Climate Report 2023

Targets, strategy, and outcome

storskogen

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CEO’s introduction to the Climate Report

As we intensify our efforts to address climate issues within Storskogen, we are proud to present our first climate report. This report marks an important milestone in our sustainability journey, as it includes comprehensive data on our Scope 3 emissions, in addition to the previously reported Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Since our application to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2021, we have been working diligently to deepen our understanding and methodology for measuring and reporting almost all our indirect emissions. Despite the challenges of coordinating data collection across a wide range of companies in various sectors, we have, in close collaboration with our partner, 2050 Consulting, established a base year for our emissions data for Scope 1–3, a critical step in ensuring the accuracy and relevance of our ongoing work.

As part of our validation process with SBTi, we have also updated our existing climate targets to align with the latest recommendations. We hope to receive approval from SBTi during the fall-winter of 2024–2025, confirming that our targets are scientifically based. By integrating science-based targets into our strategy, we ensure that our business model and operations are aligned with the Paris Agreement's target of limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

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

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

Christer Hansson,
CEO Storskogen

About SBTi

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

Targets and strategy

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

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

Previous targets

Climate target

2025

KPI: 80 percent fossil-free energy
KPI: 100 percent of Storskogen's companies shall have business plans that are aligned with the Group target.

Climate target

2030

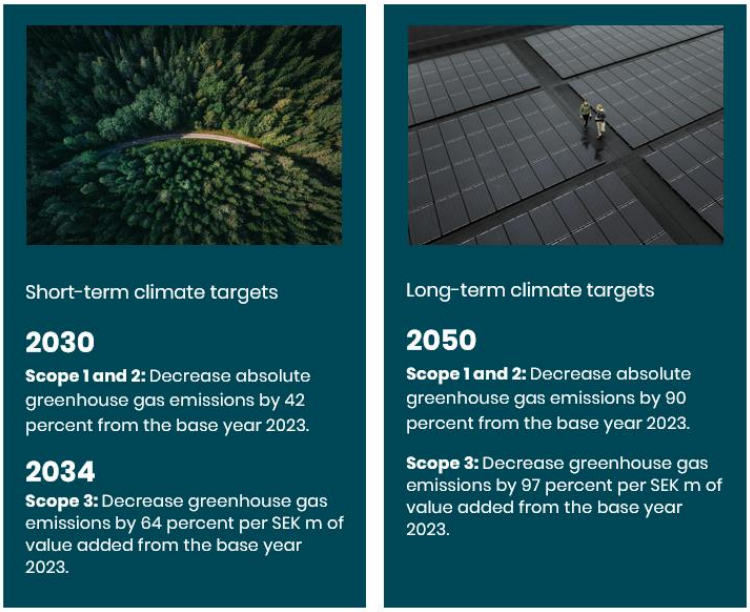
Emission intensity 0.95 tCO2e/SEK million
KPI: 100 percent fossil-free energy. Offset any remaining emissions.

Climate target

2045

Net zero
Strive for net zero emissions to the extent possible (at least 85 percent) and offset the remainder.

New targets



Some of the previous targets have been removed, including the target of achieving 100 percent fossil-free electricity by 2030 and the target that all Storskogen companies should have climate targets aligned with the group's overall targets by 2025. The target for fossil-free electricity has been removed because this area is already prioritised within Scope 2, and to streamline the targets as much as possible. However, the proportion of fossil-free electricity will continue to be reported. The target that all companies should have climate targets has been removed because it is only relevant for those companies that have a significant impact on the climate targets, making it misleading to include all companies.

Strategies and actions to achieve climate targets

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

Transition plan for Scope 1 and 2

To achieve the climate targets, Storskogen focuses on addressing the largest sources of emissions within Scope 1 and Scope 2. The primary sources of emissions within Scope 1 are the use of fossil fuels, particularly diesel and natural gas, within the Services business area, where road transport and heavy machinery account for a significant portion of emissions. In Scope 2, the largest source of emissions is the purchase of electricity, especially within the Industry business area, where energy-intensive processes drive high electricity consumption.

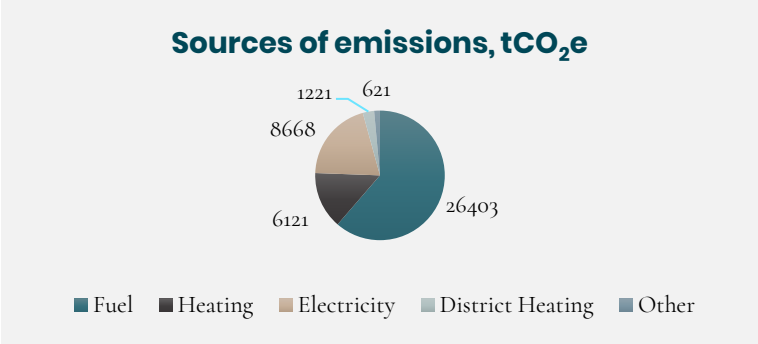


Figure 1

Storskogen's transition plan is crucial for ensuring that the climate targets are met. The work involves, among other things, the electrification of the vehicle fleet within Services and the transition to fossil-free electricity within Industry. By identifying relevant actions and their potential impact on emission reductions, the transition plan serves as a central tool for reducing environmental impact and achieving the climate targets.

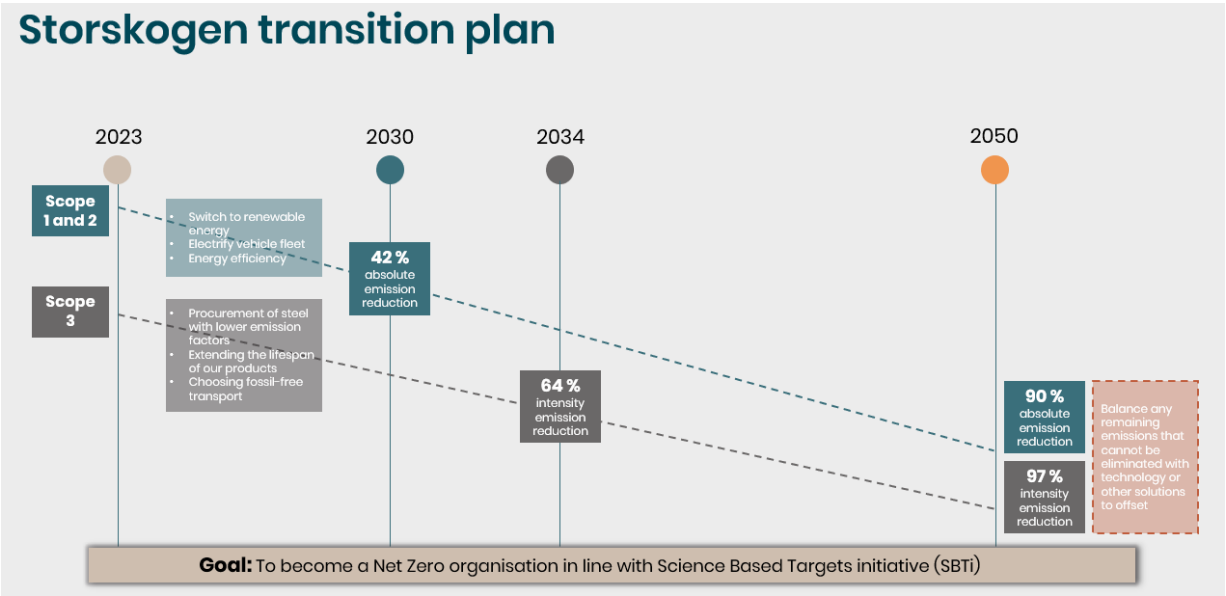


Figure 2

Baseline 2023

In 2023, Storskogen's emissions amounted to 43,034 tCO_2e, meaning they need to be reduced by 18,074 tCO_2e to achieve the target of a 42 percent reduction by 2030.

Reduction measures

Storskogen's transition plan for Scope 1 and 2 is based on the individual plans of its business units and includes specific measures for the 24 most emissions-intensive units, which account for 75 percent of the group's total emissions. These measures are not only critical for achieving the group's climate targets but also for strengthening each business unit's market position in a time when customers are increasingly demanding fossil-free products and services.

1. Electrification of the vehicle fleet

Business areas: Services, Trade, Industry

Description: One of the most important measures is the electrification of the vehicle fleet, which can significantly reduce direct carbon emissions. The focus is on replacing company cars and service vehicles with electric vehicles by 2030. A larger shift to electric heavy transport vehicles is expected to become more relevant around 2030.

Measure for reduction by 2030: Replace all passenger cars and service vehicles with electric vehicles where performance and needs allow.

Estimated reduction: > 10,000 tCO_2e

2. Transition to fossil-free and renewable energy

Business areas: Industry, Trade

Description: Investments in and transition to fossil-free or renewable energy for all energy needs, including the purchase of green electricity, are particularly important for the Industry business area due to its high energy consumption and potentially high climate impact. Industry, with its energy-intensive processes, and Trade, with its need for lighting and heat in warehouses, should prioritise fossil-free energy.

Measure for reduction by 2030: Purchase of fossil-free and/or renewable electricity, especially for companies in Germany.

Estimated reduction: Approx. 5,500 tCO_2e.

3. Energy efficiency improvements

Business areas: Industry

Description: Implementing advanced energy management systems and optimising energy use is central to the Industry business area. Energy efficiency improvements can result in significant reductions in energy consumption and emissions.

Measure for reduction by 2030: Follow energy audits and implement identified measures.

Estimated reduction: At least 500-1,000 tCO_2e, with the potential for more.

4. Fuel substitution

Business areas: Services, Industry

Description: Substituting fossil fuels with cleaner alternatives, such as HVO instead of diesel and biogas instead of natural gas, is crucial for heavy machinery and production processes. Fuel substitution complements electrification when fully viable electric alternatives are not available.

Measure for reduction by 2030: Purchase of HVO/Biogas as a complement to electrification.

Reduction: > 1,500 tCO_2e

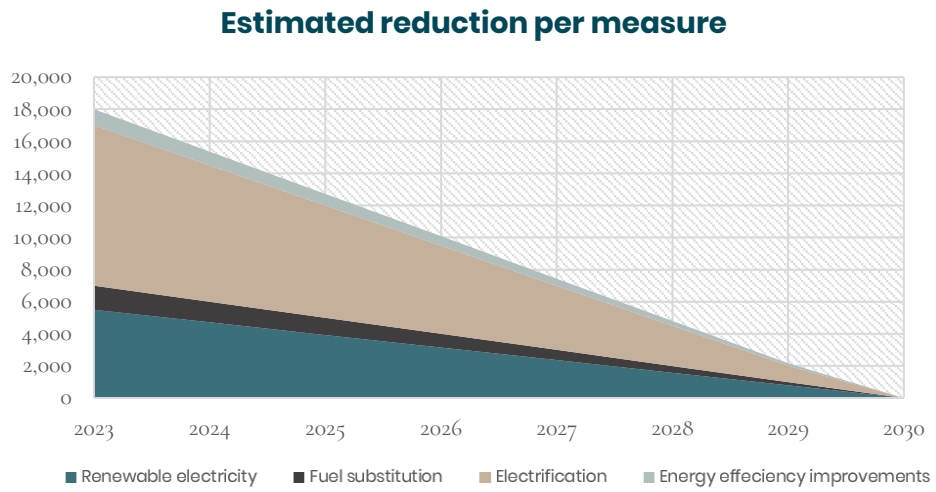


Figure 3

Transitions plan for Scope 3

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

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

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

Reduction measures

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

Procurement of steel with lower emission factors

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

can offer steel with lower emission factors. Purchasing steel with a low emission factor will become one of the most important measures to reduce emissions.

Extending the lifespan of our products

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

Choosing fossil-free transportation

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

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

Resources and investments

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

Responsibility and corporate governance

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

Monitoring and reporting

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

To ensure that the climate targets can be achieved, a need for quarterly reporting of climate data for Scope 1 and 2 from the business units has been identified. More frequent reporting throughout

the year allows for assessing whether targeted efforts, such as increasing the use of HVO, are needed to ensure emissions decrease each year. This also provides better opportunities to manage yearly reporting, improve conditions for external audits, and manage external factors such as increased emission factors due to the elimination of reduction obligations.

Challenges in implementing Storskogen's transition plan

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

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

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

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

Specific challenges for Scope 3 emissions

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

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

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

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

Impact of climate targets on Storskogen's business strategy

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

Table 1

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

M&A

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

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

At the same time, Storskogen aims to actively participate in the transition to a low-carbon society and may therefore consider acquiring companies that contribute to this transition. Each acquisition decision is made individually, with a clear rationale for why Storskogen believes the company's business model is long-term viable and sustainable.

Existing business units

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risks and opportunities

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

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

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

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

Data quality, emissions data and outcomes

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

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

Data quality

Scope 1 and 2

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

Scope 3

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

Climate calculations

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

Total emissions

Storskogen's total emissions for 2023 amounted to 2,290,289 tCO_2e. The majority of emissions come from Scope 3, which is in line with expectations.

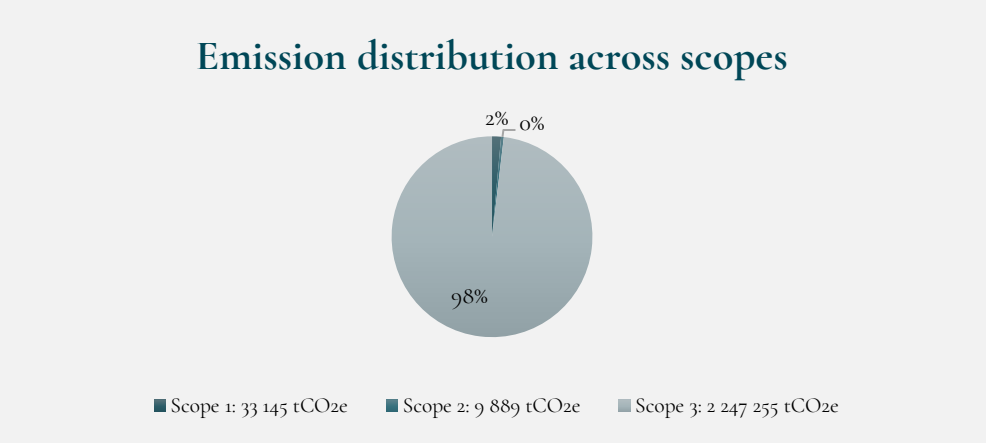


Figure 4

Most of the emissions (67%) in Scope 1 come from diesel usage, and in Scope 2, from standard purchased electricity (more details in Table 6). The emissions in Scope 3 primarily originate from the four categories: 3.1 Purchased goods and services, 3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution, 3.9 Downstream transport and distribution, and 3.11 Use of sold products.

Emissions per scope

Emissions Scope 1

The direct emissions from Storskogen's business units are relatively small compared to the total emissions. The primary activity contributing to direct emissions is vehicle use, with diesel being the most common fuel. Carbon reduction laws for fuels are considered in the calculations for relevant countries. The second-largest source of direct emissions is the use of natural gas. Purchased diesel (reported in litres) and purchased natural gas together account for 78 percent of Storskogen's direct emissions. See Table 2 for the three largest sources of emissions within Scope 1.

Table 2, Top 3 Emissions Scope 1

Activity	tCO_2e	Cumulative, %
Diesel (litre)	22,160	67%
Natural gas (kWh)	3,659	78%
Driven km	2,949	87%

Emissions Scope 2

The indirect emissions from purchased energy by Storskogen's companies are also small in comparison to the total emissions. The calculations for Scope 2 emissions consider Guarantees of Origin, which indicate renewable energy, or residual energy (energy remaining when all certificates have been removed). As a result, electricity purchased with Guarantees of Origin has much lower

emissions per kWh than electricity purchased without these guarantees. Consequently, electricity purchases without Guarantees of Origin account for 88 percent of emissions from purchased energy. District heating constitutes 12 percent of emissions from purchased energy and is a carbon-efficient heating system. Alternative heating systems to district heating are not clearly presented side by side in Scope 2 (heat pumps are aggregated in purchased electricity, and natural gas is reported in Scope 1). See Table 3 for the three largest sources of emissions within Scope 2.

Table 3, Top 3 Emissions Scope 2

Activity	tCO_2e	Cumulative, %
Electricity[1] (kWh)	8,656	88%
District heating (kWh)	1,221	100%
Renewable electricity (kWh)	9	100%

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

Emissions Scope 3

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

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

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

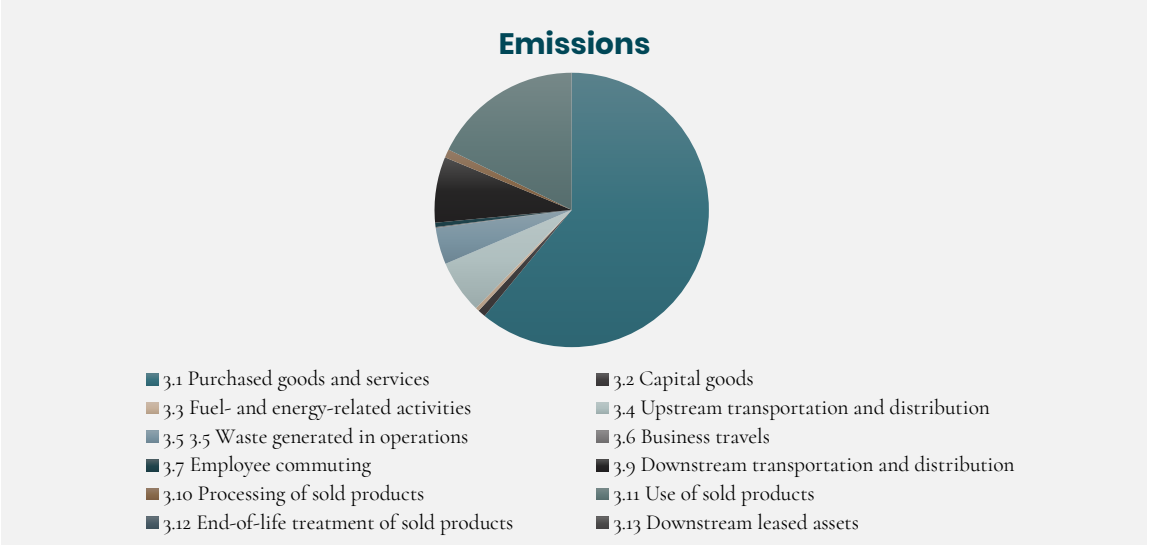


Figure 5

Table 4, Emissions by category

GHG Scope	tCO_2e
Scope 3	**2,247,255**
3.1 Purchased goods and services	1,369,681
3.2 Capital goods	20,657
3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities	9,893
3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution	141,034
3.5 Waste generated in operations	96,904
3.6 Business travels	2,485
3.7 Employee commuting	11,366
3.9 Downstream transportation and distribution	174,223
3.10 Processing of sold products	22,224
3.11 Use of sold products	398,170
3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	371
3.13 Downstream leased assets	247

Emissions by business area

Industry

The Industry business area has the largest absolute emissions of the three business areas. Purchased goods and services is the largest Scope 3 category for Industry, accounting for approximately 69 percent of the emissions. Industry also has significant emissions from the Use of sold products category, which represents about 21 percent of its emissions. Purchased steel or products made from steel constitute the majority of emissions in this category. The total reported data for Industry is approximately 71 percent based on expenditures.

Trade

Purchased goods and services is the largest Scope 3 category for the Trade business area, accounting for approximately 55 percent of the emissions. Transportation is also a significant Scope 3 category, contributing about 25 percent of the emissions. Trade has reported purchased goods per unit within broad product groups, which accounts for approximately 72 percent of Trade's total emissions.

Services

The Services business area has significant emissions across several Scope 3 categories: approximately 32 percent from Purchased goods and services, around 32 percent from Waste generated in operations, and about 30 percent from Purchased transportation. Approximately 31 percent of the reported data is based on expenditures, another 31 percent is based on waste weight, and around 14 percent is based on climate calculations provided by transportation suppliers.

Outcome emissions Scope 1 and 2

In 2023, emissions decreased by approximately 18 percent, from 52,699 tCO_2e to 43,034 tCO_2e. The reduction in climate emissions is attributed to several factors, including fewer kilometres driven, improved climate calculations by an external partner, a lower emission factor for diesel due to the

reduction obligation, and the impact of business divestments, which reduced emissions by approximately 2,000 tons of CO_2. Most of Storskogen's business units have low emissions, with 24 units emitting over 500 tCO_2e accounting for 75 percent of the total emissions.

Table 5, Scope 1 and 2 emissions

	Adjusted 2023	Reported 2023	2022
Scope 1	33,145	36,100	41,680
Scope 2	9,889	7,738	11,018

As Storskogen transitions to targets with absolute reductions, the base year will be adjusted every year from 2024 onwards, taking into account acquisitions and divestments.

Stakeholder engagement

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

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

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

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

Future outlook and plans

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

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

Appendix

Table 6, Largest sources of emissions

Scope 1					
Emission source	**Industry**	**Trade**	**Services**	**Total**	**Share of total emissions in Scope 1**
Diesel	3,074	1,513	8,211	12,798	39%
Biodiesel	278	117	4,402	4,796	14%
Diesel with a mixture of renewable fuels	137	138	4,274	4,549	14%
Natural gas	3,458	143	58	3,659	11%
Passenger cars **Mileage of passenger cars powered by fuel (not electric cars)**	1,001	497	608	2,106	6%
LPG	917	4	392	1,312	4%
Petrol	400	389	505	1,294	4%
Heating oil	1,048	89	13	1,150	3%
Total large emissions				**31,664**	
Total Scope 1				**33,145**	
Share of total emissions in Scope 1				*96%*	
Scope 2					
Emission source	**Industry**	**Trade**	**Services**	**Total**	**Share of total emissions in Scope 2**
Regular (grid) electricity	7,196	1,026	323	8,545	86%
District heating	741	342	135	1,218	12%
Total large emissions				**9,763**	
Total Scope 2				**9,889**	
Share of total emissions in Scope 1				*99%*	

Table 7: Emissions Scope 1 and 2 all business units with adjustment after validation

Business units	Updated figures	tCO_2e
LNS Holding SA	3,239	1,236
Skaraslättens Transport/Samus	3,141	3,141
Södra Infragruppen Sverige AB	3,101	4,452
J & D PIERCE (CONTRACTS) LTD	2,804	2,804
Wingert Foods Gmbh	2,598	2,598
SF Tooling Group	2,542	2,542
A&K - Die Frische Küche	1,458	1,458
STOP START TRANSPORT LIMITED	1,277	1,277
Fon Anlegg	1,113	1,384
Harrysson Entreprenad AB (HEAB)	1,050	1,050
Danboring A/S	926	1,275
Primulator Group	926	756
Trellegräv AB	906	198
Wibe, AB	825	825
Brenderup Group AB	794	783
EppsteinFoils Holding GmbH	709	709
Hans Kämmerer	696	696
BR Solutions AB	665	665
Tjällmo Grävmaskiner AB	615	1,211
Agnesberg JJH i Sverige	562	562
Såg & Betongborrning i Uddevalla AB	556	556
Thermica AS	547	547
Vox Hair Concept AS	543	543
Swedstyle AB	538	538
SGD Sveriges Golvdistributörer AB	481	481
Swedfarm AB	429	429
SoVent Group AB	417	417
Julian Bowen ltd	376	453
AC Electrical Services Group Ltd	375	375
Teodoliten Förvaltning	359	359
Tornado Group	343	370
Nimbus Group	327	327
Strand i Jönköping AB	320	541
M J Contractor AB	317	344
Tunga Lyft i Sverige AB	291	448
Ockelbo Kabelteknik AB	286	286
Nordic Wheels and Autosupply (Continova resp. Specialfälgar)	269	269
VINAB, VerkstadsIndustri i Norr AB	265	265
Frigel AG	209	209
Christ & Wirth Haustechnik	190	190
Elcommunication Sweden AB	188	188
CMTI Pte. Ltd.	185	185
ARAT AB	184	184
Båstadgruppen AB	183	183
C.S Riv och Håltagning AB	180	180
FABCO SANCTUARY LIMITED	178	178
Smederna Sverige AB	176	176

Bergendahls El Gruppen AB	174	174
Elektroautomatik i Sverige AB	169	169
EXTRA (UK) LIMITED	163	266
Roleff GmBH & Co. KG	162	162
Örnsbergs El, Tele & Data AB	156	156
INGENIØR'NE	154	154
Albin Components AB	151	151
Brunner Pumpen AG	138	138
Cutrin Gruppen Norge AS	135	135
Hedson Technologies International AB (publ)	133	133
Stockholms Rörexpress	128	128
INBEGO AB	122	122
Weidinger GmbH	117	117
Danmatic Automated Bakery Systems A/S	104	104
Roslagsgjuteriet AB	103	103
Strigo Gruppen	100	100
VOGT AG	98	98
Session MAP AB	94	94
Riviera Markiser & Persienner AB	88	166
Västmark Entreprenad	84	84
Scandia Steel Sweden AB	80	80
Scandinavian Cosmetics Group	77	77
Storebrogjuteriet AB	75	14
Imazo AB	74	74
ÅMV Production AB	72	72
Baldacci	68	68
Berco Produktion i Skellefteå AB	66	66
Noa's Snickeri i Tibro AB	62	62
Newton Kompetensutveckling AB	59	117
UT99 AG	58	58
Vokus Personal AG	54	54
PBT AG	54	54
Hudikhus AB	51	51
Kranlyft, AB	51	51
Gullängets Mekaniska Verkstad AB	46	46
PR Home of Scandinavia AB	45	45
Nitro Consult AB	44	44
Pierre Entreprenad i Gävle AB	43	503
Tepac Entreprenad AB	43	43
JO Sport i Hudiksvall AB	40	40
Frends AS	40	40
Storskogen HQ	38	38
DeroA AB/Adero	37	37
Stål & Rörmontage i Sölvesborg AB	36	36
Zymbios Logistics Contractor AB	34	34
2M2 Group	32	32
Marwell AG	32	32
PV Systems AB	31	31
Jofrab TWS AB	30	30

Kumla Handtagsfabrik AB/ Perssons Innovation	28	28
Schalins Ringar AB	25	40
Ashe Invest AB	24	24
The Physics Cafe Pte Ltd	22	22
Viametrics Group AB	19	19
Fremco	18	18
Alfta Kvalitetslego AB	17	17
Plåthuset i Mälardalen AB	15	15
Vikingsun Aktiebolag	15	15
Buildercom Group AB	14	14
Hans Löfqvist Engineering AB	14	14
A Lot Decoration	13	13
SGS Tool Group Limited	13	13
Xod Box Pte. Ltd.	11	11
Lan Assistans Sweden AB/Ecochange	11	11
Acreto AB	10	10
VSH Holding AB	10	10
TK Logistik AB	9	9
Netred AB	8	8
Ullmax AB	5	5
Jacob Lindh AB	5	5
IMS Maskinteknik AB	5	5
Svenska Grindmatriser AB	4	4
Bombayworks	3	3
IDATA AB	2	2
Brandprojektering Sverige	2	2
Jata Cargo AB	1	1
PerfectHair.ch	1	1
Dimabay GmbH	1	1
AGIO System och Kompetens i Skandinavien AB	1	1
EnRival AB	0	0
Vårdväskan AB	0	0
IVEO	0	0
Lindberg Stenberg Arkitekter AB	0	3
Stockholms Internationella Handelsskola AB	0	2
Total	**43,034**	**43,876**

Table 8, Emissions Scope 3 by business unit

Business unit	tCO_2e
LNS Holding SA	278,551
J & D PIERCE (CONTRACTS) LTD	235,012
Wibe, AB	168,247
Weidinger GmbH	127,015
ARAT AB	91,081
Kranlyft, AB	80,288
SF Tooling Group	58,345
Brenderup Group AB	54,862
Tornado Group	53,955
Västmark Entreprenad	53,420
VINAB, VerkstadsIndustri i Norr AB	49,047
Skaraslättens Transport/Samus	48,871
Stål & Rörmontage i Sölvesborg AB	42,581
2M2 Group	39,981
SGD Sveriges Golvdistributörer AB	39,895
Alfta Kvalitetslego AB	37,941
Scandia Steel Sweden AB	37,047
Södra Infragruppen Sverige AB	31,118
PV Systems AB	29,465
A Lot Decoration	28,610
Smederna Sverige AB	27,210
Elektroautomatik i Sverige AB	26,965
Jofrab TWS AB	25,490
Kumla Handtagsfabrik AB/ Perssons Innovation	23,667
Hedson Technologies International AB (publ)	23,226
EppsteinFoils Holding GmbH	21,779
Trellegräv AB	21,753
IMS Maskinteknik AB	20,867
VOGT AG	20,048
Imazo AB	19,587
Thermica AS	19,429
Julian Bowen ltd	19,111
Fremco	19,034
Cutrin Gruppen Norge AS	18,791
Jacob Lindh AB	18,494
Wingert Foods Gmbh	18,162
Båstadgruppen AB	16,696
M J Contractor AB	16,268
Albin Components AB	15,336
Swedfarm AB	13,119
A&K - Die Frische Küche	13,091
Plåthuset i Mälardalen AB	13,030
Jata Cargo AB	12,878
Swedstyle AB	11,159

Roleff GmBH & Co. KG	10,325
Roslagsgjuteriet AB	10,137
Nordic Wheels and Autosupply (Continova resp. Specialfälgar)	9,397
FABCO SANCTUARY LIMITED	9,192
Storebrogjuteriet AB	8,886
EXTRA (UK) LIMITED	7,501
SGS Tool Group Limited	7,274
ÅMV Production AB	7,011
Gullängets Mekaniska Verkstad AB	6,715
Berco Produktion i Skellefteå AB	5,739
Fon Anlegg	4,997
Ullmax AB	4,681
Agnesberg JJH i Sverige	4,499
Primulator Group	4,421
CMTI Pte. Ltd.	4,101
AC Electrical Services Group Ltd	3,808
Bergendahls El Gruppen AB	3,439
Noa's Snickeri i Tibro AB	3,368
Svenska Grindmatriser AB	3,220
Scandinavian Cosmetics Group	3,145
PR Home of Scandinavia AB	3,136
TK Logistik AB	3,043
Danmatic Automated Bakery Systems A/S	2,983
Hudikhus AB	2,883
Hans Kämmerer	2,853
PerfectHair.ch	2,696
SoVent Group AB	2,695
Christ & Wirth Haustechnik	2,675
DeroA AB/Adero	2,663
BR Solutions AB	2,642
Tepac Entreprenad AB	2,459
Ashe Invest AB	2,431
Pierre Entreprenad i Gävle AB	2,403
Hans Löfqvist Engineering AB	2,379
Såg & Betongborrning i Uddevalla AB	2,373
Örnsbergs El, Tele & Data AB	2,243
Tjällmo Grävmaskiner AB	2,146
Nimbus Group	2,103
UT99 AG	2,016
JO Sport i Hudiksvall AB	1,926
Brunner Pumpen AG	1,922
Schalins Ringar AB	1,775
Ockelbo Kabelteknik AB	1,772
Lan Assistans Sweden AB/Ecochange	1,578
Vårdväskan AB	1,434

Riviera Markiser & Persienner AB	1,417
Stockholms Rörexpress	1,410
Viametrics Group AB	1,392
Baldacci	1,316
INBEGO AB	1,240
Frigel AG	1,183
Frends AS	1,108
Danboring A/S	1,086
Vikingsun Aktiebolag	1,021
STOP START TRANSPORT LIMITED	945
Session MAP AB	929
PBT AG	892
Dimabay GmbH	891
Storskogen HQ	874
Marwell AG	820
Harrysson Entreprenad AB (HEAB)	808
Tunga Lyft i Sverige AB	804
Vox Hair Concept AS	794
Elcommunication Sweden AB	793
Acreto AB	779
Strigo Gruppen	634
Netred AB	515
Strand i Jönköping AB	496
C.S Riv och Håltagning AB	462
Nitro Consult AB	405
EnRival AB	357
IDATA AB	353
Teodoliten Förvaltning	346
Buildercom Group AB	335
INGENIØR'NE	332
Vokus Personal AG	172
Zymbios Logistics Contractor AB	161
AGIO System och Kompetens i Skandinavien AB	131
Newton Kompetensutveckling AB	93
Bombayworks	88
VSH Holding AB	63
Lindberg Stenberg Arkitekter AB	59
The Physics Cafe Pte Ltd	31
Stockholms Internationella Handelsskola AB	31
Xod Box Pte. Ltd.	29
Brandprojektering Sverige	27
IVEO	26
Total	**2,247,255**