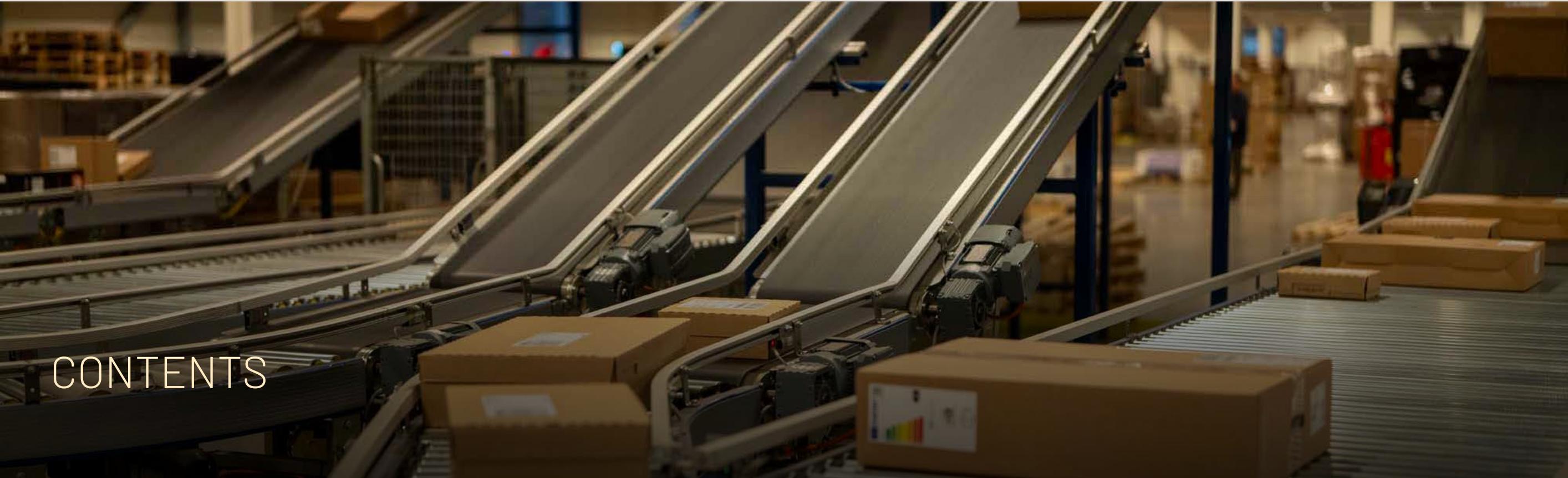


CLIMATE REPORT 2025



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ABOUT THE REPORT

The report covers Komplett Group (“group”), including Komplett ASA, Komplett Services AS, Komplett Services Sweden AB, Komplett Distribusjon AS, Komplett Distribution Sweden AB, Ironstone Holding AS, NetOnNet AB, and Webhallen AB. In this report Komplett Distribusjon AS is reported together with Komplett Services AS as it is not possible to split the operations of these two companies from each other. Internal resources from all parts of the group contributed with relevant data, estimations, defined boundaries, and shared important insights into the group’s operations.

The emissions cover the period from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025, and provide an overview of the group’s climate impact during this timeframe. The report is prepared in accordance with “A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard”, developed by The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Initiative, and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS E1).

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

This report aims to follow the principles of the GHG Protocol and ESRS E1:

REPORTING PRINCIPLES



RELEVANCE

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



COMPLETENESS

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



COMPARABILITY

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



TRANSPARENCY

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



ACCURACY

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

SUMMARY

The climate report offers an in-depth overview of Komplet Group’s GHG emissions for 2025, categorised into Scopes 1, 2, and 3. It highlights the group’s commitment to transparency and precision in reporting, following the guidelines of the GHG Protocol and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

Figure 1 presents emissions in absolute terms, measured in tonnes of CO₂ equivalents (tCO₂eq), showing the calculated emissions for each respective scope.

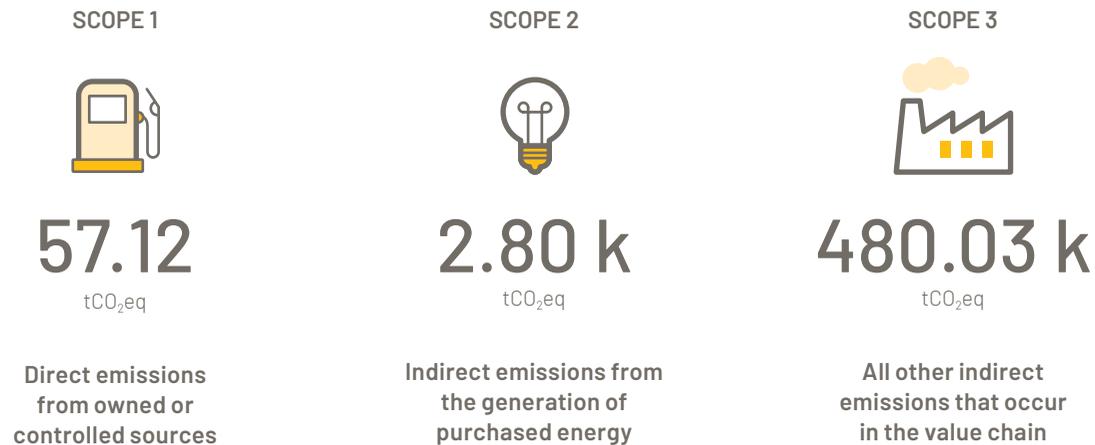
Scope 1 emissions, totaling 57.12 tCO₂eq, include direct emissions from the group’s own sources such as fuel and cooling gases. Emissions from Scope 1 have been reduced by more than 29 per cent since 2024 (base year). This has been achieved by reducing both mileage and the size of the vehicle fleet, as well as transitioning from fossil fuels to electricity.

Scope 2 emissions cover indirect emissions from purchased energy, with a market-based total of 2 810.05 tCO₂eq and a location-based total of 340.79 tCO₂eq, covering electricity and district heating consumption. Our electricity consumption in 2025 was 14 190 MWh, representing a 19 per cent decline from the previous year. A reduction in the number of stores, combined with the transition from fossil fuel vehicles to electric and hybrid cars, has influenced electricity consumption, as vehicles are charged at our offices.

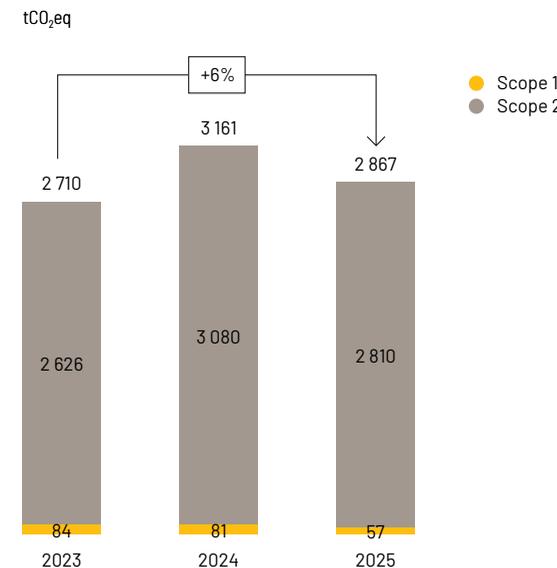
Scope 3 emissions, amounting to 480 032.12 tCO₂eq, encompass other indirect emissions, including those from purchased goods, transport, and waste management. Indirect emissions significantly exceed Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, indicating that the most effective climate measures lie within the production and transport of goods sold.

The decrease in Scope 2 location-based emissions from 2023 to 2024/2025 is due to a change in emission factor for local emissions. We now use an emission factor for AIB (2025).

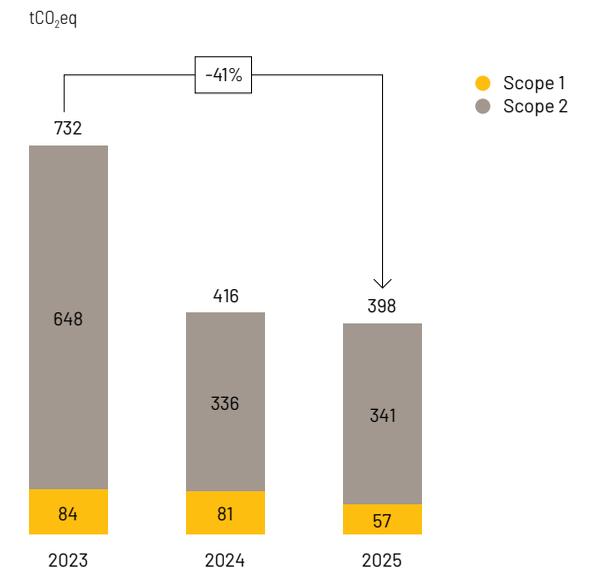
TOTAL CO₂ EMISSIONS FOR KOMPLETT GROUP IN 2025



Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions



Scope 1 and 2 location-based emissions



METHOD

ABOUT GREENHOUSE GAS PROTOCOL AND EUROPEAN SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING STANDARDS

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

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

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

- ▶ GHG calculations are based on a financial and operational control approach
- ▶ Scope 2 reporting follows both location-based and market-based methods
- ▶ Emissions intensity metrics are disclosed
- ▶ Biogenic emissions are reported separately outside of Scope 1, 2, and 3

ORGANISATIONAL SCOPE

The GHG Protocol describes two methods for defining organisational boundaries. Emissions reporting can follow an operational or financial control approach, determining which emissions and companies are included.

According to the ESRS we apply financial control, meaning that we include both the parent and any subsidiary consolidated in the accounting group, and financial assets not consolidated into the group are included in the case when the group has operation control. The operational control approach involves including and reporting all emissions from the company's regular operations, regardless of the financial ownership of the emission source. The financial control approach includes emissions from all assets owned by the company, regardless of who has operational control over their use.

This climate report is developed in accordance with the ESRS as described above. For Komplett Group, this means that all buildings, vehicles, and equipment used in daily operations are included in Scope 1 and 2, even if they are not necessarily owned by the group. The group does not own any assets that it does not fully control.

OPERATIONAL SCOPE

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

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

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

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

GHG EMISSIONS

Scope 1



DIRECT EMISSIONS

- Fuel for vehicles and equipment
- Use and leakage of refrigerants
- Stationary combustion

Scope 2



INDIRECT EMISSIONS FROM PURCHASED ENERGY

- Consumption of electricity for offices and storage
- Consumption of electric vehicles

Scope 3



OTHER INDIRECT EMISSIONS

- Purchased goods and services, and capital goods
- Transport of goods
- Waste
- Commute and business travel
- Use of sold products
- End-of-life treatment

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

CALCULATING EMISSIONS WITH EMISSION FACTORS

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

- A) Activity-based:** Record the activities that generate GHG emissions, or the actual use of fossil sources such as the amount of petrol.
- B) Spend-based:** Report the expenditure associated with the consumption of products or activities that produce GHG emissions, such as the cost of the company's business travel.

Using these two approaches, we calculate emissions using emission factors. All emissions are translated into equivalents of CO₂, CO₂eq, using a global warming potential ("GWP") from each gas estimated by the IPCC. The current GWP method is AR6. This makes it possible to add up the

different emissions. The emission factor for activity-based method has lower uncertainty because the CO₂ content in petrol is known from chemical processes. In contrast, the emission factor for spend-based method has a far higher uncertainty, as the link between the spend on an activity and the fossil source consumed is difficult to identify. We may also use emission factors of different quality. Emission factors could be calculated by the supplier of the product or by external parties. There are also other methods used such as Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) or different hybrid approaches.

OUR DATA

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

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

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

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

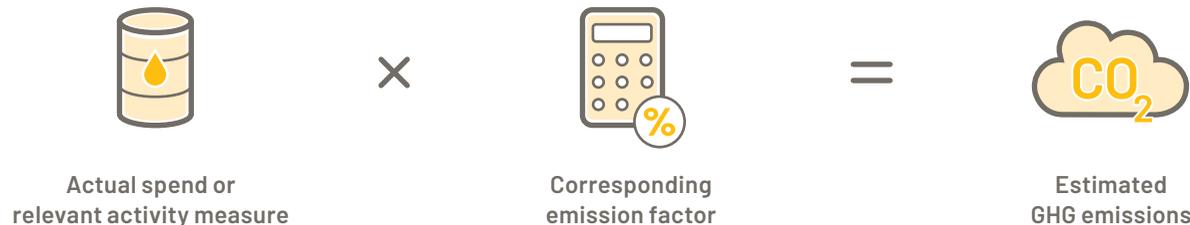
Emissions from business travel are estimated using a combination of supplier data from our travel agencies, which provide exact information about our travels, and expense data from our HR system. The expense data is less detailed and spend-based, resulting in lower precision in emissions calculations.

Waste data is collected from our waste-handling operators. NetOnNet has the same operator for all its stores and receives exact waste data from its waste-handling operator. Komplet Services also receives data from its operator. Komplet ASA and Ironstone both get waste data from the property manager. Their data is of less quality as it is

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

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

APPROACH FOR CALCULATING EMISSIONS BY USING EMISSION FACTORS



CLIMATE IMPACT

Komplett Group had a total GHG emission of 482 899.29 tCO₂eq in 2025 (market-based). The distribution across the different scopes was:

TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS DISAGGREGATED BY SCOPE 1 AND 2 AND SIGNIFICANT SCOPE 3 CATEGORIES

tCO ₂ eq	2025	2024	2023 ¹⁾
Scope 1			
Stationary combustion	-	-	N/A
Company vehicles (excl. electric vehicles)	31.82	44.60	66.40
Fugitive emissions	25.30	36.15	17.30
Total CO₂eq emissions Scope 1	57.12	80.76	83.70
Scope 2			
Purchased electricity (Market-based)(Incl. electric vehicles)			2 329.00
Purchased electricity (Location-based)(Incl. electric vehicles)	83.19	65.85	350.80
Purchased heating (Market-based)	257.64	232.00	297.50
Purchased heating (Location-based)	257.61	232.00	297.50
Purchased cooling (Market-based)	0.32	7.21	N/A
Purchased cooling (Location-based)	-	7.21	N/A
Total CO₂eq emissions, Scope 2 (Location-based)	340.79	305.06	648.30
Total CO₂eq emissions, Scope 2 (Market-based)	2 810.05	3 080.17	2 626.50
Scope 3			
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	336 709.62	313 362.62	1 519.00
Category 2: Capital goods	5 154.61	5 542.64	N/A
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities, outside of Scope 1 and 2	170.66	177.47	242.90
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	86 499.35	67 952.67	3 568.80
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	12.29	9.49	227.70
Category 6: Business travel	297.96	387.42	152.70
Category 7: Employee commuting	1 018.00	1 893.73	N/A
Category 11: Use of sold products	50 018.14	23 590.10	N/A
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	151.70	171.32	N/A
Total CO₂eq emissions, Scope 3	480 032.12	413 087.46	5 711.2
Total CO₂eq emissions (Location-based)		413 473.28	
Total CO₂eq emissions (Market-based)	482 899.29	416 248.38	8 421.40

¹⁾ 2023: Preliminary climate accounting with limited data.



Scope 1

- **Carbon footprint: : 57.12 tCO₂eq**
- **0.01 per cent of total carbon footprint**

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

Company vehicles

Komplett Group has 1 fossil fuel car, 7 hybrid cars and 20 electric cars. The cars are either owned or leased, but in any case, they are operated by Komplett Group. The emissions from our fossil fuel and hybrid cars are 31.82 tCO₂eq and this is 28.7 percent lower than in 2024. Emissions are calculated using data for consumed fuel from invoices from gas stations for some of the cars. NetOnNet has leased cars and the fleet manager for NetOnNet's leased cars reports emissions for those cars. The report includes data on both the distance driven and the fuel consumed. We also account for our indirect emissions from fuel consumption in Scope 3.

Cooling refrigerants

How emissions from cooling gases are included in our carbon accounting depends on which party has the operational control over the ventilation or cooling system. Komplett Group and its subsidiaries do not have financial control over any ventilation system. However, using the operational control approach, we argue that Komplett Services and NetOnNet control the ventilation system at its head office and hence emissions encountered from these systems are included in our Scope 1 emissions. In 2025 Komplett Services had no emissions of cooling refrigerants. The group's other subsidiaries do not control their ventilation systems; hence those emissions are not included in our Scope 1 emissions. Webhallen has a cooling system for its servers that does not use refrigerant gases. Emissions from cooling refrigerants were 25.30 tCO₂eq in 2025, a 30 per cent decrease from 2024.

Summary of changes in scope 1 emissions

In 2025, Scope 1 emissions decreased from 80.80 tCO₂e to 57.12 tCO₂e, primarily driven by lower emissions from company vehicles and reduced leakage of cooling refrigerants. Emissions from company vehicles fell from

44.60 tCO₂e in 2024 to 31.82 tCO₂e in 2025. This was the result of continued electrification of NetOnNet's fleet—shifting from 14 to 20 fully electric vehicles — and a reduction in the number of plug-in hybrids. Komplett Services also contributed to the decrease by reducing its diesel fleet from three vehicles to one, lowering diesel consumption by more than two-thirds. Fugitive emissions declined from 36.15 tCO₂e to 25.30 tCO₂e due to reduced refilling of R410A refrigerant during the year. Together, these developments explain the overall reduction in Scope 1 emissions from 2024 to 2025.

Scope 2

- **Carbon footprint: 2 810.05 tCO₂eq**
- **0.58 per cent of total carbon footprint**

Komplett Group owns or leases a total of 47 stores and 8 offices, warehouses or distribution centres, 9 in Norway, 45 in Sweden and 1 in China as of 31.12.2025. Emissions from those locations are still included in our emission figures. Some of our offices have power meters, while others do not have power meters. For locations without power meters, electricity usage is estimated. As the stores and offices without power meters are part of larger office buildings or shopping malls, the electricity consumption is estimated using a split calculated by the property manager. Our share of electricity consumption is normally calculated based on square meters occupied.

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

Within the group's car fleet, there are 27 electric or hybrid vehicles: 20 fully electric cars and 7 plug-in hybrid cars, all within NetOnNet. Electricity consumption from vehicles owned by Komplett Group is estimated by using data

from our leasing partner. Our cars have been charged both at public and private charging stations. Charging at our headquarters is included in our facilities' electricity consumption. For most offices and stores we lack dedicated power meters for measuring electric car charging, but where available, we adjust the facilities' electricity usage accordingly. This is accounted for in our Scope 2 emissions for electric vehicles or Scope 3 emissions related to commuting or business travel.

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

We use emission factors from the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB), as this is the standard emission factor in our GHG reporting platform Position Green. In 2024 AIB did not account for any import or export of electricity between countries when calculating emission factors. Norway only had renewable energy production, hence the location-based emission factor was zero in our 2024 account. In 2025, this factor has been updated, and the emission factor for AIB does account for import and export. As a result, figures reported for 2024 have been partially adjusted in Scope 2 to reflect this methodological update.

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

CONTRACTUAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SCOPE 2

Komplett Group	2025
Covered by contractual instruments (kWh)	5 843.00
Share bundled	100.00%
Share unbundled	0.00%
Share of electricity covered by contractual instruments	33.40%

Scope 3

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

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

The climate impact in Scope 3 amounts to 480 430.12 tCO₂eq, which accounts for 99.41 per cent of the total for all three scopes.

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

CATEGORY 1: PURCHASED GOODS AND SERVICES

Carbon footprint: 336 709.62 tCO₂eq
69.73 per cent of total carbon footprint

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

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

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

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

CATEGORY 2: CAPITAL GOODS

Carbon footprint: 5 154.61 tCO₂eq
1.07 per cent of total carbon footprint

Emissions from capital goods are estimated similarly to emissions from goods and services for internal use.

CATEGORY 3: FUEL AND ENERGY DISTRIBUTION

Carbon footprint: 170 tCO₂eq
0.04 per cent of total carbon footprint

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

CATEGORY 4: UPSTREAM TRANSPORT

Carbon footprint: 86 499.35 tCO₂eq
17.91 per cent of total carbon footprint

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

To calculate the emissions from transport of goods where transportation is included in the product cost we need to estimate the indirect cost of transport. For this we use actual figures on transport and revenue from our Private Label products. From those figures we have estimated that transport costs equal 4 per cent of the product revenue. This is an estimation with high uncertainty, but it is reasonable to consider this estimate as generally accurate.

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

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

CATEGORY 5: WASTE

Carbon footprint: 12.29 tCO₂eq
0.003 per cent of total carbon footprint

Komplett Group cooperates with several waste handling companies. The group has slightly different processes for waste handling for its subsidiaries. Hence, we have estimated emissions differently for the different companies.

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

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

CATEGORY 6: BUSINESS TRAVEL

Carbon footprint: 297.76 tCO₂eq
0.06 per cent of total carbon footprint

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

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

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

CATEGORY 7: EMPLOYEE COMMUTING

Carbon footprint: 1 018 tCO₂eq
0.21 per cent of total carbon footprint

Komplett Group calculates the emissions from commuting by using the same methodology for all its companies. We calculate the distance travelled from the employees' home address to the work address using geospatial analysis. We further use travel mode statistics from Statistics Norway and Trafikanalys as an assumption about which transport modes our employees use for their commuting. Employees who commute weekly are included, but in commuting we include the commute from their temporary home to their office, and we apply the same transport mode for them.

In cases where the reported commuting distance appears unusually long, clearly incorrect, or otherwise inconsistent with expected travel patterns, we apply a corrective approach. Specifically, we use the average distance of all commutes and add a 10 per cent adjustment factor to ensure a fair and representative estimate. These errors in most cases stem from incorrect addresses registered for our employees. We have students working part-time who are

registered at their parents' residence while renting rooms near their university (and the NetOnNet shop).

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

CATEGORY 11: USE OF SOLD PRODUCTS

**Carbon footprint: 50 180.14 tCO₂eq
10.39 per cent of total carbon footprint**

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

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

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

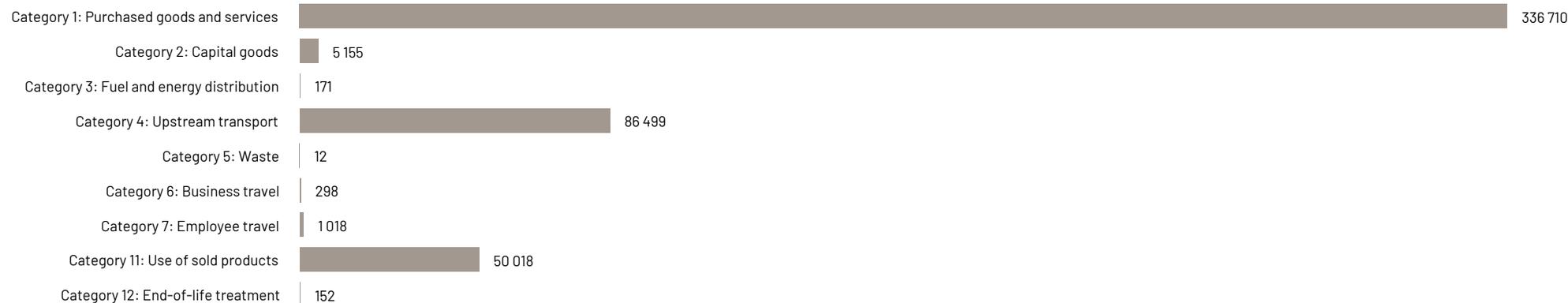
CATEGORY 12: END-OF-LIFE TREATMENT OF SOLD PRODUCTS

**Carbon footprint: 151.7 tCO₂eq
0.03 per cent of total carbon footprint**

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

Emissions by category

tCO₂eq



CATEGORIES SCOPED OUT

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

CATEGORY 4: UPSTREAM DISTRIBUTION

This category is scoped out as it is covered under upstream transport.

CATEGORY 8: UPSTREAM LEASED ASSETS

Upstream leased assets are assessed as 'non-relevant' and therefore scoped out. All primary warehouses are covered in Scope 1 and Scope 2. Electricity consumption from our stores is reported under Scope 2, and waste from stores under Category 5. Stores that are part of larger shopping malls have emissions related to general mall activities, including waste management, operational and

administrative processes, and electricity consumption. However, these emissions are not included in our emissions reporting. Emissions from fugitive gases are not known, and hence it is not possible to report with sufficient confidence. Another possible source of carbon emissions comes from Komplett Group renting additional warehouses during busy periods like Christmas and Black Friday. Because this is done in short periods and not regularly this has been scoped out. An estimate based on the size of the area we rent was done before we started our climate accounting. The calculations showed that emissions in category 8 might be as low as 2 tCO₂e. We anticipate that property managers of our leased assets will enhance their GHG accounting practices in the coming years. This improvement will enable us to incorporate this category into our GHG accounting in the future.

CATEGORY 9: DOWNSTREAM TRANSPORT

This is scoped out because the transport of goods before goods are finalised for sale is included in Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services. However, the transport of products after delivery to our customers is not tracked, and any estimation would result in a high degree of uncertainty regarding emissions.

CATEGORY 9: DOWNSTREAM DISTRIBUTION

This category is scoped out for the same reason as for Downstream transport.

CATEGORY 10: PROCESSING OF SOLD PRODUCTS

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

CATEGORY 13: DOWNSTREAM LEASED ASSETS

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

CATEGORY 14: FRANCHISES

Franchises are scoped out as it is not relevant to Komplett Group's business model.

CATEGORY 15: INVESTMENTS

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

LIMITATIONS

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

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

In the climate accounts, emission factors from several

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

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SOURCES OF ACTIVITY DATA AND EMISSION FACTORS

Sources of activity data		Sources of emission factors
Scope 1		
Fossil fuel	Invoices, report from fleet manager	DEFRA (2025), IEA (2025)
Fugitive gases	Reports from maintenance activity	DEFRA (2025)
Scope 2		
Purchased electricity	Invoices, own calculations, reports from property manager	AIB (2025)
Purchased district heating	Invoices, own calculations, reports from property manager	Energiforetagen (2023), DEFRA (2024)
Scope 3		
Purchased goods and services	ERP-system	Exiobase 3.9 (2019)
Capital goods	Business performance management system	Exiobase 3.9 (2019)
Fuel and energy distribution	Position Green	IEA (2024)
Upstream transport	Transport suppliers, ERP-system	AIB (2025), DEFRA (2025)
Waste	Waste-management suppliers	DEFRA (2025)
Business travel	Travel Agencies, HR-system	DEFRA (2025), Exiobase 3.9 (2019), NTM (2018)
Employee travel	Statistics Norway, HR-system	NTM (2018), DEFRA (2025), NTMCalc.Advanced 4.0
Downstream transport	N/A	
Use of sold products	Market research reports, Consumer surveys, Manufacturer reports and specifications, Environmental reports, Industry Standards	AIB (2025)
End-of-life treatment of sold products	Sales data, ERP-system, Manufacturer reports and specifications, Environmental reports, Industry Standards	DEFRA (2025)

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

SCOPE 3 CATEGORIES

Coverage	Methodology	Assumptions	Emission Factors	Tools/ references	Boundaries	
Category 1 Purchased goods and services	Included in GHG inventory	Spend-based	Our purchased goods for sale are divided into ten categories of similar products, and we assume that using average emission factors related to these ten categories provide a reasonable representation of the emissions associated with these goods. The same applies to purchased goods and services for internal use.	Emission factors are based on cradle-to-gate emission from the relevant industry. Source: Exiobase 3.9 (2019)	Position Green, own calculations to subtract the freight cost from product revenue.	All upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of purchased goods and services.
Category 2 Capital goods	Included in GHG Inventory	Spend-based	We assume that using average emission factors for our five categories of purchased capital goods provides a reasonable calculation of the emissions associated with these goods.	Emission factors are based on cradle-to-gate emission from the relevant industry. Source: Exiobase 3.9 (2019)	Position Green	All upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of purchased capital goods.
Category 3 Fuel and energy distribution	Included in GHG inventory	Activity-based	We assume that using average emission factors for fuel and energy production and distribution in Scope 1 and Scope 2 gives reasonable estimations connected to fuel and energy distribution.	Emission factors are based on industry averages and calculated automatically by our sustainability reporting tool. Source: IEA (2024)	Position Green	For upstream emissions of purchased fuels: All upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of purchased fuels (from raw material extraction up to the point of, but excluding combustion). For upstream emissions of purchased electricity: All upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of purchased fuels (from raw material extraction up to the point of, but excluding, combustion by a power generator). For transmission and distribution losses: All upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of energy consumed in a transmission and distribution system, including emissions from combustion.
Category 4 Upstream transport and distribution	Included in GHG inventory	Transport and distribution of goods and services within Scandinavia is precalculated by transport suppliers, Transport and distribution of goods from our product suppliers is spend-based	We assume that transport cost can be represented by a percentage of product revenue, and that this is comparable to our private label products (approximately 4 per cent of revenue). Furthermore, we have assumed that average emission factors for transport are reasonable in this context.	Emission factors are based on cradle-to-gate emission from the transport industry. Source: Exiobase 3.9 (2019)	Position Green, own calculations to estimate freight costs.	The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of transportation and distribution providers that occur during use of vehicles and facilities.
Category 5 Waste	Included in GHG inventory	Activity-based	We assume that using average emission factors for each type of waste treatment method provide a fair representation of emissions from this category. Furthermore, for a small share of our shops and offices, we have made assumptions about allocation of waste treatment method based on square meters or sales revenue.	Emission factors is an industry average that include Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from each waste treatment method. Source: DEFRA (2025)	Position Green, own calculations to estimate waste figures where data is missing or where waste data is reported aggregated (shopping malls or shared office spaces).	The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of waste management suppliers that occur during disposal or treatment.
Category 6 Business travel	Included in GHG inventory	Primarily activity-based and pre-calculated by travel agency, spend-based for local travels, bus and taxi	The majority of travels are covered by the travel agency. For other transport costs, we assume that using average emission factors for different travel modes, combined with spend data, provides a reasonable estimate of emissions.	Emission factors are based on supplier-specific data and industry averages for modes of transport. Sources: DEFRA (2025), NTM (2018) and Exiobase 3.9 (2019)	Position Green	The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of transportation carriers that occur during use of vehicles.

Coverage	Methodology	Assumptions	Emission Factors	Tools/ references	Boundaries	
Category 7 Employee travel	Included in GHG inventory	Activity-based	We have made assumptions on average travel distances using geospatial analysis, modes of transport, and frequency of commuting (each working day). Allocation to each travel mode is based on national travel statistics.	Emission factors are based on industry averages for modes of transport. Sources: NTM (2018), DEFRA (2025) and NTMCalc.Advanced 4.0	Position Green	The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of employees and transportation providers that occur during use of vehicles.
Category 8 Upstream leased assets	Excluded from GHG Inventory, as the impacts are deemed immaterial, occurrence of emission is irregular, and data on fugitive gases are insufficient	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Category 9 Downstream transport and distribution	Excluded from GHG Inventory, as transport and distribution before final sale is covered in category 1, high uncertainty on post-delivery emissions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Category 10 Processing of sold products	Excluded from GHG Inventory, as it is deemed non-relevant (parts and components covered under category 1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Category 11 Use of sold products	Included in GHG Inventory	Activity-based	We have made assumptions on average usage patterns, product lifetimes, and energy consumption for our ten different product categories, based on industry documentation and research papers. Within the ten product categories, we have made assumptions on which products are most representative for the entire product category.	Emission factors includes emissions from electricity usage, using location based emission factor. Source: AIB (2025)	Position Green, own calculations to estimate product lifetime and energy consumption.	The direct use-phase emissions of sold products over their expected lifetime.
Category 12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	Included in GHG Inventory	Activity-based	Our assumptions regarding the distribution of packaging waste across different waste treatment categories are based on data from our waste management supplier. Additionally, we have estimated the proportions of electronic versus non-electronic waste for our sold products and we have assumed that all our sold products are treated as EE-waste.	Emission factors are average factors for waste treatment methods. Source: DEFRA (2025)	Position Green, own calculations (based on data from Norsirk) to estimate the split of waste categories into paper and cardboard, plastics and residual waste.	The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of waste management companies that occur during disposal or treatment of sold products.
Category 13 Downstream leased assets	Excluded from GHG Inventory, as it's expected to be a minor part of our emissions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Category 14 Franchises	Excluded from GHG Inventory, as franchises are not relevant for Komplet Group's business model	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Category 15 Investments	Excluded from GHG Inventory, as investments are not relevant for Komplet Group's business model	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

BIOGENIC EMISSIONS OF CO₂ FROM COMBUSTION OF BIODEGRADATION OF BIOMASS (tCO₂eQ)

	2025	2024
Biogenic Emission Scope 1 (tCO ₂ eQ)	1.99	6.00
Biogenic Emission Scope 2 Location-based (tCO ₂ eQ)	-	-
Biogenic Emission Scope 2 Market-based (tCO ₂ eQ)	-	-
Biogenic Emission Scope 3 (tCO ₂ eQ)	-	-

DATA ORIGIN PER SCOPE

	tCO ₂ e		Per cent	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
Scope 1	57.12	-	100.00%	0.00%
Scope 2	29.87	3 279.82	0.90%	99.10%
Scope 3	7 798.13	472 233.99	1.62%	98.38%
Total	7 885.12	475 513.81	1.63%	98.37%



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