular claims settlement in motor, mobile phones, and construction damage. For mobile phones, emissions decreased by 2,044 tonnes of carbon dioxide.

Emissions (tonnes CO2e)	Base year 2002	2019	2020	Share of total 2020	Change 2002-2020
Scope 1	**816**	**487**	**210**	**27 %**	**-74%**
Business travel 1)	773	419	142	18%	-82 %
Own transport	-	-			
Refrigerants 2)	43	68	68	9%	58 %
Scope 2	**2 324**	**449**	**305**	**39 %**	**-87%**
Energy 3)	2 324	2 237	2 502	39%	
Reduction through purchase of renewable energy or district heating with Guarantee of Origin	0	-1 788	-2 197		
Scope 3 within Haga scope	**1 105**	**519**	**37**	**5 %**	**-97%**
Business travel 4)	1 105	519	37	5%	-97 %
SUM Haga scope	**4 245**	**1 456**	**553**	**70 %**	**-87 %**
Production and distribution of energy and vechicle fuels	0	101	94	12%	
Printed materials and paper	141	64	59	7%	-58 %
Water	2	3	2	0%	0 %
Coffee 5)	43	52	79	10%	84 %
SUM (excl carbon offset)	**4 431**	**1 676**	**787**	**100 %**	**-82 %**
Carbon offset	0	-1 676	-787	-100 %	
SUM (incl carbon offset)	**4 431**	**0**	**0**	**0 %**	

Key Indicator Haga Initiative	Base year 2002	2019	2020	Change 2002-2020	Unit
Emissions per employee excluding carbon offset	1,200	0,465	0,203	-83 %	ton CO_2e/employee
Emissions per employee including carbon offset	1,200	0,000	0,000	-100 %	ton CO2e/employee

1. Leasing cars and the staff's own cars.

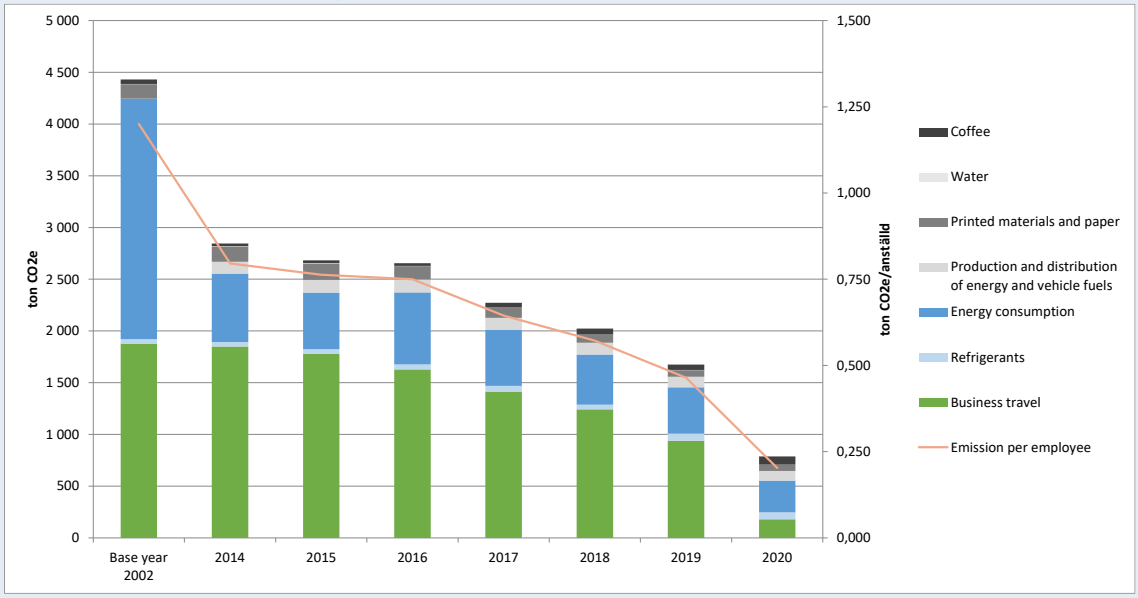
2. Refers to the head office only. For 2020, the leakage has been calculated based on an average for the period 2014-2020.

Measured value for head office and other owned offices, estimated values for field and sales offices. "Share of total" includes agreements on origin-marked electricity.
4. Flight, taxi and train.

5. Updated emission factor in comparison with base year 2002 and 2019.

Folksam

Share of emissions 2002, 2014–2020



Analysis and comments

Folksam continues to decrease its emissions, both in the Haga Scope and overall. The decrease during 2020 was 62 per cent and 53 per cent respectively. Folksam's emissions within the Haga scope have decreased by 87 per cent since the base year 2002, while the total emissions have been reduced with 82 per cent. Thus, Folksam has fulfilled the goal of reducing its emissions within the Haga scope by 40 per cent by 2020 compared with the base year.

Business travel, which normally accounts for the majority of Folksam's total emissions, accounted for 23 per cent of the emissions in 2020. This makes it the second biggest emission category, with a decrease of 81 per cent. The reduction in emissions is primarily due to reduced travel as a result of travel restrictions during the pandemic.

Purchased energy (scope 2) make up 39 per cent of the company's total emissions. All purchased electricity for Tullgården and the offices is hydropower origin-labelled with Bra Miljöval. Since 2014, electricity and district heat consumption have decreased with 20 and 37 per cent, respectively. This has led to a total reduction in energy consumption with 28 per cent between 2014 and 2019. The decrease in energy consumption decreased by 12 per cent between 2019 and 2020. The decrease can be led beck to reduced use of premises during 2020 because of the Covid-19 pandemic. Folksam offsets its carbon footprint, thus achieving net-zero carbon emissions.

Most significant emissions in scope 3

Folksam's most significant emissions in scope 3 are the emissions from the businesses the company invests in. The properties owned by the Folksam Group generated 3,246 (4,217) tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents, while the equity portfolio's emissions are estimated to amount to 655,638 (810,493) tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents.

In 2020, the carbon dioxide intensity of MSCI's world index - which simply reflects the world's listed companies - declined. The decrease is partly due to the composition of the stock market changing during the year, where for example the IT sector has grown and the energy sector has shrunk, but also because the CO2 intensity of many companies has fallen sharply due to the reduced economic activity due to the corona pandemic. The development of the carbon footprint in Folksam Group's equity portfolios has followed this general decline, but at a lower rate as the portfolios' emissions are around 40 per cent of the emissions in the world index.

HKSCAN SWEDEN

HKScan Sweden was founded in Halmstad in 1899 and is now part of the HKScan Group, one of northern Europe's biggest food companies. HKScan has net sales of SEK 7.3 billion and approximately 1 700 employees. HKScan produces, markets and sells high-quality, responsibly produced pork, beef, poultry and lamb products, processed meats and convenience foods under brand names such as Scan and Pärsons. Customers include the retail, food service, industrial and export sectors. For HKScan, responsibility means continuous development and concrete efforts within the entire value chain in terms of the environment, healthy food, animal care of our employees and suppliers.
www.hkscan.com

Climate targets

HKScan Sweden AB has a climate target of achieving net zero emissions of greenhouse gases by 2025, compared with 2003. The goal is set in absolute numbers and includes emissions in scope 1 and scope 2. By 2025, transport will also be fossil-free. By 2040, the entire value chain from farm to fork will have net-zero emissions.

In 2019, we set a target to reduce climate emissions from meat by 20 per cent by 2030, increase areas that benefit biodiversity by 5 per cent and reduce eutrophication by 20 per cent, as an average for all our meat suppliers (base year 2019). We work to achieve the target through the Farm Initiative, a collaboration with Swedish farms to create climate-positive effects based on the conditions of each farm.

Climate targets for 2020

HKScan Sweden aims to reduce climate emissions by 50 per cent from 2003 to 2020. The goal is set in absolute numbers to reflect the company's total emissions. The target includes scope 1, scope 2 and business trips, purchased inbound transport and production and distribution of energy and vehicle fuels in scope 3.

Actions taken in 2020

- Hållbarhetsgrisen was launched. At Halla gård, the pigs can walk outdoors, root and graze. Flowering crops are then grown in the fields for increased biodiversity. The result – pork with a 30 per cent lower climate footprint than the Swedish average.
- By replacing boilers that were previously operated with LPG with biogas boilers to produce steam, the facility in Kristianstad reduces energy use and reduces greenhouse gas emissions by 3,200 tonnes / year.
- By changing the heating system from the natural gas boiler to district heating, the facility in Halmstad expects to reduce its natural gas demand by 75 per cent.

Emissions (tonnes CO2e)	Base year 2003	2017	2018	2019	2020	Share of total 2020	Change 2003-2020	Category in GHG Scope 3 (se bilaga 4)
Scope 1	**30 242**	**9 637**	**9 531**	**7 734**	**6 370**	**20%**	**-79%**	
Business travel 1)	1 596	929	835	727	515	**2%**	-68%	
Heating 2)	22 334	6 425	6 412	5 064	3 447	**11%**	-85%	
Refrigerants	0	390	370	146	114	**0%**	-	
Own transports	2 965	128	115	104	92	**0%**	-97%	
CO2 in production (3)	3 347	1 765	1 799	1 694	2 202	**7%**	-34%	
Scope 2	**24 619**	**2 127**	**2 227**	**2 776**	**2 075**	**7%**	**-92%**	
Pruchased energy 4)	24 619	27 070	25 455	19 931	25 298	**80%**		
Reduction through purcase of renewable electricity or district heating with Guarantee of Origin 5)	0	-24 943	-23 228	-17 155	-23 223	**-73%**	-	
Scope 3	**0**	**384**	**320**	**131**	**35**	**0%**	-	
Business travel 6)	0	384	320	131	35	**0%**	-	6
TOTAL, Haga scope	**54 861**	**12 148**	**12 078**	**10 641**	**8 480**	**27%**	**-85%**	
Production and distribution of energy and vehicle fuels 7)	5 747	1 367	1 105	1 314	1 694	**5%**	-71%	3
- whereof fuels for business travel	110	183	171	148	177	**1%**	62%	
- whereof fuels for own transports	0	36	25	22	32	**0%**	-	
- whereof fuels for purchased energy	5 637	1 148	909	1 144	1 485	**5%**	-74%	
Purchased animal transports	10 516	6 375	6 380	6 728	7 818	**25%**	-26%	4
TOTAL HKScan's climate target	**71 123**	**19 890**	**19 563**	**18 683**	**17 992**	**57%**	**-75%**	
CO2 in packaging 3)	3 347	1 765	1 799	1 694	2 202	**7%**	-34%	
Other purchased transports 8)	0	5 006	5 779	5 774	5 637	**18%**	-	4
Waste disposal 9)	0	970	834	891	904	**3%**	-	5
Packaging 10)	0	4 074	4 334	4 591	4 734	**15%**	-	1
End consumer's disposal of packaging waste 11)	0	197	190	174	143	**0%**	-	12
TOTAL (excl carbon offset)	**74 470**	**31 902**	**32 498**	**31 807**	**31 612**	**99%**	**-58%**	
Carbon offset	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**	-	
TOTAL (with carbon offset)	**74 470**	**31 902**	**32 498**	**31 807**	**31 612**	**99%**	**-58%**	

Key Indicators Haga Initiative	Base year 2003	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change baseyear 2003-2020	Unit
Emissions per ton produced product (HKScans climate target)	0,271	0,137	0,137	0,138	0,151	-44%	ton CO_{2e}/ton product

Emissions from the primary production of meat	Base year 2019 (ton CO2e)	2020 (ton CO2e)	Change 2019-2020 (ton CO2e)	Change baseyear 2019-2020 Ton CO2e/tonCW
Beef	888 000,00	852 000,00	-4%	-0,2%
Pork 12)	249 000,00	173 800,00	-30%	-26,0%
Lamb	29 000,00	25 700,00	-11%	-0,2%
Total	**1 165 000,00**	**1 051 500,00**	**-10%**	**-4,7%**

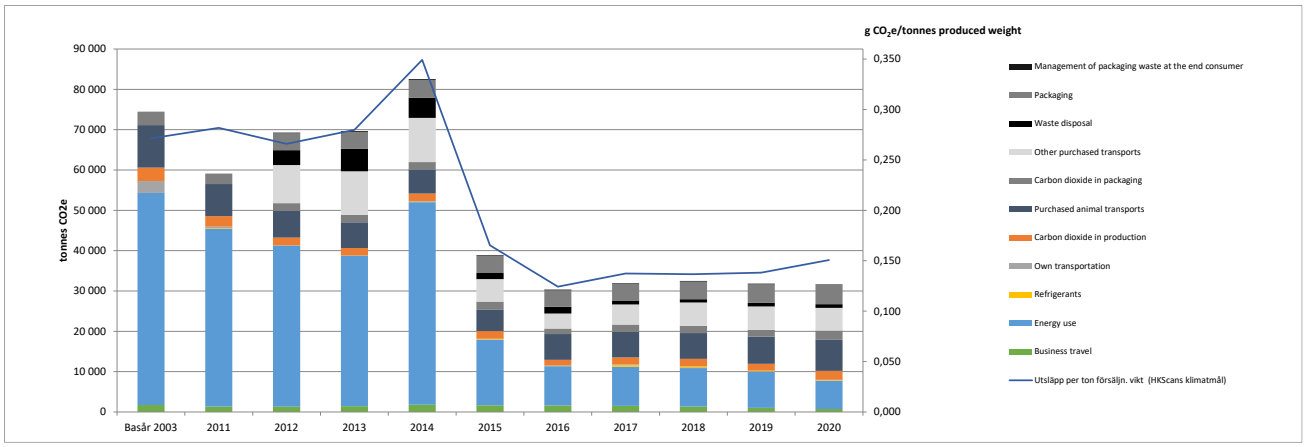
Key Indicators Climate Impact meat	Base year 2019	2020	Change 2019-2020	Unit
Emissions from the primary production of meat per meat weight	9,730	9,270	-4,7%	tonCo2e/tonCW

1) Refers only to cars
2) LPG 2015 adjusted. District heating for 2016 has been adjusted.
3) The carbon dioxide is a residual product from the industry. Approximately half is emitted during production (scope 1) and half when the end consumer opens the carbon dioxide filled packaging (scope 3).
4) Emissions from the production of purchased electricity, district heating or district cooling. Assuming everything is unspecified (residual mix)
5) Refers to business air travel, rai travel and hotels
6) Reduction of emissions for "Purchased energy" in Scope 2
7) Refers to fuels consumed in scopes 1 and 2. This also includes purchased electricity for processes outside HK Scan's operations.
8) Refers to transports in the mediation of animals between farms and refrigerated and frozen transports.
9) Refers to waste management (to landfill, material recycling and biogas production). Calculated from 2012 onwards.
10) Emissions from the production of packaging materials. Counted from 2012 onwards.
11) Refers to emissions that the consumer gives rise to through the handling of waste. Calculated from 2012 onwards.
12) The reduction between 2019 and 2020 can largely be attributed to the updated LCA for Swedish pork.

Allocation of emissions 2003, 2016–2020

NOTE! The bar chart must show which categories are included in "HKScan's climate goals". For categories that are outside HKScan's climate goals, white-gray-black color scale has been used.

HKSCAN



Analysis and comments

HKScan's emissions within the Haga scope have decreased by 85 per cent compared to the base year 2003. Thus, HKScan reaches the Haga target reducing emissions by 40 per cent by 2020. Compared to 2019, the emissions have decreased by 20 per cent.

HKScan's own climate targets, which in addition to the Haga scope also include production and distribution of energy, vehicle fuels, and outsourced slaughter animal transport, have decreased by 75 per cent since the base year and by 4 per cent since 2019.

The key figure emissions per tonne sales volume relates to HKScan's own climate targets and has increased by 9 per cent since the previous year. It is explained by a decline in production and that certain emissions are independent of production volume. However, related to the base year the key ratio has decreased by 44 per cent.

In scope 1, there has been a significant reduction in emissions related to heating, this is due to a shift from LPG to biogas. District heating has also decreased somewhat as a result of the more efficient biogas boilers.

Emissions related to business travel, car travel, and air travel have decreased as a result of reduced travel in 2020.

HKScan measures emissions that are outside the Haga scope and the own climate target as well. These emissions occur in scope 3 and include production of packaging, waste management (both in production and at the end customed) and other purchased

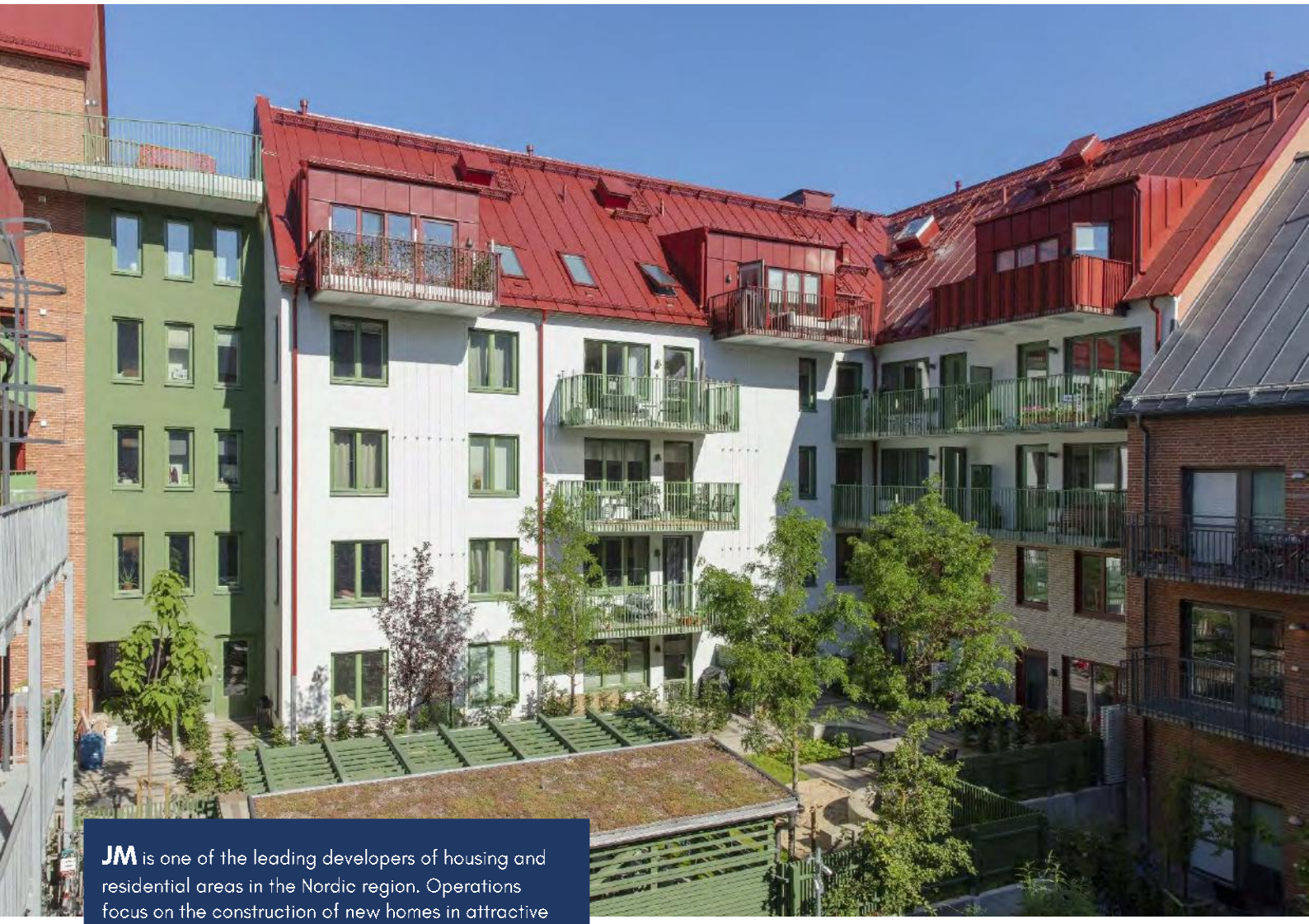
Significant smissions in scope 3

Emissions from primary production of meat represent the most significant source of emission in HKScan scope 3. Rearing cattle, in particular, causes significant emissions of greenhouse gases, especially methane. However grazing cattle is required to preserve biodiversity and carbon retention the farmlands, and to maintain the open agricultural landscapes. The tradition of keeping cattle provides valuable ecosystem services and is a part of nature's circle. During 2019 Gårdsinitiativet was initiated, where HKScan work together with its distributers to decrease emissions and increase environmental benefits of Swedish meat. HKScan has developed 100 different initiatives that are mapped and identified, in order to be implemented on farms to reduce their climate impact, increase the environmental benefits, but also increase the profitability of the farm.

transports. In total, these entries account for 13,620 tonnes CO2 e, which is in line with last year.

HKScan reports emissions from the primary production of meat, see separate table. For these emissions, the base year has been adjusted to 2019 to be in line with the corporate group. If we compare this year's figures with 2019, there has been a consistent reduction for all types of meat, with a significant reduction for pork specifically. The emission reduction can be attributed partly to the reporting of specific farms in connection with the Farm Initiative, and partly to a change in the general values of the emissions for Swedish pork.

JM



JM is one of the leading developers of housing and residential areas in the Nordic region. Operations focus on the construction of new homes in attractive locations, with an emphasis on the expanding metropolitan areas of Sweden, Norway and Finland. The company is also involved in project development of commercial premises and contract work. JM prioritizes quality and environmental issues in every aspect of its work. All homes that JM begins to develop will be eco-labelled with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel from 2018. The company employs 2 500 people and has a turnover of SEK 15 billion.
www.jm.se

Climate targets

JM has a target to reduce emissions with a climate impact to close to zero by 2030. Regarding emissions occurring during the stage of production of building materials and the running of the buildings, the target close to zero applies to the part of the climate impact that JM is able to influence.

Climate targets for 2020

JM's climate target is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40 per cent by 2020 compared with 2010, related to the number of homes built. The reduction covers own emissions and the emissions from the homes that are built during its warranty period.

Actions taken in 2020

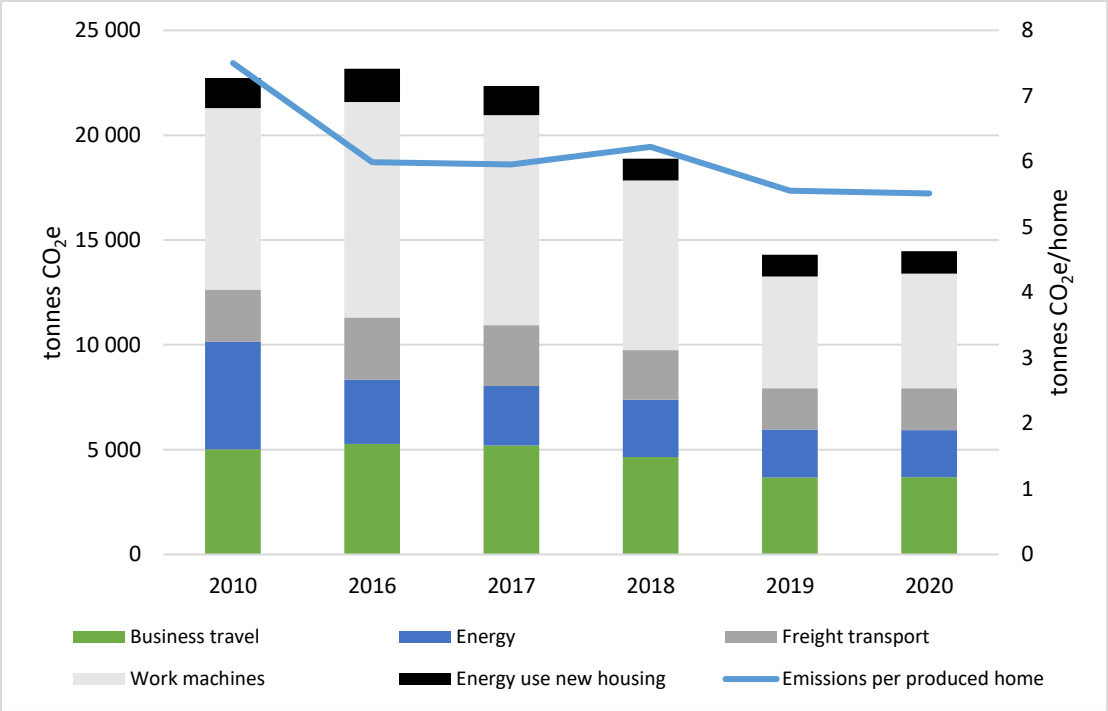
- The focus during the year was to eco-label all new homes with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel, including requirements for lower energy use compared with current regulations.
- The transition to digital meetings during the Corona pandemic has reduced the climate impact from business travel by 269 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents compared with 2019, including a reduced climate impact from air travel by almost 80 per cent.
- Several pilot projects have been in progress during the year, among others a fossil free construction site, testing of concrete with less climate impact, solar panels on construction site facilities and residential buildings as well as climate declarations for buildings using life cycle assessments.

Emissions (tonnes CO2e)	2010	2019	2020	Share of total 2020	Change 2010-2020
Scope 1	**5 755**	**3 282**	**3 301**	**23 %**	**-43 %**
Buisiness travel [1]	3 970	2 681	2 699	19 %	-32 %
Heting	1 785	601	602	4 %	-66 %
Scope 2	**2 544**	**1 369**	**1 136**	**8 %**	**-55 %**
Purchased energy [2]	9 608	6 068	8 574		
Reduction through purchase of renewable electricity or district heating with Guarantee of Origin 3	-7065	-4699	-7438		
Scope 3, Haga scope	**357**	**366**	**79**	**1 %**	**-78 %**
Business travel [4]	357	366	79	1 %	-78 %
Total, Haga scope	**8 656**	**5 017**	**4 516**	**31 %**	**-48 %**
Purchased transport	2 487	1 970	2 006	14 %	-19 %
Leased machinery	8 663	5 329	5 468	38 %	-37 %
Production and distribution of energy and veicle [5]	1 485	948	1 407	10 %	-5 %
-whereof fuels for business travel	692	615	912	6 %	32 %
- whereof fuels for production of energy	793	333	495	3 %	-38 %
Energy use in new homes (first 2 years of use)	1 437	1 030	1 070	7 %	-26 %
TOTAL (excl. Carbon offset)	**22 728**	**14 295**	**14 466**	**100 %**	**-36 %**
Carbon offset [6]	-359	-331	-69		-81 %
TOTAL (incl. Carbon offset)	**22 369**	**13 963**	**14 397**	**100 %**	**-36 %**

Key indicators Haga Initiative	2010	2019	2020	Change 2010-2019	Unit
Emissions per home [7]	7,5	5,6	5,5	-27 %	tonnes CO2 e/home

1. Car journeys in vehicles controlled by JM.
2. Refers to electricity use during production, property electricity in JM-owned properties, district heating use during production and district heating in JM-owned properties. Emissions from the production of purchased electricity, district heating or district cooling, provided that everything is unspecified (residual mix. "Share of total" includes agreements on origin-marked electricity.)
3. Reduction of emissions for "Purchased energy" in Scope 2.
4. Refers to air, taxi, bus and train travel as well as hotels in the service.
5. Refers to fuels consumed in scope 1 and 2. These correspond to upstream emissions from fuels (production of fuels and energy consumption in newly built properties in the first two years.
6. JM compensates for its air travel.
7. Excluding energy consumption in homes for the first 2 years.

Allocation of emissions 2010, 2016–2020



The bar chart shows which categories are included in the Haga scope. For categories outside the Haga scope, a grey colour scale is used.

Analysis and comments

JM's emissions within the Haga scope have decreased by 48 per cent since the base year 2010 and by 10 per cent since the previous year. This is largely due to an increased amount of origin-marked electricity and fewer business trips. Emissions per built home have decreased by 11 per cent since the previous year.

Emissions from cars in service have increased by 1 per cent from the previous year. This is despite the fact that the number of miles with a private car in service has decreased by 5 per cent and company cars

Significant emissions in scope 3

Emissions from the production of building materials constitute a significant source of emissions in scope 3, but these are not currently included in JM's climate accounts. JM has some control over them and identifies the product types in production that have a major climate impact and works continuously towards more climate-efficient solutions of these. JM runs several initiatives internally to reduce the climate impact of the materials by streamlining the use of materials, reducing the generation of construction waste and creating more circular material flows. The homes are continuously developed towards ever better energy performance - towards reduced energy needs and reduced climate impact during the buildings' operation and management.

and service cars have consumed approximately 12 per cent less fuel. The reason for the increase is due to an updated emission factor that better reflects an average car in Sweden. In general, emissions from business travel have decreased by 78 per cent since the previous year due to a reduced number of flights. JM climate compensates for its air travel.

In addition to business trips, JM also reports other emissions in scope 3, which are not included the Haga scope. Among these, emissions from outsourced transports and leased work machines have increased by 2 and 3 per cent, respectively, compared with the previous year as a result of increased construction. JM has also chosen to report its emissions for energy consumption in newly built properties during the first two years, these emissions have decreased by 27 per cent since the base year 2010.

JM has an absolute goal of reducing its emissions within the Haga scope by 40 per cent by 2020 compared with the base year. Emissions in the Haga scope have decreased by 48 per cent and JM has thus met its target.

LANTMÄNNEN

Lantmännen is an agricultural cooperative and northern Europe's leader in agriculture, machinery, bioenergy and food products. It is owned by 19,000 Swedish farmers and has 10,000 employees, has operations in around 20 countries and an annual turnover of SEK 45 billion. With grain as its basis, the group creates added value from the fruits of the fields as part of a thriving farming industry. Some of Lantmännen's best known food brands are AXA, Bonjour, Kungsörnen, GoGreen, Gooh, FINN CRISP, Korvbrödsbagarn and Hatting. Having research, development and operations throughout the value chain means that the company can share responsibility – from field to fork.
www.lantmannen.com

Climate targets

Lantmännen aimed to reduce emissions from production by 40 per cent relative to revenue by 2020, from the 2015 level. Lantmännen must have fossil-free production in Sweden and Norway by 2025, other Nordic countries by 2030 and the rest of Europe 2040. Targets for increased energy efficiency of three per cent per year and volume produced.

In addition, Lantmännen want to reduce emissions from purchased transports by 70 per cent by 2030, per own value added, with 2009 as base year. Lantmännen creates conditions for sustainable primary production, halving the climate impact every decade in order to be climate neutral by 2050.

Climate targets for 2020

Lantmännen's climate goal is to reduce its own carbon dioxide emissions by 40 per cent in 2009–2020. The goal is related to the value added of the business and is limited to energy use in own production and transport.

Actions taken in 2020

- The climate target for production in 2020 was achieved. In absolute terms, emissions have decreased by 62 per cent since 2009, which is in line with the reduction rate in Carbon Law. A new long-term goal for climate impact from energy use will be developed in 2021.
- Klimat & Natur, Lantmännen's program for future cultivation, have been updated with criteria for fossil free farms and thriving zones for biodiversity. The concept was extended to include oats during the year.
- In-depth collaboration with Yara in pilot projects to create the world's first fossil-free food chain.

Emissions (tonnes CO2e)	Base year 2009	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Share of total 2020	Change 2009-2020	Change 2019-2020	Category in GHG Scope 3 (see
Scope 1	**58 145**	**21 747**	**23 744**	**10 605**	**10 197**	**8 328**	**10%**	**-86 %**		
Business travel	4 508	3 467	4 020	3 755	3 724	3 225	4%	-28%	-13%	
Hetaing	53 637	18 281	19 724	6 850	6 473	5 103	6%	-90%	-21%	
Scope 2	**100 138**	**18 259**	**21 271**	**18 231**	**20 273**	**17 088**	**20%**	**-83 %**		
Purchased energy 1)	100 138	148 702	162 062	151 454	148 222	112 985			-16%	
Reduction through purchase of renewable electricity or district heating with Guarantee of Origin 2)	0	-130 443	-140 791	-133 223	-127 949	-95 897				
Scope 3	**2 893**	**2 955**	**3 179**	**2 878**	**3 012**	**679**	**1%**	**-77 %**		
Buisniess travel 3)	2 893	2 955	3 179	2 878	3 012	679	1%	-77%	-77%	6
TOTAL, Haga scope	**161 177**	**42 961**	**48 195**	**31 714**	**33 481**	**26 095**	**31%**	**-84%**	**-22%**	
Purchased goods transport 4)	79 867	87 824	96 125	65 472	61 600	49 293	59%	-38%	-20%	4
Production and distribution of energy and vehicle fuels 5)	32 993	8 948	11 715	9 137	8 391	8 765	10%	-73%	4%	3
- whereof fuels for business travel	953	809	850	867	873	1 285	2%	35%	47%	
- whereof fuels for production of energy 6)	32 040	8 139	10 865	8 270	7 517	7 480	9%	-77%	0%	
TOTAL (excl carbon offset)	**274 037**	**139 733**	**156 035**	**106 323**	**103 472**	**84 153**	**100%**	**-69%**	**-19%**	
TOTAL (incl carbon offset)	**274 037**	**139 733**	**156 035**	**106 323**	**103 472**	**84 153**	**100%**	**-69%**	**-19%**	

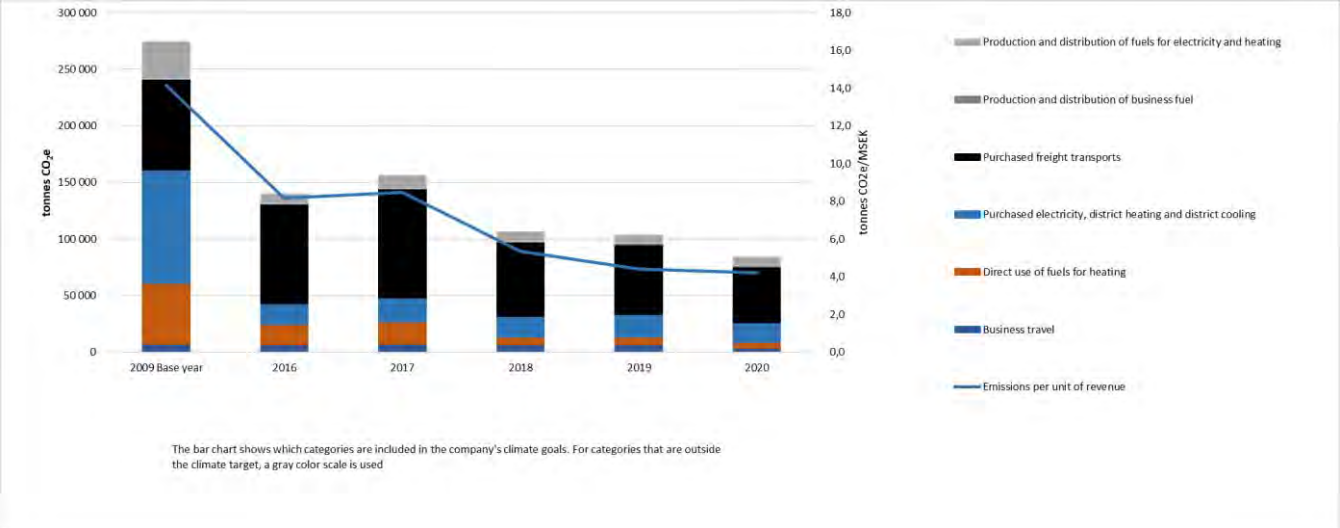
Key Indicators, Haga Initiative	2009	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change 2009-2019	Change 2019-2020	Unit
Emissions per unit of revenue	14,2	8,2	8,5	5,4	4,4	4,2	-70%	-5%	tonne CO_2e/MSEK

1) Emissions from the production of purchased electricity, district heating or district cooling if everything is unspecified (residual mix). During the period 2009 to 2014, the emission factor increased by approximately 150%. The value of 2019 has been adjusted and now also includes district heating from Norrköping – eta Argoethanol.

2) Reduction of emissions for "Purchased energy" in Scope 2.
3) Refers to air travel and trains in the service.
4) Refers to freight transport purchased by an external carrier.
5) Refers to fuels consumed in scope 1 and 2.
6) The value of 2019 has been adjusted and now also includes district heating from Norrköping - eta Argoethanol.

Lantmännen

Allocation of emissions 2009, 2011-2020



The bar chart shows which categories are included in the company's climate goals. For categories that are outside the climate target, a gray color scale is used

Analysis and comments

Lantmännen's emissions in the Haga scope have decreased by 22 per cent since the previous year and by 84 per cent since the base year 2009. This means that Lantmännen has met the Haga target of a 40 per cent reduction by 2020.

In addition to the Haga scope, Lantmännen reports emissions for purchased goods transport as well as the production and distribution of energy and vehicle fuels. Total emissions have decreased by 69 per cent since the base year and 19 per cent since the previous year, which means that the downward emission trend continues. The key ratio of emissions per turnover is 4.2, which is also a decrease from the previous year (-5 per cent) and the base year (-70 per cent).

For business trips, emissions in scope 1 have decreased, but increased in the scope 3 category "Production and distribution of vehicle fuels for business travel". The difference in the distribution between the scope is mainly explained by the use of a different fuel mix and the updating of emission factors.

Purchased goods transport in scope 3 account for the majority of Lantmännen's total emissions. These account for 57 per cent of the total emissions. The calculations of the emissions for purchased transports are based on a combination of supplier data and spending data and have decreased by 20 per cent since the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to an increased share of biofuels within the Nordic region and to a pandemic-related reduction in transport work in bakery operations outside the Nordic region.

Significant emissions in scope 3

Lantmännen's reported scope 3 emissions include the purchased freight transports, business travel and production of purchased energy and fuels. Purchased transports represented a significant part of the reported emissions. Emissions from growing grain and other ingredients are not included in Lantmännen's disclosure, it is however an important focus area in Lantmännen's sustainability work. For example, flour is offered with up to 30 per cent lower climate impact and R&D work is conducted for increased sustainability in the entire value chain from farm to fork, see "Actions taken in 2020".

LÖFBERGS

Löfbergs was founded in 1906 and is one of the largest family-owned coffee roasters in the Nordic region. The company is active with 6 brands in about ten markets. The production corresponds to just over 10 million cups of good coffee a day. In Sweden, Löfbergs has a turnover of SEK 954 million and has 182 employees. The Group has a turnover of SEK 1,600 million and 339 employees. Headquartered in Karlstad, the company has its own roasting facilities in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Latvia.
www.lofbergs.se

Climate targets

Löfberg's climate goal was to reduce its own carbon dioxide emissions by 40 per cent between 2005 and 2020. The goal is related to the volume of coffee produced and includes emissions and energy use in own production as well as business travel. An important part of the climate goal is that production will become fossil-free. In addition to the Haga Initiative's 2030 target, Löfberg's packaging will be fully recyclable by 2030 and only contain renewable or recycled material.

Climate targets for 2020

Climate target Löfberg's climate target is that greenhouse gas emissions in relation to the production volume of coffee will be reduced by 40 per cent by 2020 compared with 2005. Emissions included in the climate target are scope 1, 2 and business trips in scope 3.

Åtgärder under 2020

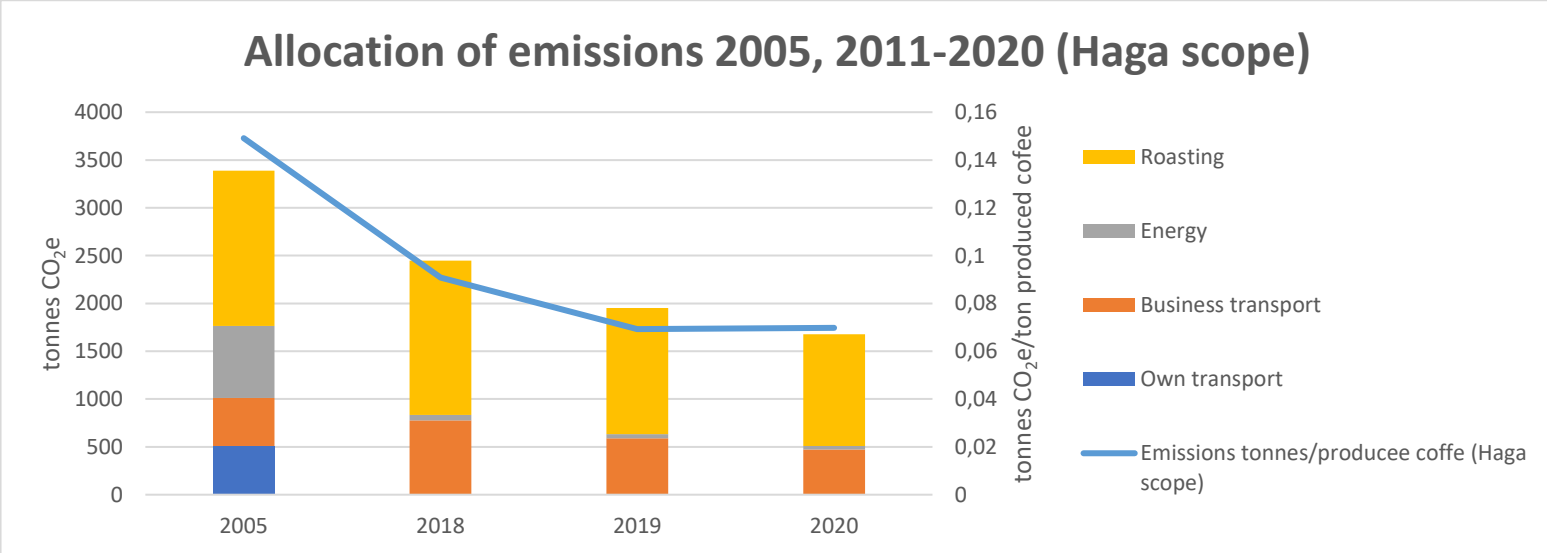
- The proportion of certified coffee increased to 81 per cent. Contributes, among other things, to the conversion of an area corresponding to 16,300 football pitches to organic production without fertilizers and pesticides.
- New packaging solutions where fossil plastic is replaced with plant-based alternatives have been developed. The proportion of plant-based packaging material increased to 73 per cent.
- Chosen climate-smart solutions for the construction of a new roastery for whole beans in Karlstad. The roastery will, among other things, use green energy sources and be certified Miljöbyggnad Silver.

Emissions 1)	2005 Baseyear	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Distribution 2019/2020	Change 2005-2019/2020	Comment	Category in GHG Scope 3
Scope 1	**2 694**	**1 876**	**1 551**	**1 387**	**1,3%**	**-49 %**		
Rosting	1 623	1 613	1 316	1 166	1,1%	-28 %		
Energy	295	0	0	0	0,0%	-100 %	Emissions from fossil fuels from own boilers.	
Business travel 2)	265	263	235	221	0,2%	-16 %	Company cars incl. staff cars in service	
Own transportation	511	0	0	0	0,0%	-100 %	Transport with own vehicles.	
Scope 2	**459**	**57**	**45**	**39**	**0,0%**	**-92 %**		
Purchased energy	459	1 808	1 414	1 778		-	Emissions from the production of purchased electricity, district heating or district cooling provided that everything is unspecified (residual mix). The emission factor for the residual mix has increased sharply between 2005 and 2011-2016, which fully explains the large increase.	
Reduction through the purchase of origin-marked renewable electricity or district heating 4)	0	-1 751	-1 369	-1 739		-	Originally marked energy products, where a certain part of the production is earmarked for the customer.	
Scope 3	**133 145**	**139 606**	**121 963**	**108 531**	**98,7%**	**-18 %**		
Scope 3 outside of Haga scope	**132 909**	**139 100**	**121 613**	**108 284**	**98 %**			
Scope 3 inside of Haga scope	**236**	**506**	**350**	**247**	**0 %**	**0**	**System limit for objectives within the Haga Initiative.**	
Business travel 3)	236	515	354	251	0,2%	6 %	Other business trips: flights, trains, taxis and hotels	6. Business travel
Reduction through the purchase of bio aviation fuel through the Fly Green Fund 5)	0	-9	-4	-4				
Total Haga scope	**3 390**	**2 439**	**1 946**	**1 673**	**2 %**			
Production and distribution of energy and vehicle fuels6)	375	364	338	318	0,3%	-15 %		3. Fuel and energy related activities
- of which fuels for roasting	*177*	*196*	*187*	*173*	0,2%	-2 %		
- of which fuels for energy	*136*	*113*	*108*	*105*	0,1%	-22 %		
- of which business fuels	*33*	*56*	*42*	*40*	0,0%	19 %		
- of which fuels for own transport	*29*	*0*	*0*	*0*	0,0%	-100 %		
Purchased transports upstream 7)	6 207	8 557	7 946	7 792	7,1%	26 %		transports
Purchased transports downstream 8)	618	862	1 745	1 202	1,1%	94 %		9. Downstream transports
Packaging 9)	2 836	2 803	2 423	2 038	1,9%	-28 %		1. Purchased goods and service
Cultivation of coffee 10)	122 873	126 514	109 161	96 935	88,2%	-21 %		1. Purchased goods and service
Total (excl carbon offset)	**136 299**	**141 539**	**123 560**	**109 957**	**100 %**	**-19 %**	**Total of all pressented emissions prior to clearing of eventual carbon offset.**	
Sustainable Business" – carbon offset coffee 12)	0	-968	-956	-919			"Sustainable business" - climate-compensated coffee.	
TOTAL (incl carbon offset)	**136 299**	**140 571**	**122 604**	**109 038**	**99 %**	**-20 %**	**Sum of all reported emissions after settlement for any carbon offset.**	

Key indicators Haga Initiativet	2005	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Change 2005-2019/2020	Unit
Emissions per tonne coffee produced (Haga scope)	0,149	0,091	0,069	0,070	-53 %	tonnes CO2 e/tonne coffee produced
Emissions per tonne coffee produced (total)	5,997	5,277	4,364	4,545	-24 %	tonnes CO2 e/tonne coffee produced

1) Löfberg's climate accounts include the Swedish operations and the production facility in Viborg (Denmark). For Viborg, all parts of the report are included except business trips.

2) Refers to leasing cars.
3) Refers to flights, trains, taxis and hotels.
4) Reduction of emissions for "Purchased energy" in Scope 2
5) Reduced emissions from air travel through the Fly Green Fund, which means an increased mix of biofuels. From 2017/2018, 75% will go to biofuels and 25% to development, which is why the reduction per aircraft emission will be lower.
6) Refers to fuels consumed in scope 1 and 2.
7) Refers to the transport of raw coffee from cultivation to the factory, purchased production supplies and finished products as well as the transport of packaging materials.
8) Refers to all distribution of products.
9) Extraction of raw materials and production of packaging.
10) Cultivation, including other processes on the cultivation of coffee.
11) Carbon offsets takes place through CDM Gold standard projects.



Analysis and comments

Löfberg's climate emission disclosure includes the Swedish operations and the production facility in Viborg (Denmark). In order to broader account for emissions, Löfberg has chosen to include the climate impact in the cultivation of the coffee that is purchased, regardless of the carbon sinks that coffee and shade trees constitute. Thus, Löfberg reports its most significant emissions in the value chain.

Out of the direct emissions within the framework of the Haga scope, the roasting of coffee accounts for the largest part (70 per cent) and about 1 per cent of the total emissions. Since 2017, a mix of biopropane and LPG has been used for roasting, which has meant 508 tonnes lower emissions in 2019/2020 compared to if fossil LPG had been used. This corresponds to a reduction of 30 per cent.

Thanks to an increasing proportion of certified coffee, the emission when growing coffee plants also decreases. Since last year, emissions have decreased by more than 12,000 tonnes (-11 per cent), which is an important reason why Löfberg's total emissions have decreased by 11 per cent compared with the previous year.

Emissions for downstream transport have been higher in recent years than in previous years, which is explained by the fact that distributed products have been increased with outsourced production of ready-to-drink products.

Significant emissions in scope 3

Coffee cultivation is the main cause of emissions in scope 3. Löfbergs does not have its own plantations, but nonetheless is working in various ways to reduce the climate impact of the plantations. For example, through various development projects. In Coffee & Climate, 90 000 small-scale coffee cultivators have been given education and the tools to meet climate change. Löfbergs also work on increasing demand and access to coffee from certified farms. The proportion of certified coffee keep increasing. Today all of Löfbergs' coffee has at least one type of certification.

Emissions from business travel have decreased by 19 per cent since the previous year and are on a par with the base year 2005. The decrease is mainly due to a decrease in air travel as a result of the pandemic.

Löfberg's commitment within the Haga Initiative to reduce emissions by 40 per cent by 2020, with base year 2005, includes the so-called the Haga scope, which includes scope 1, scope 2 and business trips in scope 3. Löfbergs has chosen that the goal should be relative, ie that Löfbergs emissions are related to how much coffee has been produced. This key figure has decreased by 53 per cent, which means that Löfbergs has met the target.

The same key figures, but which include the total emissions, have decreased by 24 per cent.

MCDONALD'S SWEDEN

McDonald's is Sweden's largest restaurant chain, with 200 restaurants and 400 000 daily customers. The company had a turnover of more than 5 billion SEK in 2020. McDonald's is one Sweden's largest private employer of young people. The restaurants are run locally by owner-operators. www.mcdonalds.se

Climate targets

McDonald's has set the goal to be of fossil-free by 2030 and that McDonald's climate-changing emissions to be close to zero by 2030.

Climate targets for 2020

McDonald's in Sweden has a goal of reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 40 per cent in relation to the number of guests by 2020, compared to base year 2010. The emissions included in their climate target are scope 1, scope 2 and business trips in scope 3. The 2020 target was achieved in 2016. In addition to this, they have a goal of reaching 95 per cent renewable fuel for commodities deliveries to restaurants by 2020.

Actions taken in 2020

- McDonald's has increased the number of fast chargers for electric cars in its restaurants and in 2020 electricity was charged to be able to drive just over 2,700,000 kilometers.
- 50 per cent of McDonald's purchased protein should be vegetarian, chicken or fish. In 2020, the proportion was 44%, which is an increase from 42% in 2019.
- McDonald's has continued its work to phase out single-use plastic. In 2020, the plastic straws were replaced with paper straws. The plastic balloons and balloon sticks were replaced by a digital balloon game. For the past three years, plastic corresponding to an annual consumption of over 150 tonnes has been removed from McDonald's packaging in Sweden.

Emissions (tonnes CO2e)	Base year 2010	2019	2020	Share of total 2020	Change 2010-2020
Scope 1	**1 112**	**360**	**324**	**4 %**	**-71 %**
Business travel 1)	251	60	65	1 %	-74 %
Refrigerants	861	300	259	3 %	-70 %
Scope 2	**7 139**	**699**	**590**	**8 %**	**-92 %**
Purchased energy 2)	33 834	23 818	30 779		
Reduction through purchase of renewable electricity and district heating with Guarantee of Origin	-26 695	-23 119	-30 189		
Scope 3, Haga scopet	**427**	**234**	**68**	**1 %**	**-84 %**
Business travel 4)	427	234	68	1 %	-84 %
TOTAL Haga scope	**8 678**	**1 293**	**982**	**13 %**	**-89 %**
Waste disposal	6 078	5 884	5 708	75 %	-6 %
Production and distribution of energy and vehicle fuels 5)	3 061	870	966	13 %	-68 %
- whereof fuels for business travel	23	2	18		-24 %
- whereof fuels for energy production	3 038	868	949		-69 %
TOTAL McDonald's Sweden's climate target	**17 817**	**8 047**	**7 656**	**100%**	**-57 %**
Logistics 6)	3 144	992	1 069		-68 %

Key indicators Haga Initiativet	Baseyear 2010	2019	2020	Change 2010-2020	Unit
Emissions per customer visit (climate target)	215,4	116,3	124,4	-42 %	g CO_2e/guest
Emissions per month of operation (climate target)	6,5	3,3	3,2	-50 %	tonnes CO_2e/month
Energy use per costumer visit	1,6	1,5	1,6	-3 %	kWh/guest

1. Refers only to company cars.
2. Emissions from the production of purchased electricity, district heating or district cooling provided that everything is unspecified (residual mix). "Share of total" includes agreements on origin-marked electricity.
3. Reduction of emissions for "Purchased energy" in scope 2
4. Refers to air travel, trains and taxis in the service.
5. Refers to fuels consumed in scope 1 and 2.
6. For 2019 and 2020, diesel consumption from the distribution supplier HAVI's subcontractors is also included

Allocation of emissions 2010, 2013-2020

Analysis and comments

McDonald's Sweden's total reported carbon dioxide emissions in 2020 was 8700 tonnes. During the year, within the framework of Haga scospe, there has been a reduction in emissions by 24 per cent and thus a reduction of a total of 89 per cent since the base year 2010. McDonald's Sweden has thus fulfilled the goal of reducing its emissions within Haga scope by 40 per cent by 2020 compared to the base year.

As the emissions within Haga scope only account for 13 per cent of McDonald's Sweden's total reported emissions, McDonald's Sweden has, in addition to the target within the Haga Initiative, its own climate target. This climate goal also includes emissions from waste management as well as the production and distribution of vehicle fuels. Within McDonald's Sweden's climate goals, emissions have decreased by 57 per cent and the key figure emissions per customer visit has decreased by 45 per cent compared with the base year 2010.

Emissions from waste management, which account for 75 per cent of McDonald's Sweden's total emissions, decreased by about 6 per cent compared to the base year. Emissions from business travel decreased sharply compared with the previous year (49 per cent) due to reduced flying, where emissions decreased by 70 per cent compared to 2019. A decrease in travel can be attributed to current restrictions in connection with the covid-19 pandemic.

Since 2017, all purchased electricity is marked with Bra Miljöval or origin-marked renewable electricity. This, together with a reduction in electricity consumption (approx. 3 per cent), contributes to the emission for purchased electricity and district heating (scope 2) having decreased by 85 per cent since the base year.

Significant emissions in scope 3

McDonald's most significant emission in scope 3 is purchased agricultural products. McDonald's was one of the initiators of the Global Round Table of Sustainable Beef, an organization that promotes sustainability in beef production around the world. In Sweden, McDonald's restaurant industry is the largest purchaser of Swedish beef and has cooperated with LRF for many years to increase the Swedish self-sufficiency of beef. McDonald's Sweden is also working to constantly develop its menu with different protein options. Today more than 40 per cent are chicken, vegetarian and fish protein. As the first restaurant company in the world McDonald's global has set climate targets by 2030 that has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), which includes reductions of emissions in the supply chain.

PREEM

Preem is the largest fuel company in Sweden. Preem conduct sales under the company's own trademark in Sweden and Norway and supply other distributers in the Nordic and norther Europe. The two refineries in Gothenburg and Lysekil are among the most modern and environmentally adapted in Europe and stand for about 80 per cent of the refining capacity in Sweden. Preem has over 1 500 employees, of which 950 works at the two refineries. Preem had a turnover of SEK 68 billion in 2020. www.preem.se

Climate targets

With the goal of becoming the world's first climate-neutral petroleum and biofuel company, Preem works according to a long-term strategy and climate strategic action plan based on the transition to renewable production.

Preem must achieve net zero emissions in its own production by 2040 and also significantly reduce emissions from product use and reach net zero in the value chain by 2045. This requires large-scale conversion from fossil to renewable raw materials. Our goal is to produce at least 5,000,000 m^3 of renewable fuels by 2030, compared with 217,000 m^3 in 2020. Preem's green transition will take place through research and development, the construction of new green value chains and major investments at the refineries.

Climate targets for 2020

Preem joined the Haga initiative later than other countries and has therefore not been covered by the 2020 target.

Actions taken in 2020

- In 2020, Preem increased its capacity for renewable production in Gothenburg by 60%. In parallel, the project continues to build Sweden's largest plant for renewable diesel and aviation fuel in Gothenburg. In addition, environmental permits have been applied for for a major conversion to renewable raw materials in Lysekil. The carbon dioxide savings at the user level from these two initiatives alone are expected to amount to up to 4.2 million tonnes per year.

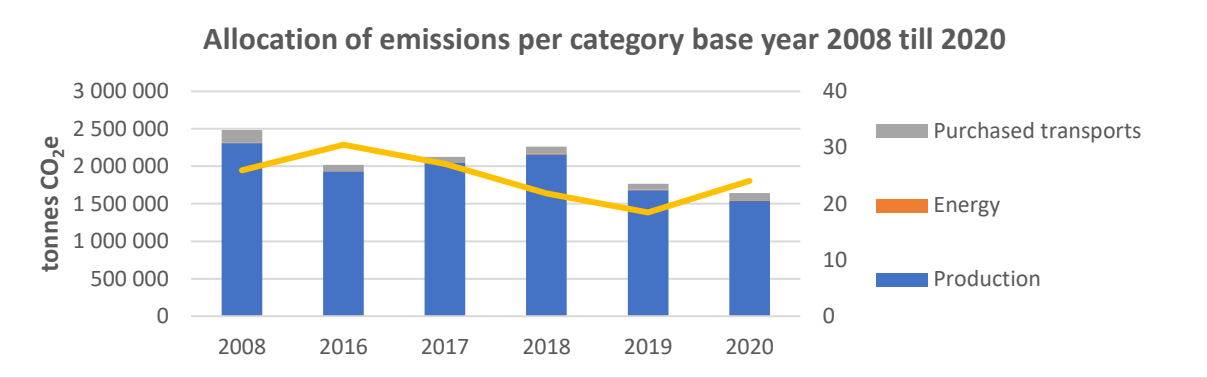
- In 2020, Preem refined crude oil mainly from the North Sea (76%). The saving on extraction compared to 2018 is 3.7 million tonnes, more is twice as much as Preem's direct emissions from the refineries.

Emissions (tonnes CO2e)	Baseyear 2008	2018	2019	2020	Share of total 2020	Change 2008-2020
Scope 1	**2 310 605**	**2 161 398**	**1 680 765**	**1 539 334**	3%	-33 %
Production 1)	2 310 306	2 161 083	1 680 453	1 539 092	3,1%	-100 %
Business travel 2)	299	315	313	242	0,0%	-100 %
Scope 2	**1 021**	**9 357**	**7 766**	**9 887**	0	868 %
Purchased energy 3) 4) 5)	79 670	261 765	156 993	197 301	0%	
Reduction through purchase of renewable electricity r district heating with Guarantee of Origin 6)	-78 649	-252 408	-149 227	-187 414		
Scope 3, Haga scope	**925**	**1 145**	**795**	**95**	0%	-90 %
Business travel 7)	925	1 145	795	95	0,0%	-90 %
TOTAL Haga scope	**2 312 551**	**2 171 901**	**1 689 326**	**1 549 315**	**3 %**	**-33,0 %**
Purchased transports 8)	172 118	90 200	78 100	93 000	0,2%	-46 %
Purchased raw materials		7 737 493	5 763 775	3 929 000	7,9%	
Use sold products 9)		50 083 099	44 377 763	43 860 936	88,7%	
TOTAL (exkc Carbon offset)	**2 484 669**	**60 082 693**	**51 908 964**	**49 432 251**	**100 %**	**-18 %**
Carbon offset						
TOTAL (incl Carbon offset)	**2 484 669**	**60 082 693**	**51 908 964**	**49 432 251**	**100 %**	**-18 %**

Key indicators, Haga Initiativet	Base year 2008	2018	2019	2020	Change 2008-2020	Unit
Emissions per revenue (g CO_2e/kr)	25,93	21,83	18,46	24,09	-7 %	tonnes CO_2e/MSEK
Revenue MSEK	95807,0	103641,0	95758,0	68167,0		

1) Incineration in PREEMS refineries
2) Refers to business trips made with cars driven by the company's employees
3) Emissions from the production of purchased electricity, district heating or district cooling provided that everything is unspecified (residual mix).
4) Emission factor has been adjusted for 2008, 2016 and 2017. This is to reflect the consumption of origin-labeled electricity
5) The energy use from the stations is in accordance with the methodology included in scope 2, this is adjusted backwards in time up to and including 2018.
6) Refers to fuels consumed in scope 1 and 2.
7) Refers to business trips made by air.
8) Refers to freight transport by truck and ship purchased by an external freight forwarder.
9) Refers to the use of Preem's products sold globally. Is not included in the total emissions and it is not possible to distinguish which emissions can be attributed to Sweden.

Allocation of emissions 2008, 2016–2020



Analysis and comments

In the Haga scope, Preem has reduced its emissions by 33 per cent since the base year 2008 and by 8 per cent compared with the previous year. In addition to the Haga scope, Preem also reports emissions from purchased transports, purchased raw materials and the use of sold products. Emissions from combustion are reported from 2018 and if we compare the total emissions from 2018 with this year, we see a decrease of 18 per cent. Compared with the previous year, total emissions have decreased by 5 per cent.

Preem's key figure emissions per turnover is 24.09 g CO2e / SEK, which is a decrease of 7 per cent since the base year. The key ratio has increased slightly since last year and this is mainly due to reduced sales.

Emissions from production remain low as a result of individual plants having low utilization during the year and the plant in Lysekil becoming more efficient as a result of service and review during the previous year's audit shutdown. This may also have contributed to a slight decrease in emissions from the combustion phase compared with the previous year.

Emissions from business travel are noticeably low this year and this relates to a decrease in travel as a result of the Covid19 pandemic.

Significant emissions in scope 3

Customers use of the company's fuels make up 86 per cent of Preem's total emissions and has thereby the most significant climate impact in scope 3. The purchase of raw materials is the second largest contributor to Preem's scope 3 emissions, 11 per cent. The emissions occur primarily when the customers, and their customers, use the fuel. By 2030, the goal is to adjust production to 5 million m3 of renewable products. This would result in a reduction of 12,5 million tonnes CO2 e, compared to fossil fuels, which make up about 20 per cent of Sweden's national emissions. In order to reach net zero emissions 2045 there is need for further 38 million tonnes CO2 e reduction in scope 3. This requires an extensive transition from fossil fuels to renewable alternatives.

STENA RECYCLING

Stena Recycling is Sweden's leading recycling company and a comprehensive partner for developing sustainable circular solutions in all types of operations. With 1,600 dedicated employees and 90 facilities across the country, we create long-term solutions every day for customers as well as for society at large. The company has a turnover of SEK 8.6 billion.
www.stenarecycling.se/

Climate targets

Stena Recycling works to become a climate-neutral business and reduce its own emissions by at least 85% by 2030.

Climate targets for 2020

Stena Recycling's overall goal is to reduce the climate impact by 40 per cent by 2020 compared with the base year 2008. This is a relative goal and is set in relation to the amount of material collected.

Actions taken in 2020

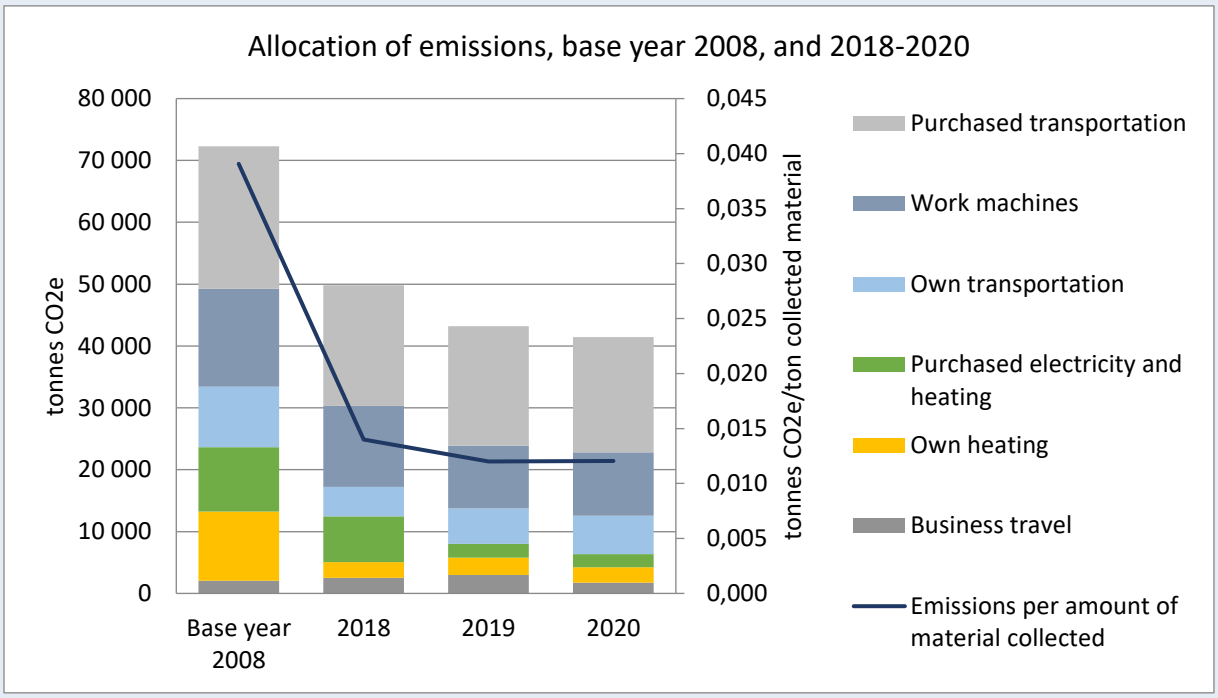
- A solar energy plant with an output of 254 kW has been installed at Stena Nordic Recycling Centre in Halmstad in collaboration with Halmstad Energi och Miljö AB.
- Route optimization in the transport operations in Gothenburg has reduced fuel consumption by 33 per cent, and the transition from diesel to HVO in most vehicles has contributed to reducing emissions by 70 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents.
- Disposal of gas, which is formed in the own process at the facility for treatment of hazardous waste in Halmstad, has reduced the consumption of heating oil by 14 per cent compared to 2019.

Emissions (CO2e)	Base year 2008	2018	2019	2020	Share of total 2020	Change 2008-2020
Scope 1	**34 405**	**18 740**	**17 102**	**15 412**	**36%**	**-55%**
Business travel	834	1 323	1 510	1 195	3%	43%
Own heating 1)	11 194	2 566	2 794	2 531	6%	-77%
Own transportation	8 776	3 789	4 590	4 380	11%	-50%
Work machines	13 601	11 062	8 209	7 305	18%	-46%
Scope 2	**7 869**	**6 651**	**1 239**	**1 101**	**3%**	**-86%**
Purchased energy 2)	7 869	25118	19788	26524		
Reduction through the purchase of origin-marked renewable electricity or district heating 3)	0	-18467	-18549	-25422		
Scope 3	**992**	**918**	**1 140**	**81**	**0%**	**-92%**
Business travel 4)	992	918	1140	81	0%	-92%
TOTAL Haga scope	**43 266**	**26 309**	**19 481**	**16 594**	**40%**	**-62%**
Purchased transportation	23 036	19526	19281	18638	45%	-19%
Production and distribution of energy and vehicle fuels 5)	5 959	3990	4428	6198	15%	4%
- whereof business fuels	218	268	352	449	1%	106%
- whereof fuels for own transportation	1 023	978	1160	1834	4%	79%
- whereof fuels for own machinery	2 221	1990	1945	2924	7%	32%
- whereof fuels for energyproduction	2 510	753	971	990	2%	-61%
TOTAL (excl carbon offset)	**72 261**	**49 825**	**43 190**	**41 430**	**100%**	**-43%**
Carbon offset	0	0	0	0	-	
TOTAL (incl carbon offset)	**72 261**	**49 825**	**43 190**	**41 430**	**100%**	**-43%**

Key indicators, Haga Initiative	Base year 2008	2018	2019	2020	Change Base year 2008-2020	Unit
Emissions per amount of material collected	0,039	0,014	0,012	0,012	-69%	tonnes CO2e/ton collected material

1) Including gas consumption for gas cutting.
2) Emissions from the production of purchased electricity, district heating or district cooling provided that everything is unspecified (residual mix). "Share of total" includes agreements on origin-marked electricity.
3) Reduction of emissions for "Purchased energy" in Scope 2
4) Air and train travel.
5) Refers to fuels consumed in scope 1 and 2.

Allocation of emissions 2008, 2017–2020



Analysis and comments

Within the Haga scope, Stena Recycling has reduced its emissions by 62 per cent compared with the base year 2008, and by 15 per cent compared with 2019. Stena Recycling's key figures, emissions per tonne of material collected, are at the same level as last year (0.012) but have decreased by 69 per cent. This means that Stena Recycling meets the Haga target of a 40 per cent reduction between the base year and 2020.

In scope 1, emissions have decreased by 55 per cent since the base year and by 10 per cent since the previous year. The emissions in scope 1 relate to business trips (cars), self-owned transports, work machines and heating. For cars and work machines, emissions have decreased in scope 1 but increased in scope 3. One explanation for this is a different distribution of fuel types.

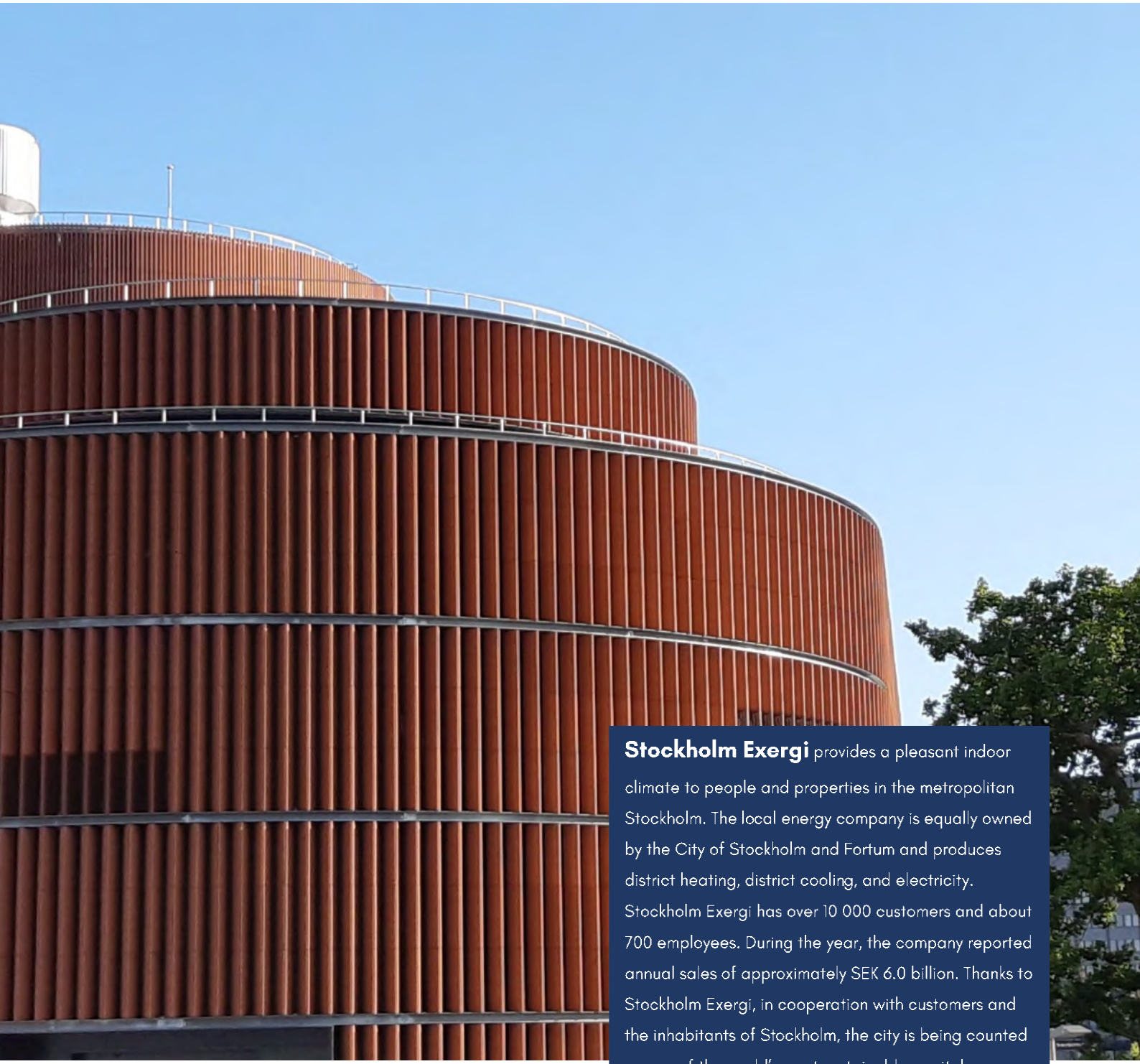
Emissions in scope 2, indirect emissions related to purchased energy, have decreased by 86 per cent since the base year and 11 per cent since the previous year. This is largely due to Stena Recycling buying origin-marked electricity. Electricity use in 2020 was slightly higher than in 2019, while district heating use was slightly lower.

Business travel in scope 3 mainly consists of air travel, which has decreased sharply compared with previous years due to reduced travel in 2020.

Significant emissions in scope 3

Emissions from Stena Recycling's customers' transports of waste to the facilities are not included in the emission disclosure and represent significant emissions in scope 3. Stena Recycling is aware of these emissions and is working to reduce them by setting environmental requirements when outsourcing, such as requirements of vehicle performance and transport optimization.

STOCKHOLM EXERGI



Stockholm Exergi provides a pleasant indoor climate to people and properties in the metropolitan Stockholm. The local energy company is equally owned by the City of Stockholm and Fortum and produces district heating, district cooling, and electricity. Stockholm Exergi has over 10 000 customers and about 700 employees. During the year, the company reported annual sales of approximately SEK 6.0 billion. Thanks to Stockholm Exergi, in cooperation with customers and the inhabitants of Stockholm, the city is being counted as one of the world's most sustainable capitals.
www.stockholmexergi.se

Climate targets

Stockholm Exergi's goal was to reduce emissions by 40 per cent by 2020 compared to 2010. The company achieved its goal for 2020 and has now adopted a new goal: To be climate positive in 2025. This means that Stockholm Exergi will capture more carbon dioxide from the atmosphere than what is released along the entire value chain. This is expected to happen through continued work to reduce existing emissions and with the development of CCS technology to create negative emissions, so-called carbon sinks.

Climate targets for 2020

Stockholm Exergi's goal is to reduce emissions by 40 per cent by 2020 compared to 2010 through conversion to renewable energy, recycling, efficiency, and ultimately climate compensation.

Actions taken in 2020

- In April, the coal-fired CHP plant in Stockholm was closed for good.
- A sorting plant, including mechanical sorting of plastic from residual waste, was completed and will be put into full operation in 2021.
- The development of the bio-CCS project has continued and will enter a new phase at the beginning of 2021 with vital decisions for a future large-scale facility.

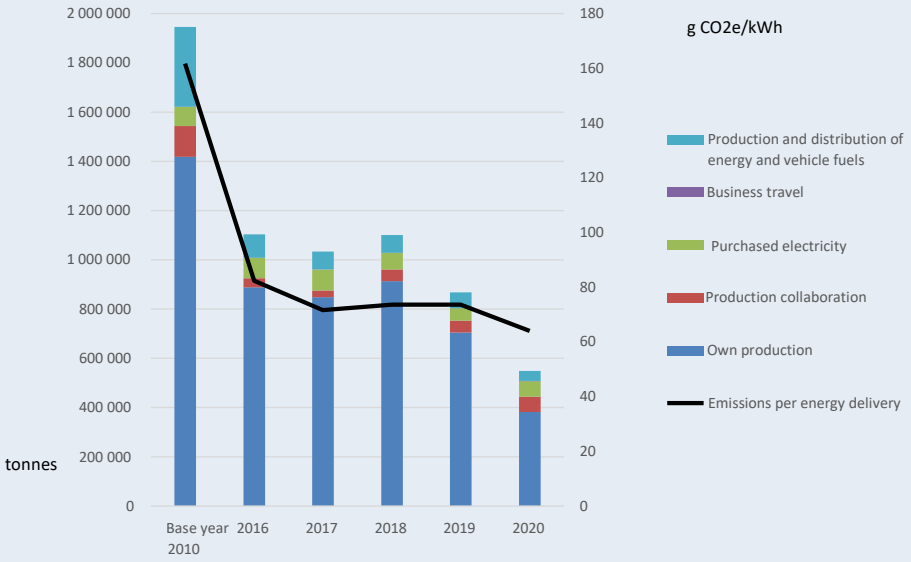
Emissions (tonnes CO2e)	Base year 2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Share of total 2020	Change 2010-2020
Scope 1	**1 418 507**	**999 435**	**1 098 779**	**888 469**	**848 088**	**913 238**	**705 203**	**381 602**	**69,6%**	**-73%**
Production 1)	1 418 156	999 083	1 098 495	888 075	847 762	912 957	705 002	381 421	69,6%	-73%
- CO2 from burning of coal	*624 340*	*491 460*	*566 891*	*341 656*	*437 480*	*461 020*	*274 401*	*1 192*	0,2%	-100%
- CO2 from burning of oil	*420 232*	*45 311*	*57 507*	*109 321*	*36 232*	*95 859*	*68 483*	*18 123*	3,3%	-96%
- CO2 from burning fossil fuel fraction of municipal waste	*210 756*	*366 580*	*385 322*	*366 787*	*321 236*	*303 737*	*326 149*	*341 735*	62,4%	62%
Other GHG related emissions 2)	*162 828*	*95 731*	*88 775*	*70 310*	*52 813*	*52 342*	*35 969*	*20 371*	3,7%	-87%
Business travel 3)	351	351	284	394	327	281	201	181	0,03%	-48%
Scope 2	**77 982**	**83 570**	**56 761**	**82 719**	**85 206**	**67 389**	**50 994**	**63 325**	**11,6%**	**-19%**
Purchased electricity 4)	442 002	566 834	387 341	383 614	362 839	362 287	264 861	372 827		-16%
Reduction through purchase of renewable electricity or district heating with Guarantee of Origin 5)	-364 020	-483 264	-330 579	-300 895	-277 634	-294 898	-213 866	-309 502		-15%
Scope 3 within Haga scope	**176**	**176**	**213**	**121**	**181**	**179**	**132**	**19**	**0,0%**	**-89%**
Business travel 6)	176	176	213	121	181	179	132	19	0,00%	-89%
SUM Haga scope	**1 496 665**	**1 083 181**	**1 155 754**	**971 308**	**933 475**	**980 807**	**756 329**	**444 947**	**81,2%**	**-70%**
Production by another district heating producer but supplied by Stockholm Exergi 7)	124 850	97 065	72 029	37 135	27 334	47 955	47 510	62 456	11,4%	-50%
Production and distribution of energy and vehicle fuels 8)	323 963	82 043	90 485	95 056	72 115	71 910	64 286	40 658	7,42%	-87%
whereof fuels for business travel 9)	*75*	*75*	*62*	*88*	*73*	*57*	*45*	*66*	0,01%	-12%
whereof fuels for energy production	*323 888*	*81 968*	*90 423*	*94 967*	*72 042*	*71 853*	*64 240*	*40 592*	7,4%	-87%
SUM (excl carbon offset)	**1 945 479**	**1 262 289**	**1 318 268**	**1 103 499**	**1 032 924**	**1 100 672**	**868 125**	**548 060**	**100%**	**-72%**
Carbon offset	-7 797	-328 308	-386 521	-297 888	-293 912	-351 160	-231 963	-61 996		
SUM (incl carbon offset)	**1 937 682**	**933 981**	**931 747**	**805 611**	**739 012**	**749 513**	**636 162**	**486 064**		**-75%**

1) Stockholm Exergi's own production, emissions of carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane and refrigerants.
2) Refers to nitrous oxide, methane and refrigerants. From 2017, conversion to carbon dioxide equivalents is expected in accordance with IPCC AR5.
3) Refers to car in service. As value for 2010 is missing, the presented value is based on 2014.
4) Emissions from the production of purchased electricity, district heating or district cooling provided that everything is unspecified (residual mix). "Share of total" includes agreements on origin-marked electricity. When calculating emissions in Scope 2, the "Market-based method" is used. If the "Location-based method" had been applied, the emissions in scope 2 would have amounted to 71 ktonnes.
5) Reduction by Stockholm Exergi buying origin-labeled electricity for district heating and district cooling production.
6) Refers to air travel in the service. As value for 2010 is missing, the presented value is based on 2014.
7) Emissions from producer other than Stockholm Exergi in production collaboration for district heating. The emissions include both emissions from the plants and from the extraction and distribution of fuels to these plants.
8) In addition to the production and distribution of fuels, refers to the transport of additives and ash as well as upstream emissions for purchased electricity and fossil emissions from aerial thermography.
9) When value for the year 2010 is missing, the presented value is based on the year 2014.

Key Indicator Haga Initiative	Base year 2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018	2019	2020	Change 2010-2020	Unit
Emissions from production 1)	158	132	142	112	102	105	105	85	63	-60 %	g CO_{2e}/kWh
Emissions per energy delivery before carbon offsetting 2)	162	135	145	113	100	108	108	87	66	-60 %	g CO_{2e}/kWh
Emissions per energy delivery after carbon offsetting 3)	162	100	102	82	72	74	74	64	58	-64 %	g CO_{2e}/kWh

1) Total emissions from own production of electricity, heating and district cooling.
2) Total emissions from scope 1, 2 and 3 as above per total delivery of district heating, electricity and district cooling before carbon offset.
3) Total emissions from scope 1, 2 and 3 as above per total delivery of district heating, electricity and district cooling after carbon offset.

Allocation of emissions 2010, 2016–2020



Analysis and comments

Stockholm Exergi's emissions have decreased sharply in 2020 compared with the previous year (-37 per cent in total and -41 per cent within the Haga scope). The reduction can mostly be attributed to the phasing out of coal from Värtaverket. Emissions from fossil oil also reached historically low levels. This can be partly explained by the transition to bio-oils, but also by the fact that total electricity and heat production was unusually low due to the mild winter of 2020. The proportion of fossil fuels (coal and oil) in the fuel mix is now below 1 per cent.

In Stockholm Exergi's climate accounts for 2020, carbon dioxide emissions from coal and oil have decreased since the previous year (-324,000 tonnes of CO2e), while emissions have increased from own waste incineration (+16,000 tonnes of CO2e), and from other district heating companies' production fed to Stockholm Exergi's district heating network (+15,000 tonnes of CO2e). However, this increase is in turn offset by reduced nitrous oxide emissions from coal combustion1 (-16,000 tonnes of CO2e) and emissions from the production and transport of fuels have decreased (-24,000 tonnes of CO2e).

Significant emissions in scope 3

Stockholm Exergi has for many years reported all significant greenhouse gas emissions. Emissions from extraction, processing and transportation of the fuels to the plants account for around seven per cent of emissions. These are included in the disclosure in scope 3. Emissions from the extraction of fuels are relatively low, as a large proportion of the fuels are residues from the forest, industry and society.

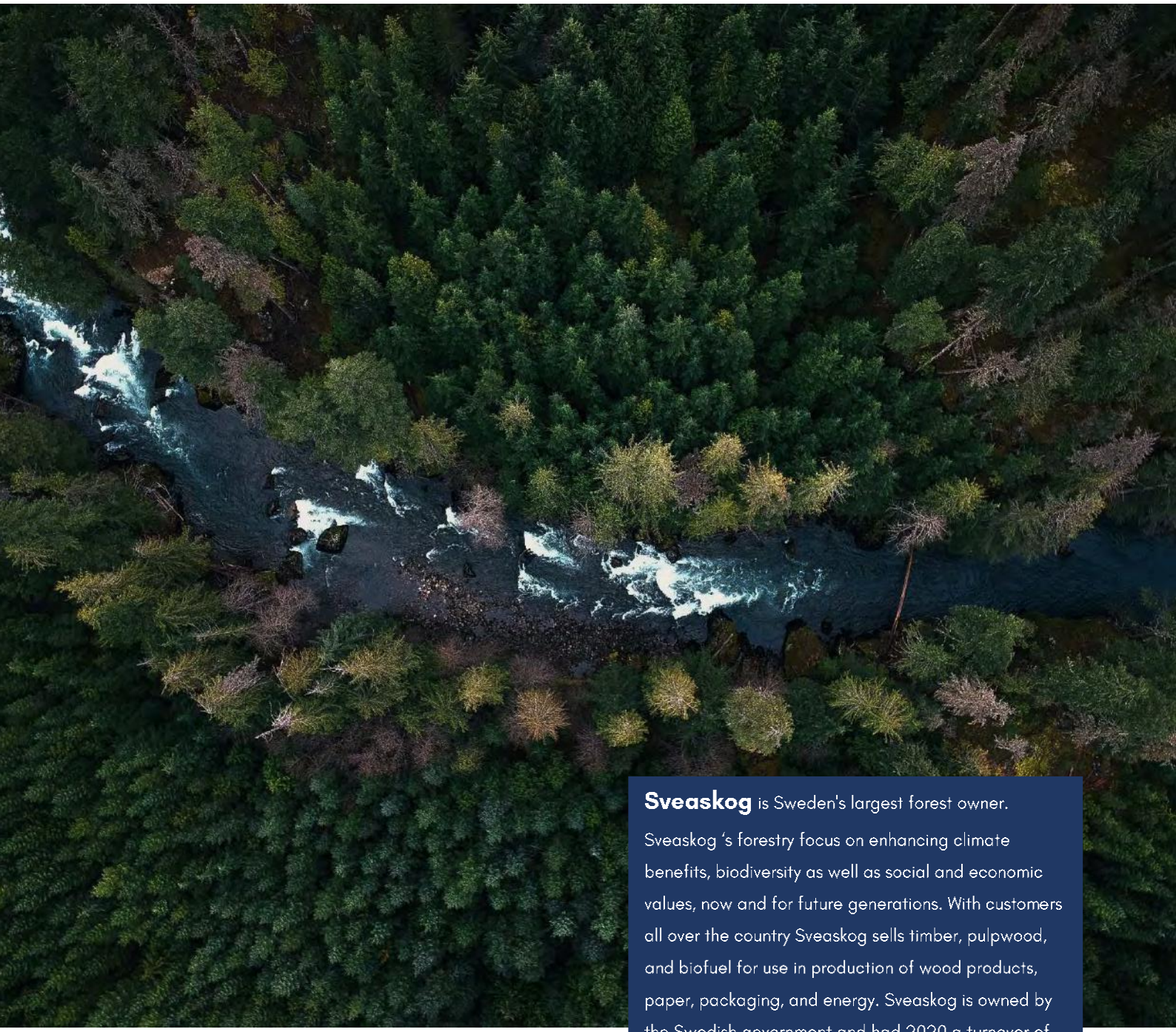
[1]Included in "Other greenhouse gas emissions"

The reduction in emissions is partly due to the fact that Stockholm Exergi's consumption of fuel was lower than normal due to the mild winter and that coal and oil have been replaced by residual fuels with low emissions in the production chain.

A waste sorting plant at Bristaverket was put into trial operation in the autumn of 2020 and will be put into full operation in 2021. The plant is expected to lead to lower emissions from waste incineration due to the sorting of the fossil plastic in the waste.

Stockholm Exergi's climate goal within the Haga Initiative is that absolute emissions will be reduced by at least 40 per cent between the base year 2010 and 2020. This goal has now been achieved as emissions, within the Haga scope, have decreased by 70 per cent.

SVEASKOG



Sveaskog is Sweden's largest forest owner. Sveaskog 's forestry focus on enhancing climate benefits, biodiversity as well as social and economic values, now and for future generations. With customers all over the country Sveaskog sells timber, pulpwood, and biofuel for use in production of wood products, paper, packaging, and energy. Sveaskog is owned by the Swedish government and had 2020 a turnover of 6.6 billion SEK and employed 827 people.
www.seaskog.se

Climate target

Sveaskog comply with the Haga Initiative's objectives. Between 2010 and 2020, the goal was to reduce direct and indirect emissions of carbon dioxide by at least 30 per cent, related to the amount of forest raw material delivered. The goal has not been fully achieved due to, among other things, a lack of supply of biofuels. Sveaskog sets new climate goals and develops a climate adaptation policy in 2021.

Climate target for 2020

Sveaskog's target is to reduce direct and indirect emissions of carbon dioxide by at least 30 per cent between 2010 and 2020, relative to the amount of forest raw material delivered. With 2005 as the base year, the target is also to achieve a reduction of the carbon dioxide emissions in the Haga scope by 40 per cent by 2020, which has been achieved.

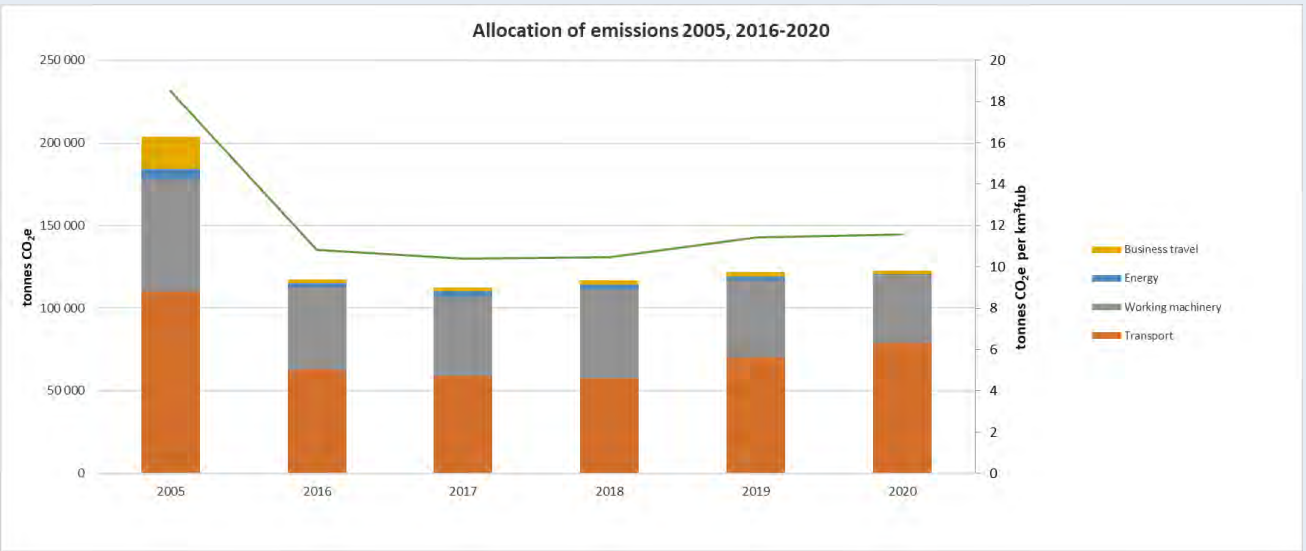
Actions taken in 2020

- An ongoing exchange of oil boilers for pellet boilers in all of Svenska Skogsplantor's greenhouses was completed in 2020. An investment that reduces annual carbon dioxide emissions by a total of 1,800 tonnes of carbon dioxide.
- Sveaskog is actively working with the transition to an increasingly large scale to environmentally friendly vehicles, especially plug-in hybrids.
- The company purchases HVO 100 for our own machines. For other fuel procurement, we buy certificates with an 80-85% reduction.

Emissions (tonnes CO2e)	Base year 2005	2019	2020	Share of total 2020	Change 2010-2020
Scope 1					
Business travel	13380	1722	1752	1%	-87%
Energy	5084	2311	232	0%	-95%
Machinery	12303	4326	227	0%	-98%
Scope 2					
Purchased energy	776	4340	235	0%	-70%
Scope 3					
Business travel	643	237	53	0%	-
SUM (excl. carbon offset)	**32186**	**12936**	**2499**		**-92%**
Reduction through purchase of renewable electricity or district heating with Guarantee of Origin	0	-4336	-232		
SUM Haga scope	**32186**	**8600**	**2267**	**2%**	**-93%**
Leased machinery	53576	39656	39233	32%	-27%
Production and distribution of vehicle or energy fuels	8542	3136	11427	9%	34%
whereof fuels for business travel	*5575*	*490*	*474*	*0%*	*-91%*
whereof fuels for energy production	*751*	*345*	*356*	*0%*	*-53%*
whereof fuels for own transport and machinery	*2216*	*2301*	*10597*	*9%*	*378%*
Purchased transport	109631	70254	69722	57%	-36%
SUM (excl carbon offset)	**203935**	**121646**	**122649**	**100%**	**-40%**

Key Indicator Haga Initiative	Base year 2005	2019	2020	Change 2005-2020	Unit
Emissions per unit of wood raw material supplied (total)	18.53	11.42	11.54	-38%	ton CO2e/km3fub
Emissions per unit of wood raw material supplied (Haga scope)	2.92	0.81	0.21	-93%	ton CO2e/km3fub

Allocation of emissions 2005, 2016–2020



Footnote:

[1] For 2020, the amount of HVO100 that the transport contractors use has been considered negligible and has not been collected.

For climate accounts 2020, Sveaskog has revised its calculation methodology, e.g. to more clearly divide the energy-related emissions between the scopes. In the control bill for 2019, the total emissions were adjusted to 125,691 tonnes CO2e.

Analysis and comments

Purchased transports account for the majority of Sveaskog's emissions (57 per cent) and have decreased by approximately 36 per cent since the base year. This reduction is mainly due to the increased mix of renewable content in the diesel used by transport contractors, as a result of the reduction obligation. Similarly, as a result of the increased reduction obligation, transport contractors' access to HVO100, which is not produced from PFAD, has decreased and emissions since 2018 have increased[1].

MOST SIGNIFICANT EMISSIONS IN SCOPE 3

Sveaskog's most significant emission in scope 3 derives from timber transportation and forestry machinery. The company works primarily to achieve an increased share of bio-based fuels. Possible measures to further reduce emissions will be analyzed during the year and form the foundation for a new strategy.

On the other hand, the opposite effect is seen in leased work machines where ordinary diesel is usually used by the contractors. The reduction obligation has thus helped to reduce emissions by just over 26 per cent from 2019 and 36 per cent compared with the base year. Emissions from the own work machines have decreased by 89 per cent from 2005 and 67 per cent from 2019. This decrease can primarily be attributed to Sveaskog's fuel certificate with an increased reduction in the diesel used. Emissions per delivered amount of forest raw material (kg CO2e / m3fub) have shown a downward trend since the base year, but have increased somewhat in recent years.

For the Haga Initiative's 2020 target, Sveaskogs has chosen a relative target (kg CO2e / m3fub forest raw material) with the base year 2005. The target of reducing by 40 per cent has been achieved by a good margin as the key figure has decreased by 93 per cent. Sveaskog's goal is also to reduce direct and indirect emissions of carbon dioxide by at least 30 per cent between 2010 and 2020, related to the

amount of forest raw material delivered. However, this goal has not been achieved as the key figure decreased by 14 per cent during that period.

APPENDIX 1: BIOGENIC EMISSIONS

Biogenic carbon dioxide emissions arise when biofuel is used for heating, production and transportation. Combustion in air of fuel containing carbon results in the formation of carbon dioxide, regardless of whether the fuel is fossil or renewable. In the medium to long term, however, only carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels contribute to the greenhouse effect, because biofuels absorb just as much carbon dioxide during their growth as is released on combustion. Carbon dioxide emissions from combustion of biofuels are known as biogenic carbon dioxide emissions. In the GHG Protocol and in national climate reporting, biogenic carbon dioxide emissions must be reported separately from emissions from fossil fuels.

In the table below, the companies' biogenic carbon dioxide emissions are shown parallel to their fossil fuel emissions in scope 1. Note that only carbon dioxide emissions are reported, which is why the fossil CO2 emissions in the table are not the same as the greenhouse gas emissions expressed in CO2e (carbon dioxide equivalents) in each company's disclosure.

Distribution of biogenic and fossil CO2 emissions in Scope 1	Biogenic CO2 emissions in Scope 1 (tonnes)	Fossil CO2 emissions in Scope 1 (tonnes)
Axfood	4 574	15 569
Coca-Cola Europacific Partners	4	409
Folksam	Can not be calculated	210
HKScan Sweden	549	6 346
JM	390	3 301
Lantmännen	81 214	8 328
Löfbergs	688	1 387
McDonald's Sverige	0	324
Preem	0	1 539 334
Stena Recycling	5 144	15 412
Stockholm Exergi	1 470 452	381 602
Sveaskog	6 008	2 524

APPENDIX 2: SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT CALCULATION METHODS

Under the GHG Protocol, scope 2 emissions can be calculated using one of the following methods:

- "Market-based method", which distinguishes between with Guarantee of Origin purchased electricity, heating or cooling and unspecified supplies. A specific emission factor is used for with Guarantee of Origin products, while an emission factor for a residual mix is used for unspecified supplies. The emission factor for the residual mix is affected by the production mix and the share of sold Guarantee of Origin certificates.
- "Location-based method", which uses one emission factor for everything supplied through the power, heating or cooling grid. This calculation method does not take purchased Guarantee of Origin labelled electricity into account but the entire supply from the grid has the same emission factor, reflecting the actual emissions in the grid.

According to the GHG protocol's guidelines, both the selected method must be declared and the emissions with the unselected method must be reported separately. The Haga Initiative's climate accounts use the "Market-based method", which is also the one prescribed by the Energy Market Inspectorate. The emissions in scope 2 are reported below using each method.

	CO_2 emissions in scope 2 "Location-based method" (ton)	CO_2 emissions in scope 2 "Marked-based method" (ton)
Axfood	15 526	105
Coca-Cola Europacific Partners	1130	29
Folksam	682	305
HKScan Sweden	6 050	2 075
JM	2 409	1 136
Lantmännen	33 608	17 088
Löfbergs	337	39
McDonald's Sweden	5 775	590
Preem	33 950	9 750
Stena Recycling	5 337	1 101
Stockholm Exergi	63 813	63 325
Sveaskog	513	4

THE HAGA INITIATIVE
A profitable business sector
without climate impact.

Axfood

Coca-Cola EUROPACIFIC PARTNERS

Folksam

HKSCAN

JM

Lantmännen

LÖFBERGS

preem

STENA RECYCLING

stockholm exergi

SVEASKOG