



MAX CLIMATE ASSESSMENT 2023

July 2024

Contact information:

Kaj Török, MAX, kaj.torok@max.se
Marie Köster, MAX, marie.koster@max.se

Peter Wrenfelt, U&We, peter.wrenfelt@uandwe.se
Karin Dahlgren, U&We, katrin.dahlgren@uandwe.se
Håkan Emilsson, U&We, hakan.emilsson@uandwe.se
Henrik Zetterblom, U&We, henrik.zetterblom@uandwe.se
Cecilia Näsman, U&We, cecilia.nasman@uandwe.se
Ashley Farber, ZeroMission, ashley.farber@zeromission.se

Content

Summary	1
<i>Measure</i>	1
<i>Reduce</i>	1
<i>Remove</i>	3
<i>Third party verification of the assessment</i>	3
Introduction	4
<i>Overview</i>	4
<i>Participants</i>	5
MAX Climate strategy	6
<i>Reduction targets</i>	6
Method	9
<i>Climate Assessment Standard</i>	9
<i>Third-party review</i>	9
<i>Boundaries</i>	9
<i>Key performance indicators</i>	11
<i>Greenhouse gases</i>	12
<i>Biogenic carbon dioxide</i>	12
<i>Interpretation of results and limitations</i>	12
<i>Climate impact data</i>	12
<i>Land Use Change (LUC)</i>	13
<i>Allocation</i>	13
<i>Description of the operations</i>	13
<i>Data collection and data quality</i>	14
<i>Impact on the results</i>	20
Results	21
<i>Total climate impact</i>	21
<i>Results per scope and category</i>	28
<i>MAX's operations and overhead</i>	30
<i>Climate impact per country</i>	34
<i>Climate impact per restaurant</i>	35
<i>Errors in prior years</i>	35

Carbon Offsetting Process 36

Background..... 36

MAX’s carbon offsetting 2023 36

About the Plan Vivo standard..... 37

Description of the carbon offset process..... 37

Actors and concepts 38

CLIPOP criteria for Climate Positive..... 40

CLIPOP Criteria for products/services 2021 v.1 40

Criteria for products 2021 40

MAX comments on the criteria 41

References 43

Summary

This report presents the climate impact across Scope 1, 2, and 3 for Max Hotell- och Restauranginvest AB (org.no. 556485-6226), hereafter referred to as MAX, for the year 2023.

MAX's climate ambition is to do as much as possible to support UN's 1,5-degree target and that is why we are employing both emissions reductions and carbon removals. We were honoured with the UN Global Climate Action Award in 2019, recognizing our progress.

We believe the biggest thing we can do as a tiny global actor is to do our climate work so well it inspires others to do more. We want to be a global role model and show how a company can transform its business to help reverse global warming and make a good profit at the same time.

Measure

We analyse our annual climate impact using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), covering our entire value chain (Scope 1, 2, and 3) across all operating countries (Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Poland, and Egypt). Our ambition is of course to measure our complete footprint as correctly as possible and that is also why this report is third party verified by EY.

MAX total climate impact for the fiscal year 2023 was 200 777 tonnes CO₂e.

Reduce

Our corporate emissions have increased over the years since the MAX operations have grown, while our emissions per Swedish krona have gone down 10 years in a row. This economic decoupling continues with faster increases of turnover than that of our total carbon footprint (figure 1).

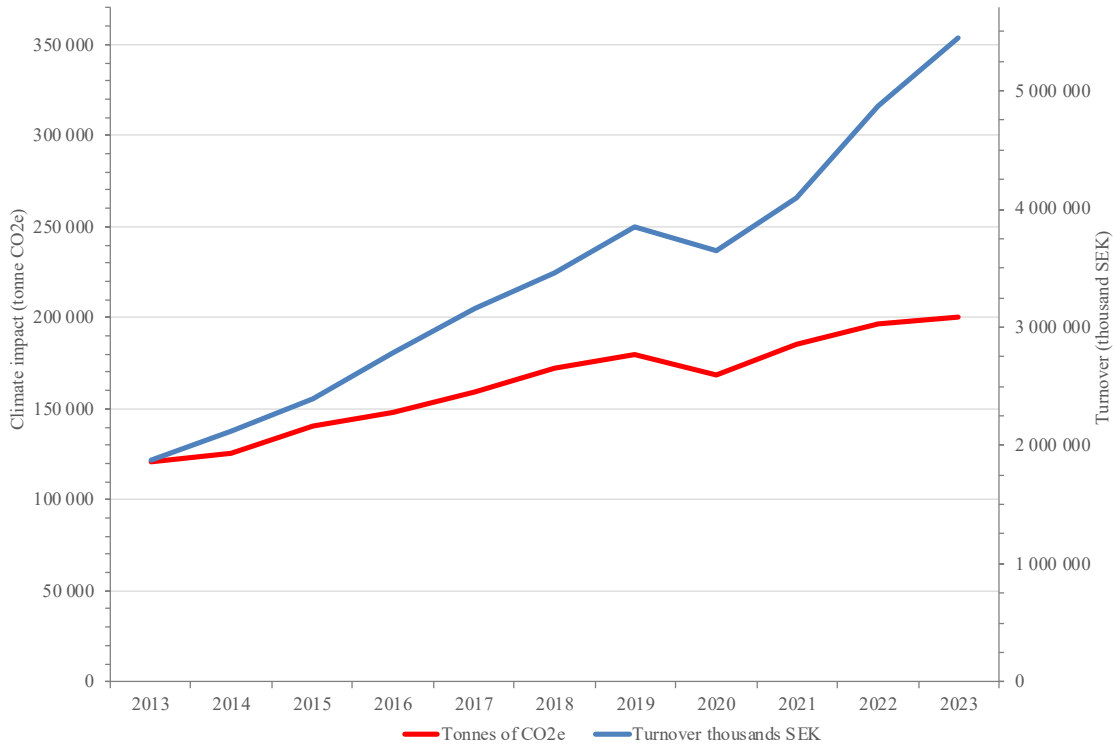


Figure 1. Decoupling of climate impact and economic growth. MAX's climate impact (tonnes CO₂e) in relation to MAX's turnover (thousand SEK) year 2013 - 2023. The decoupling pattern is now evident in all countries.

Key reduction goals:

- 2050: 0.66 kg CO₂e per 1000 kcal
- 2030: 38% CO₂e reduction per 1000 kcal
- 2023: 50% of meals sold without red meat

The group goal for 2023 was that 50 percent of meals during 2023 should be made without red meat was not met though we came closer to the goal (46% compared to 44 % in 2022). In Denmark non-red meat sales were 53 percent during 2023.

Table 1. Turnover, total climate impact and climate impact per krona. Recalculated for 2013 to account for extended scope of the calculation.

	2013	2021	2022	2023	Difference previous
Turnover (MAX group, million SEK)	1 875	4 093	4 871	5 343	10 %
Total climate impact (thousand tonnes CO ₂ e)	121	187	198	201	1 %
Climate impact per krona (g CO ₂ e per SEK)	59	46	41	38	- 8 %
Climate impact per sold calorie (kg CO ₂ e per 1000 kcal) ¹		1.9	1.9	1.9	+/- 0 %

Remove

Since 2008 we have funded the planting of over 3.8 million trees through the Plan Vivo Certification. In total we have removed 1.8 million tonnes of CO₂ from the atmosphere. In 2023 we have been active in Mexico, Nicaragua, and Uganda.

We are proud that our carbon projects are co-designed with local participants, ensuring that we are making a genuine contribution to improving their livelihoods while also removing more carbon from the atmosphere than our whole value chain emits.

Third party verification of the assessment

We want to be sure our calculations are correct and since 2017 we have commissioned EY to perform a yearly third party limited assurance of our total scope 1,2 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions. This limited review is performed to provide limited assurance that MAX's total scope 1,2 and 3 emissions detailed shown in table 12 are calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Please see page 45 for the assurance report.

¹ The KPI includes emissions from processing and transports. Values in the table have been rounded.

Introduction

During the spring of 2023, MAX performed a new climate assessment of MAX’s operations in collaboration with U&We, a consultancy for sustainability-driven business development,. Calculations are based on internal data and data from our suppliers, emission factors from recognized databases and scientific articles, and published studies on the climate impact of food.

This assessment is reviewed and updated annually. The purpose of the assessment is to help us measure, reduce and capture emissions. It also forms the basis for the climate labelling on our menu. This report declares methodological decisions and climate impact from MAX’s operations, including those of our suppliers.

Overview

Climate assessment standard	ISO 14067 Carbon footprint of products. GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Scope 2 Guidance and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.
Period	January 1 st , 2023 – December 31 st , 2023
Base year	2013 is used as base year since the data quality was substantially improved compared to measurements between 2008 and 2012. Since the beginning of the climate calculations, MAX and U&We have worked according to the principle of recalculating historic emissions in accordance with methodological changes. If changes are made that impact results to an extent that would be visible in diagrams on historic comparisons, we recalculate historic emissions to make it educational and comparable over time.
Description of operations	MAX is a chain of restaurants and had more than 64 million guest visits during 2023.
Boundaries	The entire operations of MAX, including all relevant upstream and downstream activities (e.g. related to purchased goods, products sold and franchisees). All 196 restaurants that have been open at some point during the year, in the five countries where MAX have own operations or franchises (Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Poland, and Egypt) . 92 percent of the restaurants are directly owned by MAX and the remainder are franchisees. Products sold in retail stores are not included. All emissions in scope 1, 2 and 3, based on the operational control consolidation approach, as defined in GHG Protocol Corporate standard.
Responsible at MAX	Kaj Török, Chief Sustainability Officer
Method of validation	The climate assessment is made according to GHG Protocol and the carbon footprint of the products according to ISO 14067. EY has performed limited assurance procedures over MAX’s total scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions shown in table 12, page 30-31, against the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Scope 2 Guidance and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.

Participants

From MAX, Marie Köster and Kaj Török have participated, together with further internal data providers for various activity areas. An overwhelming part of our suppliers have responded to questions about their climate related activities, including their inputs and transports.

From U&We, Peter Wrenfelt, Katrin Dahlgren, Håkan Emilsson, Henrik Zetterblom and Cecilia Näsman have participated.

From ZeroMission, Ashley Farber has contributed with the information on the carbon offset projects.

A special thanks to everyone who has assisted us in producing the information that made this analysis possible.

MAX Climate strategy

MAX was started by Curt and Britta Bergfors in 1968. We want to remain a family-owned business for at least seven generations and at the same time deliver on our mission to create good food in a good way for a good world. That means we need to have a business model that is in line with what society needs. Now society desperately needs to combat the climate crisis by drastically reducing the release of climate gases to the atmosphere, while at the same time removing some of the carbon dioxide that has already been emitted over the years.

MAX climate ambition is to do as much as possible to support UN's 1,5-degree target (Rogelj et al. 2018). Therefore, just as UN and IPCC, MAX has the two-pronged strategy of both emissions reductions and carbon removals. In 2019 MAX received the UN Global Climate Action Award, which is a clear sign that we are moving in the right direction.

We believe the biggest thing we can do as a tiny global actor is to do our climate work so well it inspires others to do more. We want to be a global role model and show how a company can transform its business to help reverse global warming and make a good profit at the same time.

Every year since 2008 we have published the world's, as far as we know, most comprehensive climate analysis in the restaurant industry. The purpose of the analysis is to help us measure, reduce and remove emissions. This analysis also forms the basis for the climate labelling on our menu and for our claim to have a climate positive menu in accordance with the 2021 CLIPOP.Org's criteria for climate positive products.

To reduce more than we emit, we are going beyond our own business and contribute to additional reductions in society by taking an extended responsibility for emissions generated by our guests, suppliers and more.

Reduction targets

Goal 1. Year 2050: 0.66 kg CO₂e per 1000 kcal

This means a 67 percent reduction from of our own 2020 estimate of 2 kg CO₂e per sold meal. Or a 4 percent reduction per year every year to 2050.

This goal relates to how MAX can help society reduce its total emissions - people will eat irrespective if they do it at MAX or not. We believe it is a much more relevant goal than to reduce MAX total emissions.

This goal covers all food that we sell with a cradle-to-farmers-gate perspective, meaning that agriculture is included but processing of food in factories and subsequent stages like cooking at the restaurants are not. This is to use a methodology as similar as possible to the one used by the Cool Food Pledge by World Resource Institute. We have reached this number by combining data on the global boundary for the climate emission coming from food production in 2050 (5 gigatonnes, Willet et al., 2019) with the caloric needs of humans that eat healthy diets (2084 kcal

per day, Springmann et al. 2018).

This target also seems to be well aligned with SBTi's climate reduction targets for food as well as WWF Sweden's concept One Planet Plate.

Goal 2. Year 2030: 38 percent CO₂e reduction per 1000 kcal

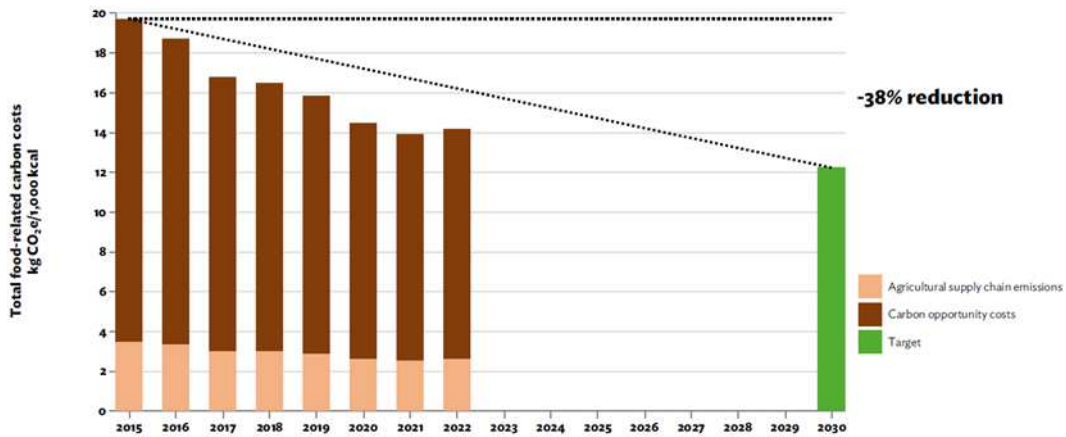
This 2030 goal has the advantage compared to our 2050 goal that it is closer in time and therefore easier to act on. Another advantage is that is calculated independently by Cool Food Pledge.

This goal was set through the cooperation we have had since 2018 with The Cool Food Pledge which is an initiative of WRI, UN Environment, Climate Focus, Healthcare Without Harm, Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance, Practice Greenhealth, EAT, and Sustainable Restaurant Association.

Cool Food Pledge has made their own calculations of MAX emissions from 2015 to 2022 based on purchasing data from MAX and the result showed that MAX has reduced the emissions with 28 percent in seven years which means we are reducing emissions almost twice as fast as Cool Food Pledge's own target (figure 2). In conclusion, the reduction of the emissions from MAX food has been somewhat faster than needed to be in line with the 1,5-degree target from Paris.

This 2030 goal has been calculated by Cool Food Pledge and is using a somewhat different methodology than in MAX's own climate analysis (e.g. Cool Food includes Carbon Opportunity Cost in their analysis). Therefore, it is currently not directly comparable to MAX 2050 goal. However, it is a welcome way to relate MAX's own methodology to that of the independent and highly competent Cool Food Pledge.

Progress against relative 38% target



Sources: Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supply chain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).



Figure 2. Cool Food Pledge has made their own calculations of MAX’s emissions from 2015 to 2022 based on purchasing data from MAX and the result showed that MAX has reduced the emissions with 28 percent in seven years which means we are reducing emissions almost twice as fast as Cool Food Pledge’s own target. The slight increase 2022 is probably an effect of a somewhat revised methodology more than a real increase.

Goal 3. Year 2023: 50 percent of sold meals made without red meat

This short-term goal is directed towards reducing our, by far, biggest single source of emissions (red meat) while at the same time making it easy for us internally to translate our climate strategy into action with a stronger focus on developing and promoting tasty meals with low climate impact (figure 3).



Figure 3. Sales of meals at MAX 2022 and 2023. The group goal to 2023 was that 50 percent of meals during 2023 should be made without red meat was not met though we came closer to the goal (46% compared to 44 %). In Denmark non-red meat sales was 53 percent during 2023

Method

Climate Assessment Standard

Aggregated annual climate impact is analysed based on the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol).

The starting point in ISO 14021:2017 Environmental labels and declarations – Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling) set the product in focus. The standard refers to ISO 14067 for the quantification of climate impact, which, in turn, refers to Product Category Rules (PCR) for detailed guidance on boundaries, cut-off rules and other methodological issues.

We follow the PCR Basic Module for Accommodation, food, and beverage services, which in and of itself cannot be used in place of a proper PCR, but which in this case has been used as guidance for, primarily, delimitations of the lifecycle.

The calculations aim at fulfilling the requirements for carbon neutral products in ISO 14021, and at being able to communicate climate positive products through additional carbon offsets by following the CLIPOP.org's criteria.

Third-party review

MAX commissioned EY to conduct limited assurance over MAX's total scope 1,2 and 3 emissions shown in table 12. EY's limited assurance was performed in accordance with ISAE 3410 and was performed against the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, Scope 2 Guidance and Corporate Value Chain (scope 3). For further information see the independent limited review in a later chapter.

Boundaries

The climate analysis encompasses MAX's operations where the organization has operational control as it is defined in the GHG Protocol. In 2023 there were 196 restaurants that were open at least parts of the year, of which 92 percent were directly owned by MAX and the remainder were franchisees. The countries/markets included are Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Poland, and Egypt. The calculations include all business done under the brand MAX, both in restaurants owned by MAX and franchisees. The climate impact from franchise have been calculated *as if* they were owned by MAX (even though the results are reported in Scope 3.14). Products sold in retail under the MAX brand are not included.

The organizational boundary results from the operational control principle in GHG Protocol (table 2). Activities not included in the calculations can be found in table 3 below.

Criteria for the lifecycle scope and boundaries of the products are based on ISO 14067, Carbon footprint of products, and the indications on boundary criteria in the PCR Basic Module for Accommodation, food, and beverage services. The GHG Protocol's corporate standard is another reference.

The main system boundaries used are set as described in the figure below (figure 4). The food and its way from farm to the guests has been analysed and calculated, including inputs to agriculture, via growing of feed and vegetables, rearing and processing, cooking and serving, to waste handling.

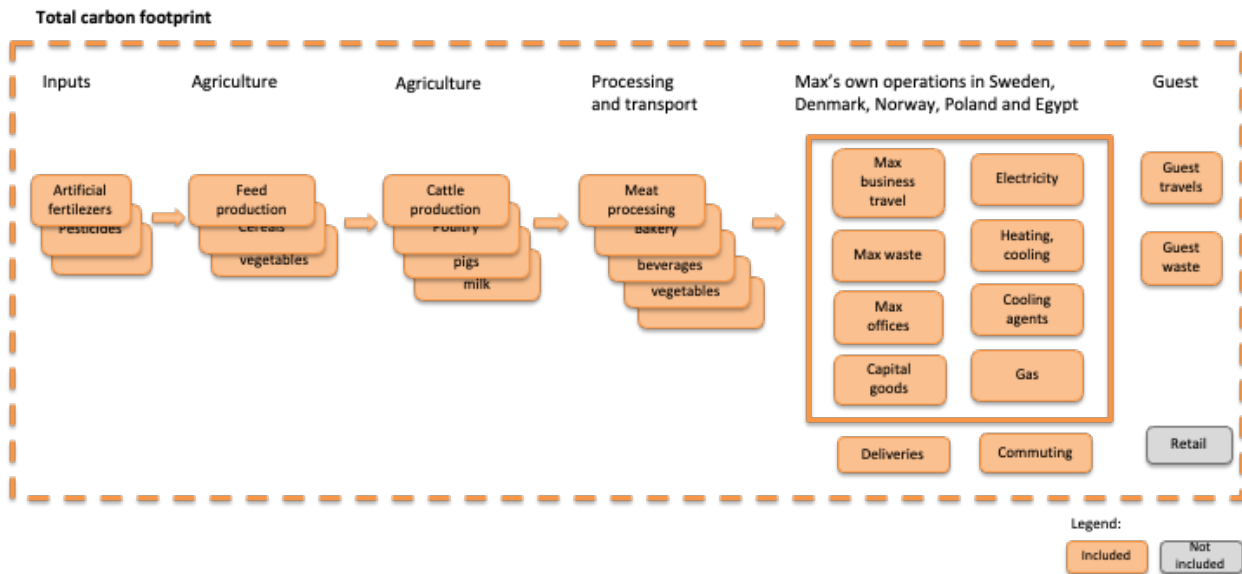


Figure 4. General system description.

Table 2. List of activities included in different scopes and categories.

Scope	Definition	Emission sources and activities included
1	Direct GHG emissions	Natural gas for cooking (only used in four restaurants), leakage of refrigerant gases and fuel use in company cars.
2	Indirect emissions from purchased heating and electricity	Production of electricity, district cooling and heating for restaurants and offices. The market-based method is the primary method used throughout the calculation and for target setting.
3.1	Purchased goods and services	Purchased goods and services such as agricultural products, processed foods for preparation for guest consumption, purchased packaging materials, other goods and consumables for restaurants and offices, packaging for purchased goods, electronics, furniture, and marketing.
3.2	Capital goods	Construction of new restaurants that have opened during the year.
3.3	Other fuel- and energy-related activities	Upstream emissions from production and distribution of electricity, heating and fuel for vehicles.
3.4	Upstream transportation and distribution	Transports of purchased goods and waste.
3.5	Waste generated in operations	Treatment of waste from restaurants and offices.
3.6	Business travel	Air travel, train travel, taxi, rental cars, use of private cars for business travel and hotels.
3.7	Employee commuting	Employee commuting with bus, car and railway, to and from work.

3.8	Upstream leased assets	All leases (office space, cars etc) are accounted for as owned by MAX (operational control).
3.9	Downstream transportation and distribution	Guest travels to and from restaurants, home deliveries.
3.10	Processing of sold products	n/a
3.11	Use of sold products	n/a
3.12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	Waste from guests' take-away and home deliveries.
3.13	Downstream leased assets	n/a
3.14	Franchises	Electricity, kitchen gas, heating and refrigerants at franchisees
3.15	Investments	Pension provisions

Table 3. Activities not included in calculations.

Emissions sources and activities not included	Motivation
Products for retail sales	MAX has limited control over production and no agreement has been made with producer regarding ambition for carbon neutrality/climate positivity for these products.
Consumption of fresh water	Production of fresh water consumed is assessed to contribute less than 1 percent to total footprint (appr. 0.03 %).
Kitchen equipment at the restaurants	The production of kitchen equipment is only partly included, based on an estimate of the total weight of one kitchen and an assumption that it is all made of steel. There are no available data on the climate footprint of any of the kitchen equipment. MAX continues the dialogue with the suppliers to make them report climate information on the products they purchase.

Some emissions from the value chain occurs before or after the actual year. Even if some of the raw ingredients come frozen, they're not stored more than some months. None of MAX's products have a lifespan longer than a year. The life cycle of cattle for beef is mainly one to six years long, so some of the emissions from the products life cycle can have occurred as long as six years back. This is still considered a short time span compared to the natural carbon cycle, and the climate impact have been calculated as if all emissions was released during 2023. No adjustments for timing of the emissions have been made.

Key performance indicators

The result of the analysis is related to the turnover of the company. The intention is to be able to track MAX's climate intensity as the company grows and gains market share. Climate impact per krona is expressed as gram CO₂e per SEK. Since 2021 climate impact per delivered calories have also been calculated, a KPI that is better related to the function of MAX's products and will be used by MAX the coming years.

Greenhouse gases

Calculations of the most common greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide are included in the calculations, as are refrigerant gases (HFCs, PFCs, halons etcetera). Since not all emission factors have a breakdown of gases where a portion is reported only in carbon dioxide equivalents, the result is consistently presented in carbon dioxide equivalents in the report. All greenhouse gases mentioned above are included and converted to carbon dioxide equivalents.

Biogenic carbon dioxide

Emission and storage of biogenic carbon are included in data on electricity, fuels and most building materials. It is our ambition to include, and report separately, more and more of biogenic carbon dioxide in line with standards. Information on biogenic carbon dioxide however, is still missing in many of the sources for climate impact data used, including sources for food production.

Interpretation of results and limitations

The results reflect MAX's operations from inputs into agriculture, farming and rearing of cattle, to the consumption of burgers in restaurants or take-away with its waste and travels. The calculation of a restaurant chain's lifecycle is far more complex than a lifecycle analysis of a few individual products. The results are specific to MAX and our suppliers and guests, and not directly applicable to other restaurant operations.

Lifecycle analyses, research studies, and similar sources that go into the analysis of food and other materials have different study restrictions and conditions. There might be differences in system delimitations, which data are in focus of the study, GWP values used for methane and nitrous oxide etcetera. This can affect comparability and generalisability of results.

Climate impact data

The result of this analysis is a consequence of the current state of knowledge, which means that corrections will be needed over time when knowledge improves and becomes more reliable. Impact data for the products and their ingredients is researched and updated regularly as science on the climate impact of agriculture develops. Even if there are uncertainties in some areas, we believe it is better to use what there is, and make regular updates, rather than waiting for certainties.

There are uncertainties regarding emissions from all biological systems (agriculture and rearing). Research on agriculture and its climate impact is often based on studies of isolated cases or farms where results are specific for the farms in question. Differences between farms can be significant since both farming methods and farm and soil conditions vary. For obvious reasons, studies published are limited by the calculation methods that the science community are currently agreeing on, which means that significant factors might be partly or entirely missing in studies that are not recently published. Examples are the inclusion of potential land-use change (LUC) caused by e.g., deforestation or soil carbon sequestration.

We have evaluated potential emission factors for each ingredient category and selected a value based on specific conditions in terms of supplier, country of production, raw material composition etcetera. To the extent that transports from farm to gate were included in selected

values, these have been subtracted where possible and added to the aggregated transport calculation. Furthermore, emissions up to and including packing after slaughter have been included for animal products.

There are uncertainties regarding the climate impact of air travel, which is assessed to be somewhere between 1,6 and 4,2 times its emissions of carbon dioxide. It is water vapour and nitric oxide that have a potential climate impact at high altitudes. In this study we have used an RFI factor of 1,7 times the emissions, in line with the latest scientific evidence.

Every year we review a sub-set of the emission factors, focusing on the ones where new relevant research studies, updated database values or supplier specific LCA values are available. In preparation for this climate assessment, we have analysed and updated emission factors for:

- electricity and heating
- business travel

Land Use Change (LUC)

Land use change emissions have been estimated for a proportion of the paper raw materials purchased, based on country of origin and an estimate of hectares needed for the required forest production.

Allocation

The major emission sources are purchased raw materials for the products we sell. Climate impact calculations for those raw materials use emission factors in published lifecycle analyses and databases, with an allocation made specifically for each study – economic, mass or system expansion. Regarding energy use in producer processes, the producers themselves reported on energy use specifically for the article in question or an allocation of aggregated energy use on mass throughout their production.

Description of the operations

During 2023, 196 restaurants have been open at some point during the year, of which 193 restaurants were open at the end of the year (Table 4 and 5). Three new restaurants have opened in Sweden and four in Poland. Both franchise restaurants in Norway and one of the franchise restaurants in Sweden were closed during the year. In Egypt seven restaurants have been open at least parts of the year, information on exact which restaurants that have been open when, is not available.

The energy calculations are based on the part of the year a restaurant has been open, except for Egypt where energy use is based on turnover. The partly open restaurants are added together based on the share of the year they have been open, for example two half-year open restaurants are added together as one full year-equivalent. The number of year equivalent is therefore less than the number of restaurants open any time during the year (Table 4).

Table 4. Turnover, number of employees and number of open restaurants owned by MAX divided by country.

Country	Turnover (million SEK)	N° of employees	N° of open restaurant (year equivalent)	N° of open restaurant (any time)
Sweden	4 577	3 455	144	145
Denmark	140	99	5	5
Norway	210	117	7	7
Poland	416	393	23	24
S:A	5 343	4 064	179	181

In addition to the data in Table 4, the operations run by franchises in Egypt had a turnover of 12 MSEK and approximately 100 employees. This information is used to assess the climate impact from the operations in Egypt (e.g. energy use) but is not part of MAX total turnover.

Table 5. The number of restaurants open at the end of 2023, divided on franchise, and owned by MAX.

Country	Owned by MAX	Franchise	Total
Sweden	145	5	151
Denmark	5	0	5
Norway	7	0	7
Poland	24	0	24
Egypt	0	7	7
Total	181	12	193

Data collection and data quality

Activity data is based on information from invoices, suppliers, and internal statistics. Internal data and data from the supply chain in most cases cover January 1st to December 31st, 2023. Deviations from this are commented on in the results section of this report.

Activity data from supply chain, on the production processes, raw materials, countries of origin, transport to production etcetera have been collected directly from the producers or agents through a tailor-made web-based climate tool (figure 5). In total, approximately 70 producers or agents, covering a total of just over 500 items, were asked to report on production data. Of these, activity data was provided for approximately 79 percent. Specifically, less activity data was provided by producers in Norway and Poland. Many of the items lacking activity data represent a relatively small volume of goods. In Norway data is missing from the dairy producer and the supplier of vegetables, and in Poland it is mainly producers of beverages that is missing. In the climate calculations, activity data for similar items from producers for the Swedish market was used instead where available. A division of data on the markets Sweden/Denmark, Norway and Poland has been delivered by the suppliers.

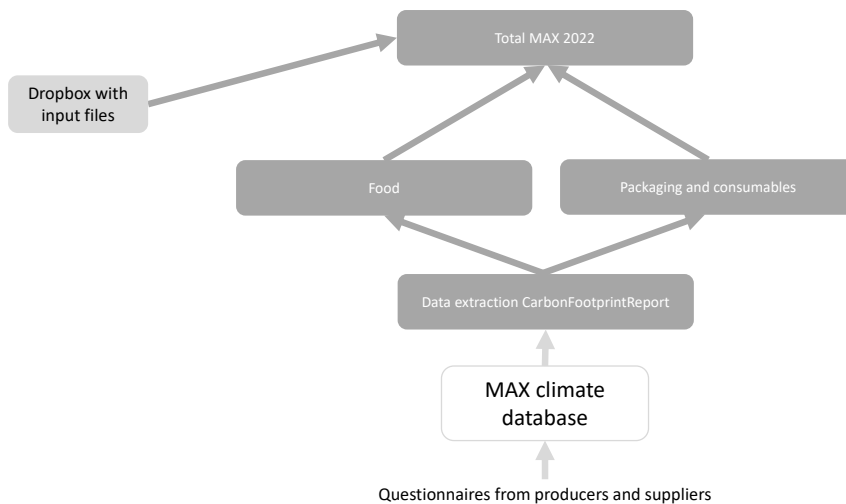


Figure 5. Description of the process for data collection and aggregation.

The quality of data determines the quality of the final analysis. Most suppliers have reported data for more than ten years and quality has improved significantly over time. The data that MAX has delivered to U&We, and on which the analysis is based, are described in table 6.

Data quality is overall very good (current actual data, see scale on page 19) (table 7). The material part is actual data from invoices, producer data, supplier data and MAX's internal statistics. For the relatively limited part where actual data is missing, estimations were made which most likely correspond to actual climate impact or overestimates it. More conservative assumptions were used when actual conditions were uncertain (table 6 and 7).

All data from producers in web-based surveys have been quality assured based on data from previous assessments, KPI's on energy use per tonne product, distances in relation to production location etcetera. Delivered volumes were, in most cases, reported by both producers and suppliers². The comparison facilitates finding errors and increases precision. When needed, questions have been put to data providers at the companies in question. Where volumes differ between producer and supplier, supplier volumes are used since they are more accurate for consumption during the year. A separate log is kept for the quality assurance process.

Given the expansion into new geographic markets in recent years, a clarification on whether all raw materials and transports are included in producer and supplier data is necessary, and an assessment of how the potential climate impact of operations on these new markets is best analysed. Some steps were taken towards separating raw material flows between countries in the 2014 assessment. Since 2015, suppliers and producers have to a significant extent been able to report data separately for Sweden/Denmark, Norway, and Poland, respectively. The potential climate impact of food raw materials in Norway and Poland has been calculated separately, while Denmark's data has been reported together with Sweden's. Organisationally, and based on size,

² Suppliers in this case refers to distributors, and producers are the companies that manufacture products and/or supply them to the distributors.

it is logical to report Sweden and Denmark together.

Guests’ travels influence results significantly. A difficult part of the assessment is to determine what proportion of these travels ought to be allocated to MAX. There are usually several reasons for one trip. Of the total kilometres that are allocated to MAX, two thirds represent those that have MAX as their primary travel purpose, and one third represent those that have another primary purpose for traveling.

The data collection has been developed since year 2007 in Sweden and after sixteen years the data quality is high and increasing for each year. The data quality in Denmark and Norway is fairly high. The business in Poland is rather new and the data quality was initially poor, but the data development has been fast, and for every year more and more specific data has been collected. Data for Egypt is overall missing and is estimated based on the intensity in other countries, adjusted for Egypt’s share of turnover and price index compared to Sweden. Since the restaurants in Egypt are franchise, their scope 1 and scope 2 emissions are accounted for in Max scope 3 category 14, as all other franchise restaurants.

Table 6. Description of data used in the analysis.

Activity area	Description
Business Travel	<p>Company cars - specific data from leasing company on volume and fuel, as well as electricity charged for electric vehicles, for all business travel with company cars in Sweden. Specific data on kilometres for company cars in Poland. No company cars are used in Denmark, Norway or Egypt.</p> <p>Purchased travels by airplane (individual reporting by employees, extrapolated to cover all office personnel, all restaurant managers and all assistant restaurant managers in Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Poland), train, taxi and rental cars (Liter consumed provided from Poland and estimate based on cost for Sweden, Denmark and Norway).</p> <p>Hotel night stays for all travelling personnel in Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Poland (estimate based on total cost).</p> <p>Business travel with privately owned cars - specific data, milage used for reimbursement to employees, for Sweden, Denmark and Norway; estimate for Egypt based on average distance travelled by employees in Sweden and number of employees in Egypt. No use of privately owned cars in Poland (only company cars).</p> <p>No business travel (except from private cars) or hotel nights was included for Egypt since MAX does not have personnel there (Köster). Travel to and from Egypt was included for head of international and franchise.</p>
Construction	<p>List of all new restaurants in Sweden and Poland from Head of construction (specific data on type of building, gross area, opening data, previous land use, electricity used during construction). No new restaurants in Norway, Denmark or Egypt. List of construction material used in MAX' most common freestanding restaurant Wingårdshus 130 and DT72 in Poland. Emissions data primarily from environmental product declarations (EPDs) on the specified type of construction material.</p>

Activity area	Description
District heating and district cooling	<p>Use of district heating in MAX owned restaurants, accounted for in Scope 2: specific data on district heating from energy management system for 64 restaurants in Sweden and one restaurant in Norway, representing 43 % of the restaurants in Sweden and 14 % of the restaurants in Norway. Estimates based on heat consumption per restaurant for all remaining restaurants in Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Poland.</p> <p>Use of district heating in franchise restaurants, accounted for in Scope 3.14: Specific data for all franchise restaurants in Sweden and one franchise restaurant in Norway; estimates based on heat consumption per restaurant in Norway for the remaining franchise restaurants in Norway. No use of district heating for franchise restaurants in Egypt.</p> <p>Heating of offices and storage: estimate based on floor area and average energy consumption for offices in Sweden from Energimyndigheten (Energimyndigheten, 2017).</p> <p>Cooling of restaurants: specific data on district cooling for two restaurants in Sweden.</p>
Electricity	<p>Use of electricity in MAX owned restaurants, accounted for in Scope 2: specific data from energy management system for all 152 restaurants owned by MAX in Sweden and Norway; specific data for all 24 restaurants in Poland; estimate for restaurants in Denmark based on the average electricity consumption per restaurant in Sweden;</p> <p>Use of electricity in franchise restaurants, accounted for in Scope 3.14: specific data for all six franchise restaurant in Sweden and the two franchise restaurants in Norway; estimate for all seven franchise restaurants in Egypt based on electricity consumption in restaurants in Sweden per total turnover in Sweden, adjusted for differences in consumer price index (Trading Economics 2024). The climate impact has been calculated using the market-based method, even though the impact is reported in 3.14 rather than in scope 2. This is to apply the principle to calculate the impact as if the restaurants were owned by MAX.</p> <p>Guarantees of origin that guarantee that all electricity used in MAX's owned restaurants and all franchises in Sweden was from renewable sources.</p>
Gas	Use of natural gas for cooking: specific data from the four restaurants in Sweden that use cooking gas.
Food	The climate impact of food has been calculated based on grouping ingredients into more than 80 categories. Data on volumes were reported by suppliers. Data on primary production, packaging, production site, transports and distances, and processing energy use were reported by producers and suppliers. The data were collected through mainly web-based surveys to producers and suppliers. In 2023 there were 235 food products representing more than 2 300 articles of food and 73 per cent have specific data that was reported by the producers. For the remainder proxy data were used, which were based on older specific data or similar reported product.
Guest travel	Survey made with guests in all four countries (SE, DK, NO, PL) through an online survey during the beginning of year 2024. Specific information on the main

Activity area	Description
	purpose of the travel, the number of people in the same vehicle, the distance travelled to the restaurant, type of transport (car, bus, rail, walking, bicycle etc.) and potentially type of fuel (if travelling by car). Results extrapolated to cover all guests visiting MAX during the whole year.
Guest waste	Purchases of packaging material made during 2023 and the share of all orders that was take-away.
Home delivery	Total distance, number of deliveries and share of different vehicles (specific data for all suppliers of home delivery).
Inbound transports	Transports of raw materials to producers and transports from distributors to MAX are reported by external data providers. Transports from producer to distributor are estimated based on an average distance.
Marketing	<p>Digital marketing on social media: data on unique views, average file size (images) and duration (video). Used to estimate transmitted data (GB) and energy use for transmission and use of device at the receiver.</p> <p>Printed paper to people's mailboxes and for out-of-home marketing: number of prints, average weight per piece. Used to calculate the total weight of printed paper for every campaign.</p> <p>Out of home digital marketing: the number of days the campaign has been running and number of screens where it has been shown. Assumptions of energy use per screen and share of screen electricity allocated to MAX (number of parallel campaigns), used to calculate total electricity use.</p> <p>TV: number of views and average duration, used to calculate the total time televisions have been showing the ad, used to calculate total electricity for running TV's and to transmit the communication home to the receiver through Internet.</p> <p>Out of home marketing: data on material used and weight for profile products, weeps, marketing signs, rollups and clothes.</p>
Nutritional value	Nutritional values from Livsmedeldatabasen in Sweden (Livsmedelsverket 2023).
Office equipment	Number of office equipment items purchased (specific data for Sweden and Poland, no office equipment items purchased for Denmark, Norway, and Egypt).
Company KPI's	Number of restaurants, employees (full-time equivalents) and turnover (specific data for all countries except for Egypt where estimate of FTE was done based on capita).
Packaging and consumables	Packaging and consumables were reported by producers and suppliers. Data on materials, volumes (weight), producer, energy use, and transport of materials have been collected through web-based and/or excel-based surveys to producers and suppliers. The data on packaging includes consumer packaging used in restaurants, consumables for the restaurants such as toilet paper, gloves, bin bags etcetera, and packaging for the products delivered to MAX. For the 2021 assessment all the emission factors for different materials were reviewed and updated, and the number of different materials included expanded for improved precision. Last year supplier specific emission factors from one supplier of cleaning supplies in Poland were added, and updated again for this year's assessment. The primary sources of emission factors for materials are BEIS (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy [BEIS] 2022) and Ecoinvent 3.8 (Ecoinvent 2022).
Pension provisions	Total pensions provisions (specific data for employees in Sweden from MAX Accounting) and emission intensity from a common pension fund provider (SPP). No information on pension provisions for employees in the other countries.

Activity area	Description
Refrigerants	Refill of refrigerants (specific data from MAX supplier in Sweden on volumes and types of gas; extrapolation for remaining countries based on the number of open restaurants in each country).
Staff commuting	Average distance and share of different vehicles based on survey from 2017, extrapolated to the total number of employees year 2023 (and emission data for vehicles relevant for year 2023).
Waste	Volumes of waste collected from restaurants (specific data for 135 of the restaurants owned by MAX in Sweden, extrapolated to represent all restaurants in Sweden; specific data for six restaurants in Norway and four in Denmark, extrapolated to represent all restaurants in each country; data from Poland on the number of collected garbage cans was of low quality and was replaced with the average volume of waste per restaurant in Sweden for restaurants in Poland; volumes in Egypt was estimated based on the volumes in Sweden per total turnover adjusted for differences in consumer price index (Trading Economics 2024).

The data quality described in detail in Table 6 is visualized below (table 7). Each category has been assigned a score based on a scale of 1-3. The scale is defined as follows:

1. Actual activity data, for the current year, in units such as kWh, km, litres, kg, number, etc. for the category.
2. Estimated data/spend data/old activity data (more than a year old).
3. No data has been provided.

Table 7. Data quality. * Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from franchises, like the restaurants in Egypt, are reported in Scope 3 category 14 Franchise, in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (WRI 2004).

Scope	Activity	Sweden	Denmark	Poland	Norway	Egypt	Total	Share of total impact
1	Refrigerant	1	3	3	3	3*	2	< 1%
1	Cars	1	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	1	< 1%
1	Cooking gas	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	< 1%
2	Electricity consumption	1	3	1	1	3*	1	1 %
2	Heating	2	3	3	2	N/A	2	1 %
2	District cooling	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	< 1%
2	Guarantees of origin	1	1	1	1	N/A	1	N/A
3.1	Food	1	1	1	2	3	1	82%
3.1	Packaging & consumables	1	1	1	1	3	1	5%
3.1	IT	1	1	1	1	3	1	< 1%
3.1	Marketing	2	2	2	2	3	2	2%
3.2	Construction	2	2	2	2	3	2	1%
3.2	Office equipment	1	1	1	1	3	1	< 1%
3.4	Transport producers	1	1	1	1	3	1	1%
3.4	Transport suppliers	1	1	1	1	3	1	< 1%
3.5	Waste Internal	1	1	2	1	3	1	< 1%
3.5	Waste Guests	2	2	2	2	3	2	< 1%

Penneo document key: E2FE1-QHGVY-BXN88-38QD4-4GXQB-6T01V

3.6	Air travel	1	1	1	1	3	1	< 1%
3.6	Cars	1	1	1	1	3	1	< 1%
3.6	Other business trips	2	2	2	2	3	2	< 1%
3.7	Commuting	2	2	2	2	3	2	2%
3.8	Upstream leasing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.9	Guests' journeys	1	1	1	1	3	1	4%
3.9	Deliveries	1	1	1	1	3	1	< 1%
3.14	Franchise	1	N/A	N/A	1	3	2	< 1%
3.15	Investments	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	< 1%

Impact on the results

In total, the result of the analysis most likely captures more than 95 percent of total climate impact. The activities and emission sources that we know have not been possible to calculate for lack of data, are described in the section on boundaries. Aggregated, those areas are assessed to amount to well below one percent of total emissions.

The climate impact of primary production has been calculated based on scientific studies and available emission factors on the raw materials in question.

A determining factor for results is the climate impact of primary production of beef for our restaurants. The criteria for lifecycle analysis of climate impact do not take into consideration all actual climate impact in case the science community is not sufficiently in agreement on how certain processes are to be calculated and understood. Soil carbon sequestration, the release of biogenic emissions from soils and how climate change affects the ability of ecosystems to handle future greenhouse gas emissions (feedbacks) are some such areas. How these areas would affect aggregated results, if calculation models were more developed, is difficult to assess. The majority of studies of the food raw materials do not include soil related emissions, but for beef there is a recent comprehensive study of Swedish beef that includes emissions from organic soils as well as carbon sequestration. Hence, the emission factor for beef was revised for the 2022 assessment and recalculated, increasing the footprint from beef by 30 percent. This increased MAX's total emissions year 2022, and for 2023 it corresponds to an increase of total emissions by 12,5 percent last year compared to the not adjusted emission factor.

Results

Total climate impact

MAX total climate impact was 200 777 tonnes CO₂e during the year 2023, for all countries (Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Poland and Egypt). The impact has increased between 2007 and 2023, primarily due to a significant increase in operational growth (figure 6 and 7). Restaurants have more than tripled, from 56 to 193 restaurants. Turnover increased in 2023 by 10 percent compared to the previous year, and total climate impact increased by one percent (table 8 and 9).

When climate impact is divided per country, Sweden is dominating the carbon emissions due to a very extensive business (Figure 10 and Table 10).

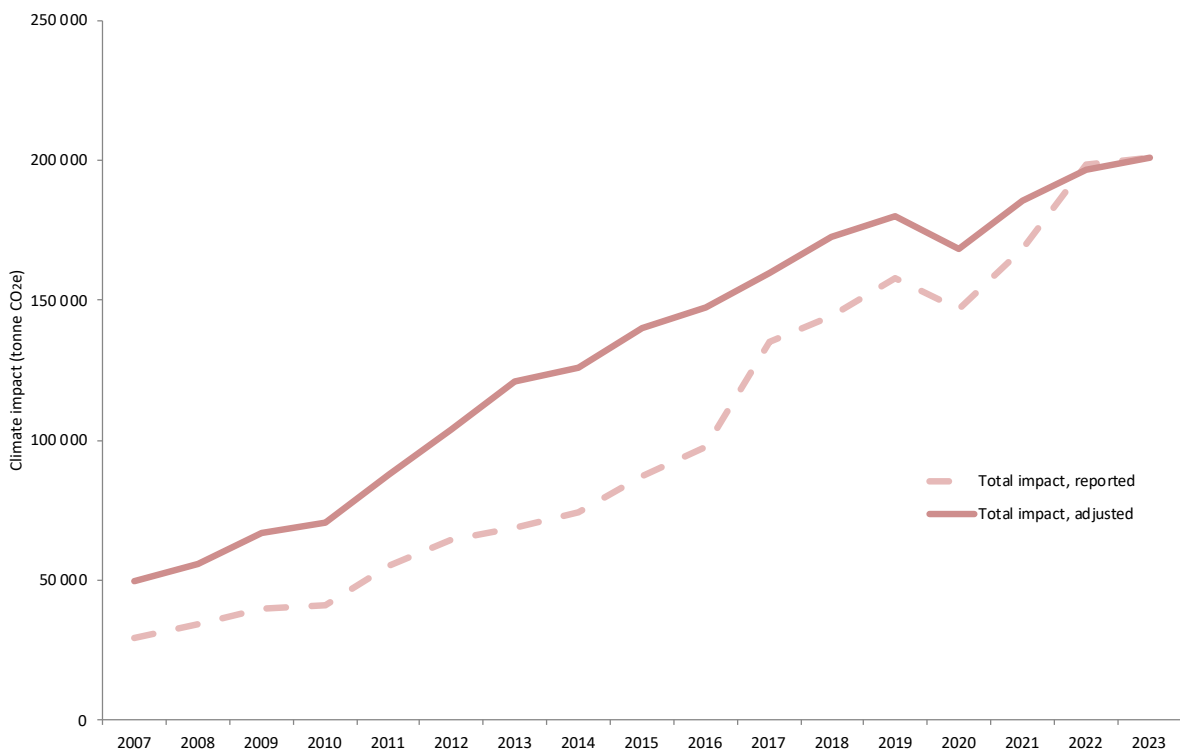


Figure 6. MAX's total climate footprint from a lifecycle perspective 2007-2023.

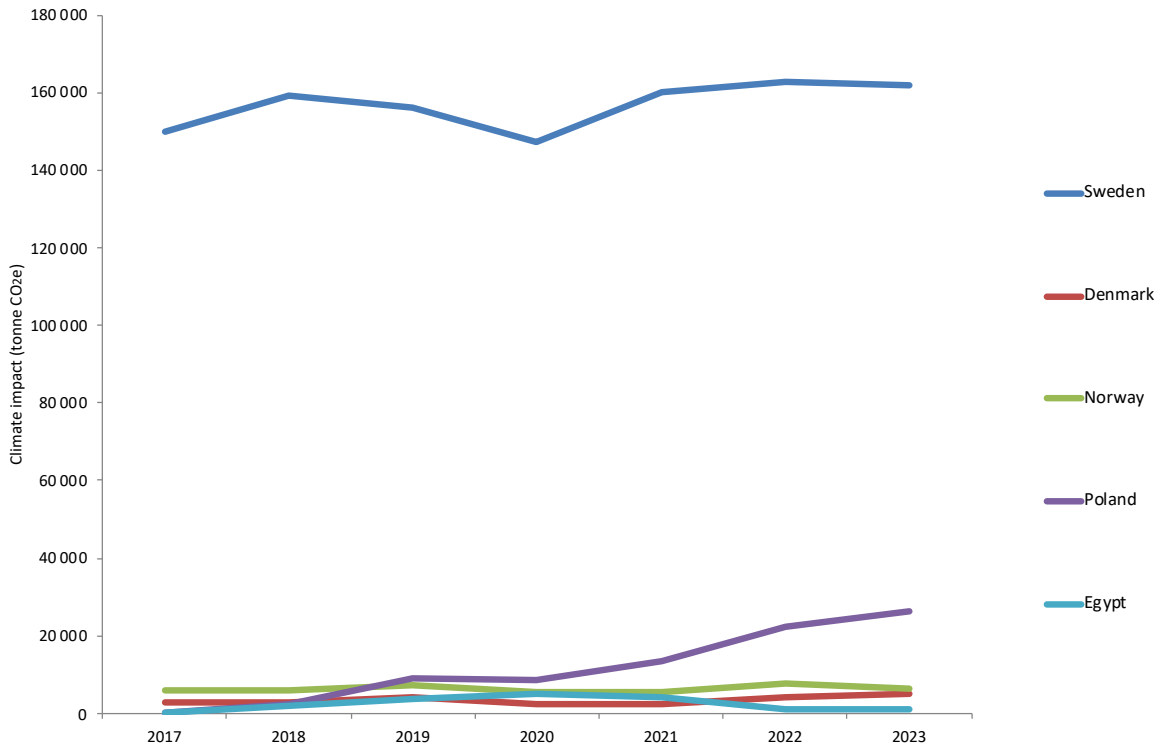


Figure 7. MAX's climate footprint from a lifecycle perspective, divided by country 2017-2023.

Table 8. MAX's turnover (MSEK) the last three years and the base year 2013.

Turnover (MSEK)	2013	2021	2022	2023	Difference previous year
Sweden	1 800	3 737	4 296	4 577	7 %
Denmark	20	61	102	140	38 %
Norway	54	141	216	210	-3 %
Poland	-	143	250	416	66 %
Total	1 875	4 082	4 863	5 343	10 %

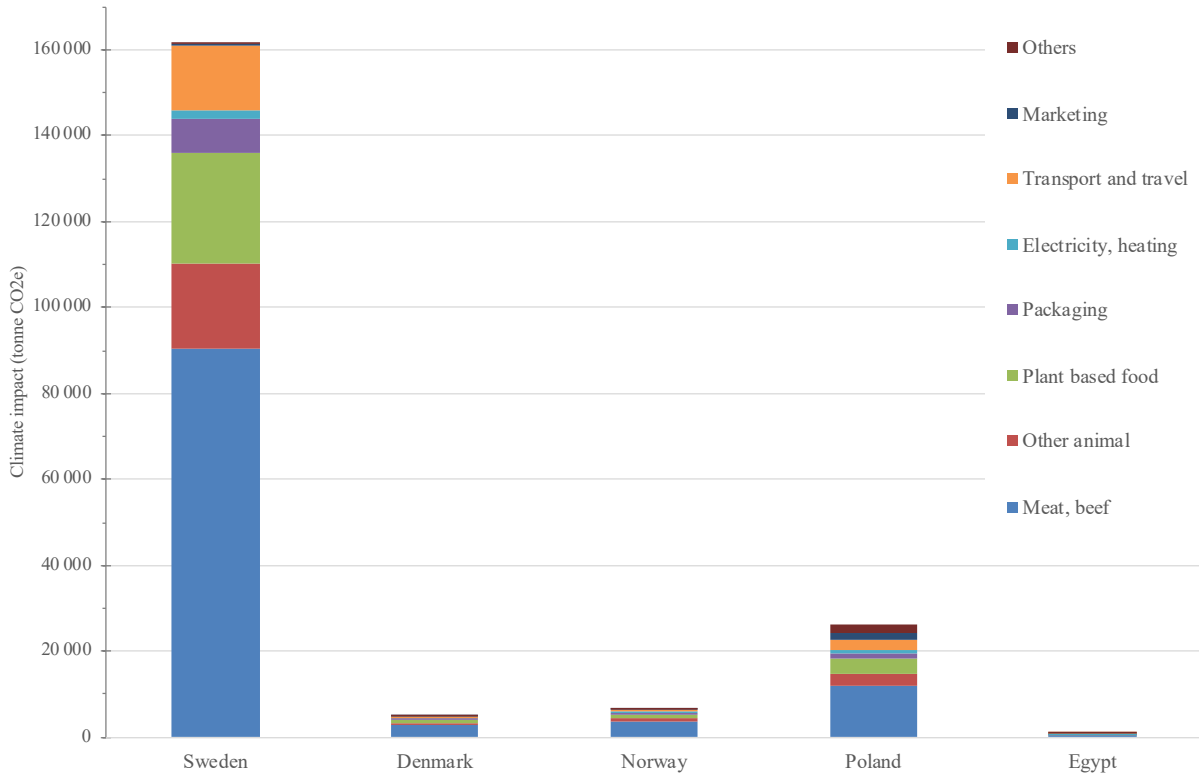


Figure 8. The relative contribution from different categories to the total climate footprint for Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Poland and Egypt.

Table 9. Climate impact (thousand tonnes of CO₂e). Recalculated for 2013 to account for extended scope of the calculation.

Climate impact (thousand tonnes of CO ₂ e)	2013	2021	2022	2023	Difference previous year
Sweden	-	161	163	162	-1 %
Denmark	-	3	4	5	22 %
Norway	-	5	8	7	-16 %
Poland	-	13	23	26	17 %
Egypt	-	4	1	1	-12 %
Total	121	187	198	201	1 %

Supplied weight of non-food items (packaging and other consumables) has increased marginally (1%) between 2022 and 2023, while average climate impact per tonne goods has decreased slightly (-0,6%). Since this is a group of items that are not perishable, differences in volumes delivered between years, due to material in stock, is also a factor to be considered when interpreting results.

Renewable materials content in the purchased goods are overall just over 86% (84,5% in 2022), and for customer consumables such as cups, straws, boxes, salad bowls etc, the renewable share is now 98,6% (93,8% in 2022).

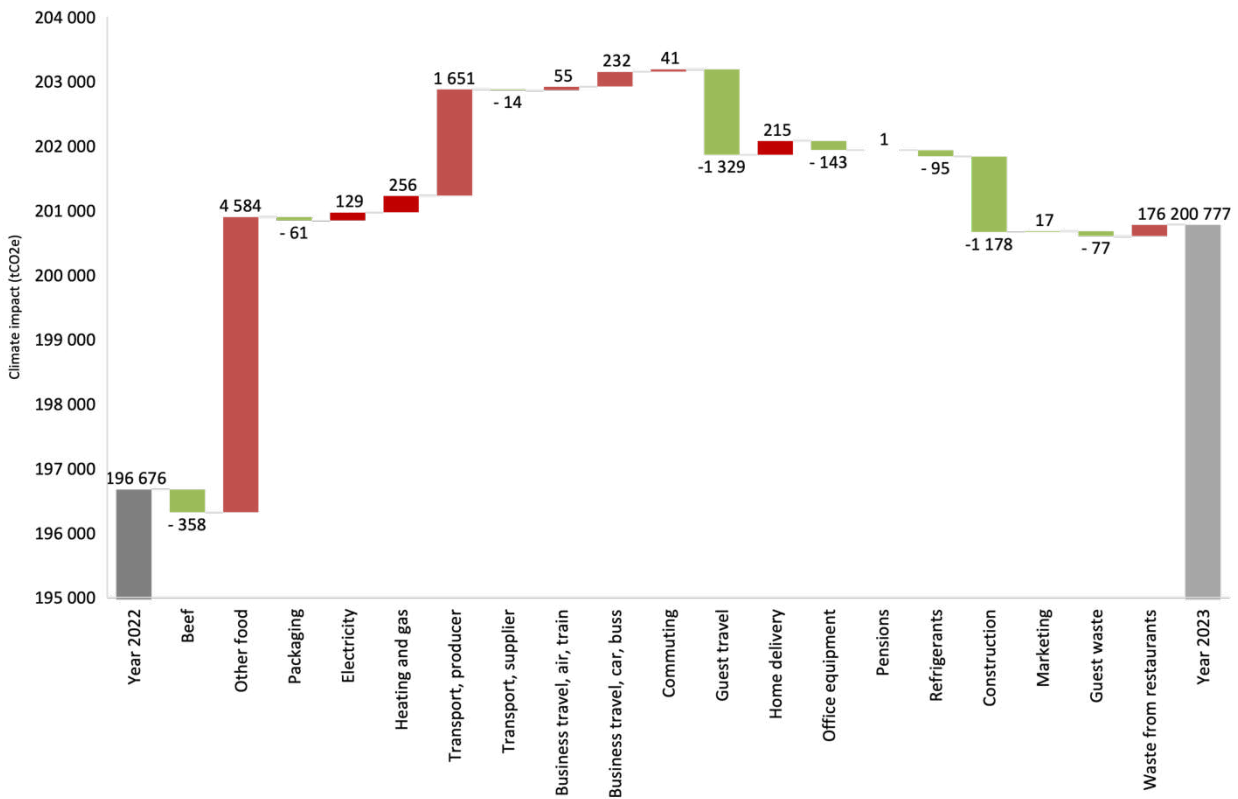


Figure 9. The difference in impact per category from 2022 to 2023 (carbon footprint t CO_{2e}).

Over the years our absolute emissions have increased as guests and number of restaurants have increased. Climate impact per turnover for the whole company decreased by eight percent, equivalent to 3,2 g CO_{2e} per SEK, compared to the previous year (figure 10 and table 10). As absolute emissions only increased one percent (table 9), this is driven by an increase in sales. During the year inflation was high and this was also a significant driver to the increase in sales.

Climate impact per turnover decreased in all countries, the biggest decrease was in Egypt and Poland. The decrease in Poland was mainly driven by increased sales, as for Egypt the decrease was mainly due to a change in methodology, as we now have calculated the emissions based on turnover rather than the number of restaurants.

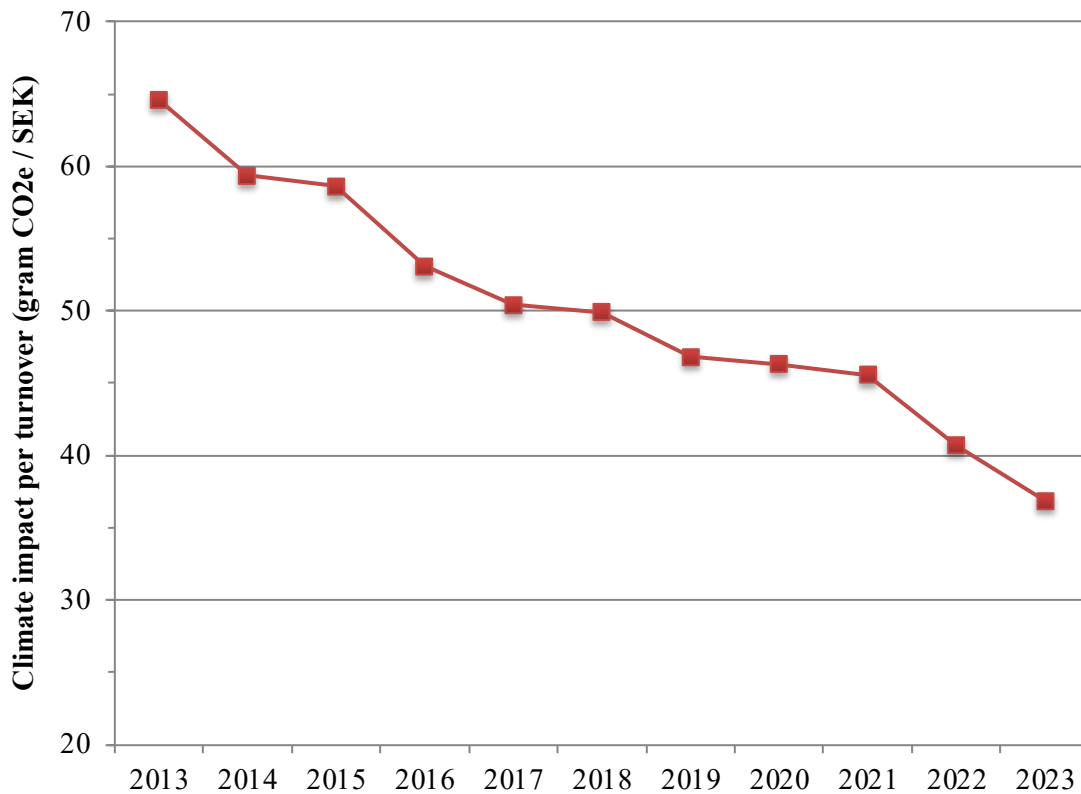


Figure 10. Climate impact per turnover between 2013 and 2023³.

A new and important reduction target is to reduce our climate impact per sold calorie because it relates to how we help society reduce its total emissions - people will eat irrespective if they do it at MAX or not. The total number of calories was calculated based on data from Livsmedelsverket (Livsmedelsverket 2021). The climate impact per nutritional value have been very stable the last three years (Table 11).

Table 10. Climate impact per turnover (g CO₂e per SEK). Recalculated for 2013 to account for extended scope of the calculation.⁴

Climate impact per turnover (g CO ₂ e per SEK)	2013	2021	2022	2023	Difference previous year
Sweden	-	43	38	35	- 6 %
Denmark	-	43	41	36	-11 %
Norway	-	39	36	31	-13 %
Poland	-	93	90	63	-29 %
Egypt	-	354	137	86	- 38 %
Total	59	46	41	38	- 8 %

³ The consumer price is not adjusted for inflation.

⁴ The turnover is not adjusted for inflation.

Table 11. Turnover, total climate impact, climate impact per krona and climate impact per sold calorie. Recalculated for 2013 to account for extended scope of the calculation.

	2013	2021	2022	2023	Difference previous year
Turnover (MAX group, million SEK)	1 875	4 093	4 871	5 343	10 %
Total climate impact (thousand tonnes CO ₂ e)	121	187	198	201	1 %
Climate impact per krona (g CO ₂ e per SEK)	59	46	41	38	- 8 %
Climate impact per sold calorie (kg CO ₂ e per 1000 kcal) ⁵		1.9	1.9	1.9	+/- 0 %

The economic decoupling continues as turnover increase at a faster rate than the climate impact (figure 11). However, this monetary indicator becomes less intelligent because of the current steep inflation in our markets. But still, it is one indicator of the positive progress of the climate work of MAX. The turnover increased by eight percent, but the carbon footprint just with one percent.

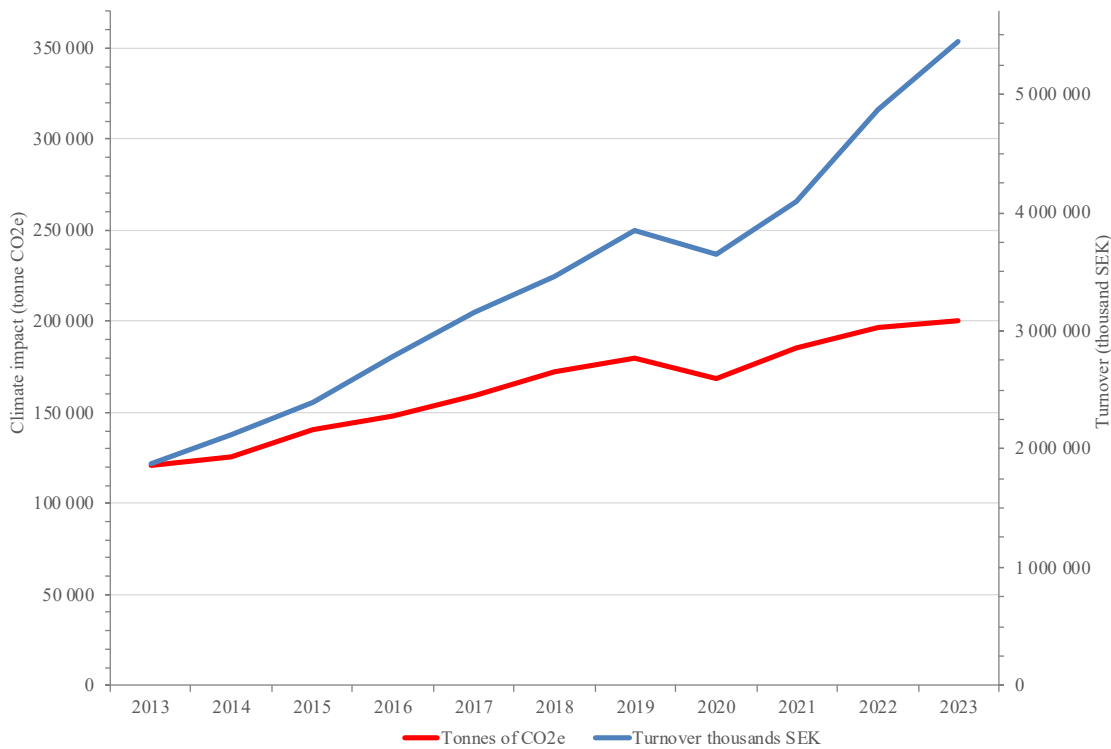


Figure 11. Decoupling of climate impact and economic growth. MAX's climate impact (tonnes CO₂e) in relation to MAX's turnover (thousand SEK) year 2013 - 2023.

Serving food is the most carbon intensive activity (figure 12). The beef category corresponds to

⁵ The values in the table have been rounded.

more than half of the total climate impact. In second and third place are the “Pork, dairy, egg” category (which includes chicken) which represent 11 per cent, and “Vegetables, soft drink...” category with 11 percent respectively, of the total footprint. Packaging is in fourth place with five percent and the guests travel to and from the restaurants is in fifth place an corresponds to four percent.

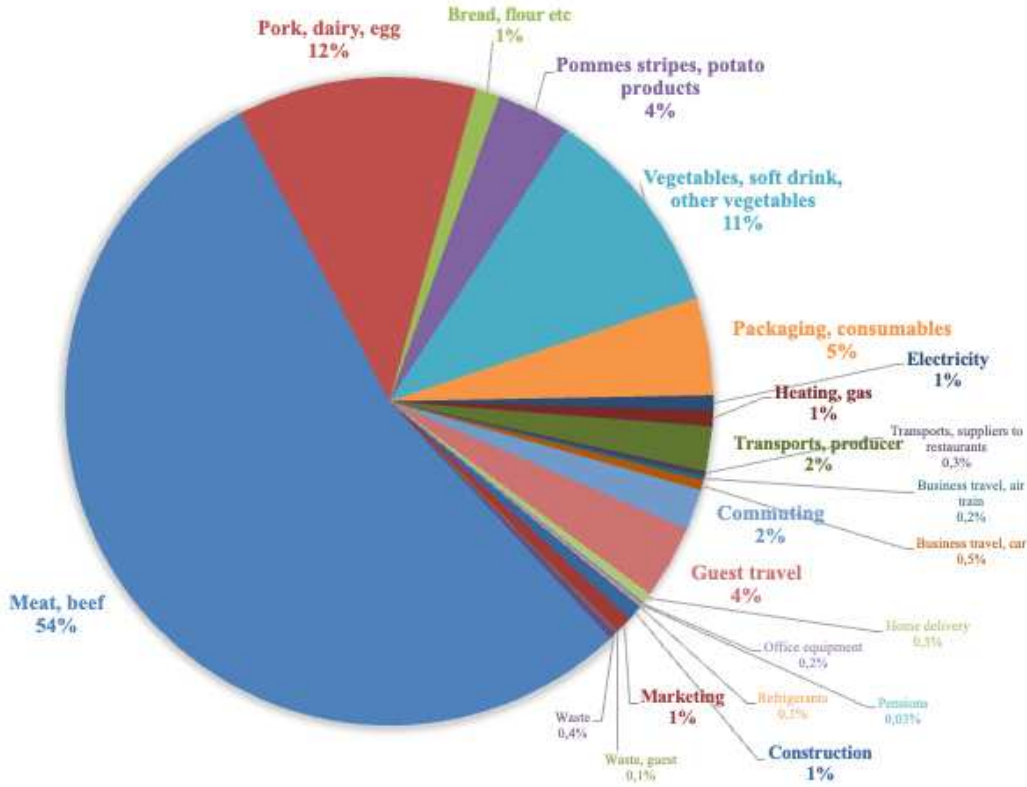


Figure 12. MAX's climate impact for the entire lifecycle, distributed on different ingredients and activities for 2023 (tonnes CO₂e).

Results per scope and category

Direct emissions

Direct emissions (Scope 1) originated from refrigerant gases (31 %), company cars (56 %) and kitchen gas (13 %). The direct emission has decreased by 68 tCO₂e compared to last year (table 12 and figure 15), mainly due to less refills of refrigerant gas (-92 tCO₂e). This is likely explained by less leakage, but the intensity of refills could also be linked to other factors like renovations of restaurants. Direct emissions from company cars have increased (25 tCO₂e) because of more business travel with cars, both in Sweden and Poland. Direct emissions from kitchen gas had an impact of 49 tCO₂e, similar to that of last year.

Indirect emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat, or cooling

Indirect emissions from energy (Scope 2) have increased 192 tCO₂e. Scope 2 emissions originated from heating (96 %) and electricity (4 %). The increase is due to an increase in the use of heating at restaurants, primarily in Sweden (+57 tCO₂e) and Poland (+116 tCO₂e). The total electricity use (81 GWh) was significantly higher than the use of heating (20 GWh), but since all electricity in MAX-owned restaurants are from renewable sources, the climate impact of the electricity is minor compared to the emissions from heating. Electricity and heating in franchise restaurants are accounted for in Scope 3.14 Franchise.

Other indirect emissions

Other indirect emissions (Scope 3) increased 2 188 tCO₂e (1 %) compared to last year, which is mainly related to the increase in purchases of goods and services (2 %).

Table 12. MAX's climate impact per scope and categories (tonnes CO₂e).

	Total climate impact per scope and category (tCO ₂ e)	2013 ⁷	2022	2023
1	Direct GHG emissions from vehicles and facilities under MAX's control		440	372
2	GHG emissions from consumption of electricity and district heating in buildings under MAX's control (market-based method)		1 185	1 378
	<i>GHG emissions from consumption of electricity and district heating in buildings under MAX's control (location-based method). This is just for reference and is not included in the total numbers.</i>		8 204	8 867
3.1	Purchasing of goods and services		172 080	176 049
3.2	Capital goods		2 872	1 623

⁷ For the base year 2013 the total climate emissions were not reported per scope. A specific calculation will be made next year for further transparency in the reporting.

Total climate impact per scope and category (tCO ₂ e)		2013 ⁷	2022	2023
3.3	Activities related to fuel and energy production, not included in scope 1 or 2.		1 305	1 433
3.4	Transport and distribution (upstream)		4 923	4 970
3.5	Waste generated in operations		254	329
3.6	Business travel		865	1 124
3.7	Staff commuting		4 043	4 084
3.8	Leased assets (upstream)		0	0
3.9	Transport and distribution (downstream)		9 501	8 387
3.10	Processing of sold products		0	0
3.11	Use of sold products		0	0
3.12	End of life of sold products		89	57
3.13	Leased assets (downstream)		0	0
3.14	Franchising		306	370
3.15	Investments		66	67
S:A (all scopes)			197 931	200 243
Out of scope			399	534
Total (based on market-based method)		121 103	198 330	200 777

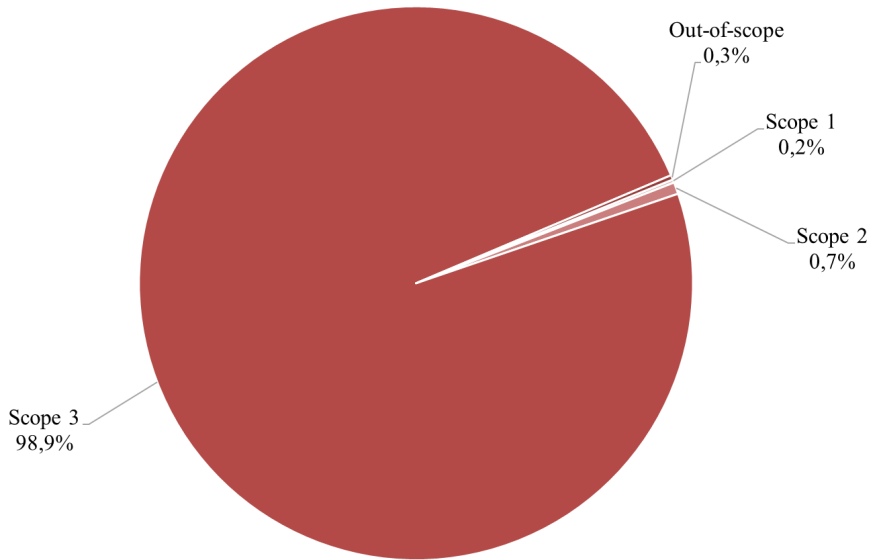


Figure 13. MAX's climate impact per scope 1, 2 and 3 for 2023 (tonnes CO₂e).

Beef

No ingredient has a higher climate impact than beef. Production up to farm gate makes up as much as 95 percent of the climate impact of beef, the rest being slaughter, transports, packing etcetera. Some of the more important reasons for the climate impact of beef are slow growth of beef cattle (not efficient feed conversion), anaerobic digestion (methane, primarily from burping) and production of nitrogen fertilizers and field work in the growing of feed. The emission factor for beef also includes organic soil emission from producing fodder for the cows. All reported years are based on the more complete emission factor for beef. Read more in chapter “Data collection and data quality”. On the whole carbon emissions from beef have decreased as MAX’s strategy to expand the green burger assortment continues.

Methane (CH₄) is the dominant greenhouse gas in the beef lifecycle. It makes up approximately half of the total impact in conventional systems. Second largest is nitrous oxide (N₂O), primarily due to nitrogen rations in ley cultivation. Carbon dioxide from fossil fuels is the third largest source from beef production (in Sweden).

Greenhouse gases

It's not yet possible to report the emissions of individual greenhouse gases separately. Since not all emission factors have a breakdown of gases where a portion is reported only in carbon dioxide equivalents, the result is consistently presented in carbon dioxide equivalents in the report. All greenhouse gases are included and converted to carbon dioxide equivalents (see section “Greenhouse gases”). Regardless, we know that a substantial share of the greenhouse gases emitted along MAX's value chain originate from biogenic, non-fossil, sources. This is e.g., methane from enteric fermentation, nitrous gases and methane from the storage and use of manure for agriculture, biogenic emissions and removals to and from soil. Based on the study by Ahlgren et al. (2022), we assess that 54 percent of the footprint from beef was biogenic methane, which is equivalent to 29 percent of MAX’s total footprint.

Reported biogenic carbon dioxide makes up 0,03 percent of the footprint. This is partly because information on emissions of biogenic carbon is lacking in many studies used for emission intensity for different processes. There are also emissions of biogenic carbon included in some of the data reported to us by producers in web-based questionnaires on producer processes and transports, but it is not possible to separate the biogenic part from the remaining climate impact.

MAX's operations and overhead

MAX’s own operations, everything apart from upstream production of food and packaging and downstream travel of guests and waste management of take away, make up 5 percent of total life cycle emissions. Heating (16 %), marketing (17 %), construction of new restaurants (15 %) and electricity (15 %) was the four processes with the highest impact (figure 14).

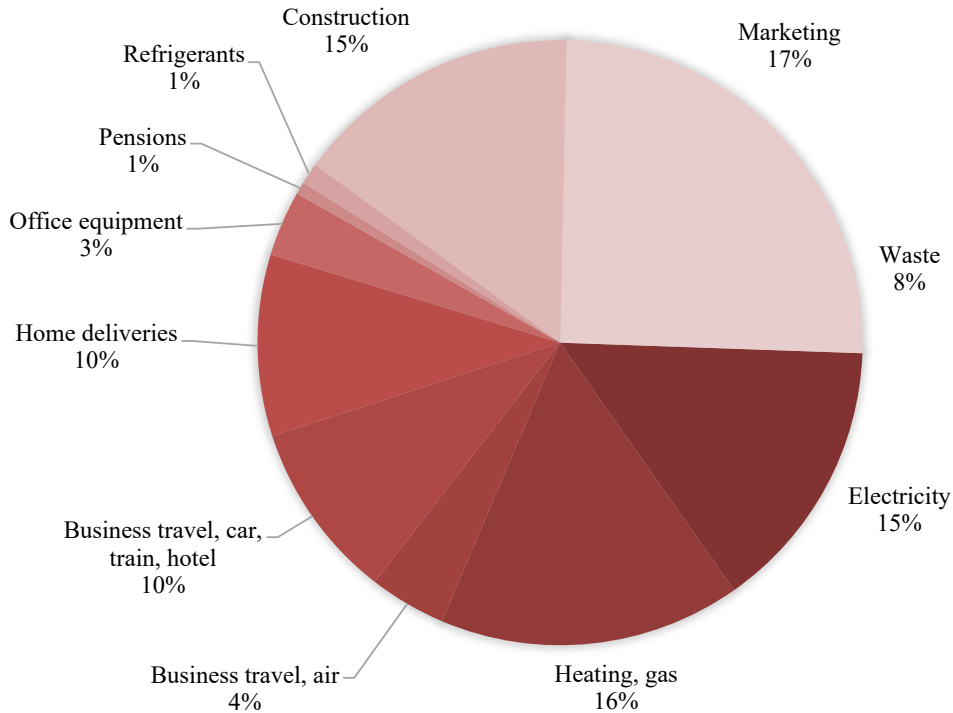


Figure 14. MAX's climate impact from "own" operations, such as electricity, heating, cooling, refrigerants and business travel 2023 (tonnes CO₂e).

The climate impact from marketing was over-reported in 2022 due to a calculation error, see the section on Errors in prior years for more information. Climate impact from marketing was on the same level in 2023 as in 2022, compared with the corrected numbers for 2022. During this year, the conversion factor for energy required for data transmission associated with internet traffic has also been updated (Traficom, 2024), but this had little effect on the results.

Climate impact from construction of new restaurants decreased (-43 %) simply because there were less new restaurants built. Purchases of office equipment also decreased compared to last year (-28 %), this varies from year to year since MAX sometimes purchases more or less electronics. Emissions from heating increased (18 %), mainly because of the increase in restaurants, especially in Poland that have a higher climate intensity for district heating than in Sweden, and the cold winter. Electricity is divided on Scope 2 and Scope 3 Franchising (table 12) to be in line with GHG Protocol, but in Figure 15 all emissions from electricity is considered regardless of the ownership of the restaurant.

Total emissions from electricity were 1 514 tCO₂e (+ 9%) which is in line with the opening of new restaurants. MAX has purchased guarantees of origin for renewable electricity for all restaurants in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Poland. All franchise restaurants in Sweden have shown guarantees of origin for renewable electricity, but the franchise restaurant in Norway has not. Egypt doesn't have a market for contractual instruments for electricity, therefore the impact of electricity in Egypt has been calculated using grid emission factors (location-based method). Therefore the emissions per restaurant are considerably higher in Egypt, compared to that in the other countries (Figure 15). In Poland the electricity consumption per restaurant was slightly higher than that in Sweden (+11 %). In Norway the climate impact of electricity per restaurant was higher than in the other Nordic countries because the franchise restaurants didn't have an agreement on renewable electricity (Figure 18).

Climate impact from company cars increased (+12 %) because of more travel, especially in Poland. Business travel (Scope 3) increased with 259 tCO₂e (+ 23 %) (1 124 tCO₂e year 2023, compared to 865 tCO₂e for year 2022). Approximately 55 tCO₂e of the increased emissions can be attributed to the fact that the emissions factors for air travel have increased due to lower aircraft occupancy during the COVID-19 pandemic, combined with a longer distance travelled by air (+6%) during 2023. The reason the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are manifesting now, in connection with emissions factors, is because the values that BEIS (2023) provide lag behind a couple of years. In addition, Poland expanded the scope of the reporting this year by including fuel consumption for rental cars (+111 tCO₂e). In addition, emissions from hotel nights increased 77 tCO₂e (+65 %) compared to year 2022. This is a combined effect of more nights at hotels compared to last year (+28 %) and an increase in the emission factors for hotel stays in Poland. The increased emission factor is probably an effect of better data availability, and the increased hotel stays can partly be associated with the event MAX Open that took place in 2023, a sport event for MAX employees.

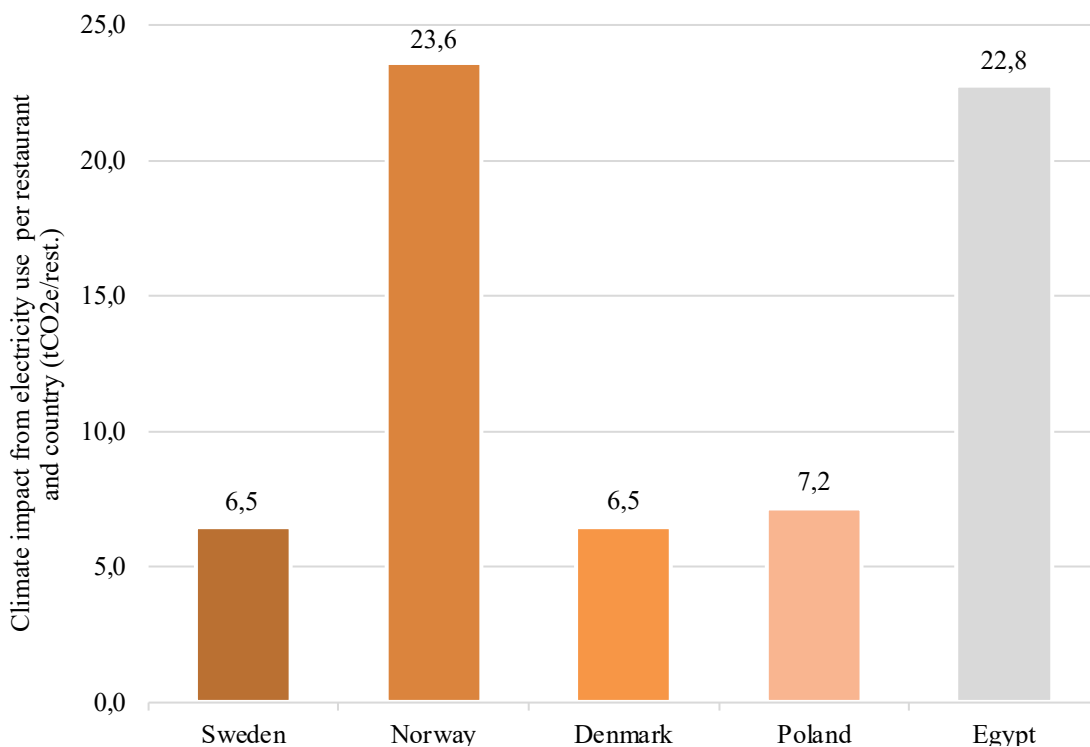


Figure 15. Climate impact from electricity use per restaurant and country (tonnes CO₂e per restaurant).

Previous year business travel increased significantly compared to 2021, since travel patterns in part return to pre-covid levels. This year it increased as well due to the facts presented above. Air travel, private cars and company cars makes up the biggest parts (figure 16).

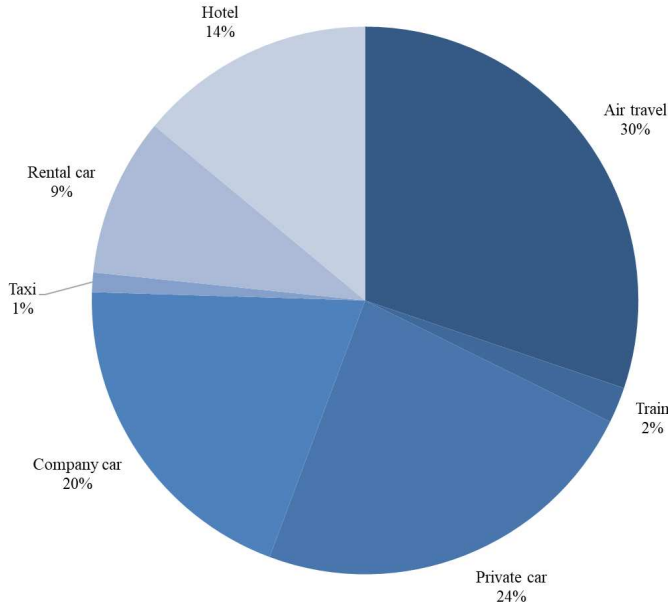


Figure 16. Climate impact from business travel 2023 per travel mode (tonnes CO₂e).

Waste is collected from the restaurants and taken to recycling. Unsorted waste is incinerated, in Sweden this is done with energy recovery, and all energy and waste companies have agreed that the the emissions should be allocated to the heat and electricity generated in the process (VMK, 2023). In Denmark, Norway, Poland, and Egypt it's not certain that the incineration has energy recovery, and we are not aware of any guidelines that define who accounts for the emissions of incineration (the actor that generate the waste, or the actor that generate and use the recycled energy). Therefore we allocate emissions from incineration of waste to MAX in all other countries than Sweden. Waste is also sent to material recycling (paper etc), and a small share is classified as hazardous waste and e-waste, that is sent to disassembly and then material recycling (figure 17).

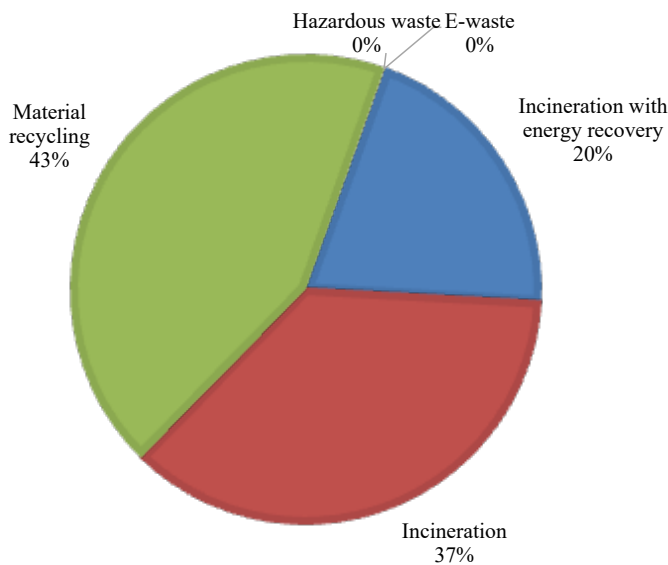


Figure 17. Waste handling at MAX restaurants in Sweden in 2023 (tonnes handled).

Climate impact per country

Sweden dominates the climate impact (figure 18), the other countries make up 19 percent of the total climate impact and Poland is the market with the second biggest impact (13 %).

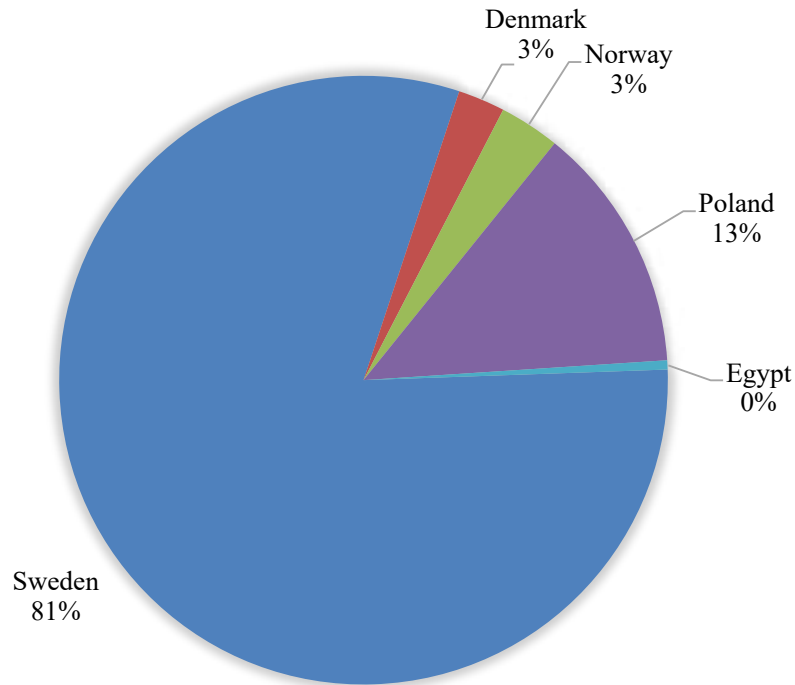


Figure 18. Distribution of emissions on all countries (tonnes CO₂e).

Climate impact per restaurant

Climate impact per restaurant decreased compared to last year (figure 19), because the number of restaurants increased more than the climate impact.

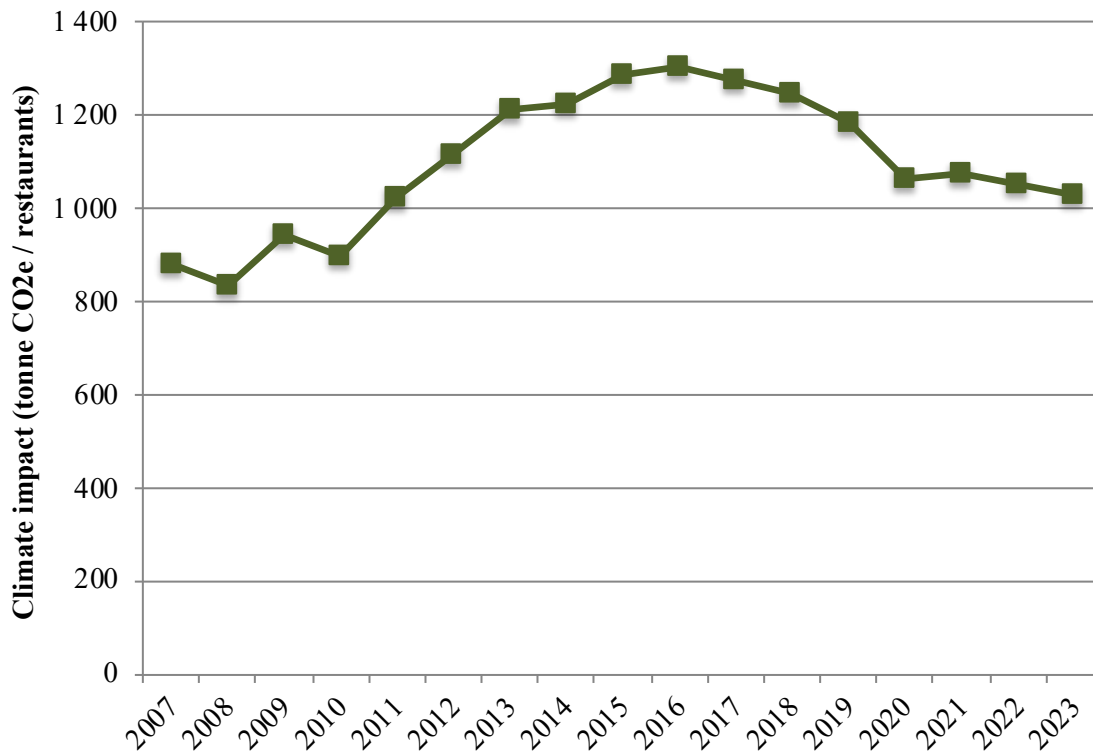


Figure 19. MAX's climate impact per restaurant from year 2007 to year 2023.

Errors in prior years

During the preparation of this report, three minor errors was discovered in the calculation of climate impact for year 2022. There were a calculation error overestimating the emissions from marketing, one that underestimated the emissions from upstream transport and a classification of 186 tonne food as jumbo onions, that was actually sugar. These errors had an accumulated effect on the overall results with 0,06 %, which is below MAX's threshold for significance. MAX strive to always disclose the most accurate data, so the errors have been corrected and the results for 2022 used in this report (Fig 10, Table 12, etc.) are the adjusted results. But as the errors are considered non-significant there are no need for a formal restatement of information.

Carbon Offsetting Process

Background

Since 2008, MAX has been offsetting the greenhouse gas emissions arising from the entire business including all menu items from farm to fork, through ZeroMission. The Plan Vivo-certified carbon credits are purchased in advance, based on the sales and emission prognoses. At the end of each year, when the carbon accounting is completed, the total volume of carbon credits used to offset is reconciled, and adjustments made if necessary.

From June 2018 guests' and staff travel to and from MAX restaurants and offices, and guests' waste have also been included in the carbon accounting, making MAX eligible to achieve carbon neutrality in accordance with ISO 14021:2017. To go one step further than carbon neutrality, MAX purchases carbon credits equal to 110 percent of their emissions each year, making them Climate Positive according to the CLIPOP criteria (Climate Positive Products). The CLIPOP criteria has been developed by MAX, ZeroMission and other companies within the CLIPOP network and builds upon existing standards for climate neutrality.

MAX's carbon offsetting 2023

This report refers to MAX's carbon offsetting for the 2023 financial year, which consisted of the purchase of 236,113 Plan Vivo-certified carbon credits, based on the prognosis of the annual carbon footprint and an adjustment to cover the total carbon emissions for 2023. The credits are retired in the international register IHS Markit.

Since 2020, MAX has been offsetting its carbon footprint in three Plan Vivo-certified projects: Trees for Global Benefits in Uganda, Scolel'te ("the tree that grows") in Mexico and CommuniTree Carbon Programme in Nicaragua. All projects work in partnership with local smallholder farmers and communities who plant native tree species on their farms, providing them a variety of benefits, in accordance with the Plan Vivo standard.

Table 14 shows how the carbon offsets have been distributed per cost center and per project in 2022.

Table 14. Overview of purchased carbon credits.

MAX purchase in Trees for Global benefits, Uganda 2023

Year	Cost centre	tCO ₂ e	Invoice No.	ZM Cert. No.
Q1Q2 2023	MAX Burgers AB	47,708	71818	212531
Q3Q4 2023	MAX Burgers AB	47,708	71946	212603
Q1Q2 2023	MAX Norway AS	1,580	71819	212533
Q3Q4 2023	MAX Norway AS	1,580	71945	212605
Q1Q2 2023	MAX Poland Sp. Zo.o	3,871	71820	212535
Q3Q4 2023	MAX Poland Sp. Zo.o	3,871	71948	212607
Q1Q2 2023	We Love Burgers AS	760	71817	212537

Year	Cost centre	tCO ₂ e	Invoice No.	ZM Cert. No.
Q3Q4 2023	We Love Burgers AS	760	71947	212609

MAX purchase in Scolel'Te, Mexico 2023

Year	Cost centre	tCO ₂ e	ZM Cert. No.	Invoice number
Q1Q2 2023	MAX Burgers AB	21302	212532	71818
Q3Q4 2023	MAX Burgers AB	21302	212604	71946
Q1Q2 2023	MAX Norway AS	705	212534	71819
Q3Q4 2023	MAX Norway AS	705	212606	71945
Q1Q2 2023	MAX Poland Sp. Zo.o	1729	212536	71820
Q3Q4 2023	MAX Poland Sp. Zo.o	1729	212608	71948
Q1Q2 2023	We Love Burgers AS	339	212538	71817
Q3Q4 2023	We Love Burgers AS	339	212610	71947

MAX purchase in CommuniTree Carbon Programme, Nicaragua 2022 and 2023

Year	Cost centre	tCO ₂ e	ZM Cert. No.	Invoice number
2022	MAX Burgers AB	64200	212408	71635
2023	MAX Burgers AB	15945	212708	72001

About the Plan Vivo standard

The Plan Vivo standard is the oldest standard on the voluntarily carbon market, born out of a desire to help smallholders in Chiapas, Mexico to plant trees, sequester carbon and improve their livelihoods. Since then, the Plan Vivo model and network of stakeholders have evolved into a system that can provides environmental and social benefits to many communities around the world. The Plan Vivo standard is based on three pillars:

- **Relieving poverty** by offering sustainable livelihoods for communities whose environments have been degraded.
- **Restoring and protecting** environments to help protect communities against climate change and provide a variety of sustainable development benefits.
- **Building local capacity** through the transfer of knowledge, skills and resources to developing countries.

Carbon removed from the atmosphere is quantified and turned into Plan Vivo Certificates, that can be sold by projects to help fund their operations, provide income to small holders and to expand into new areas. 60 percent of the income that projects receive from the sale of Plan Vivo Certificates goes directly to the participants⁶.

Description of the carbon offset process

Below is a description of the process, from how MAX purchases of Plan Vivo carbon credits, to the payments to project participants.

⁶ Source: Plan Vivo

1. **Reporting:** MAX reports to ZeroMission the quantity of carbon credits required to offset their annual emissions. Reports are made both in advance (a prognosis) and once the annual carbon accounting is completed.
2. **Invoicing:** ZeroMission invoices MAX for the cost of the required carbon credits and produces a unique certificate of purchase with a specific serial number.
3. **Purchasing:** ZeroMission purchases the required quantity of carbon credits from the Plan Vivo certified projects in Uganda, Mexico, Nicaragua and Honduras on behalf of MAX (although this year all credits from Honduras were refunded and replaced by credits from Uganda).
4. **Tree Planting:** Tree planting and monitoring occurs on the project sites. At the end of the year, the projects submit annual reports on their activities to the Plan vivo Foundation.
5. **Payments to participants:** Money is transferred from the project developer to the participants in exchange for their work. Project participants are paid over time as they reach their set milestones while some money goes into community projects.
6. **Issuance of credits:** The Plan Vivo Foundation reviews and approves the annual reports. If approved, credits are issued corresponding to the carbon sequestration that is expected to take place.
7. **Retirement of credits:** ZeroMission received and retires the purchased credits in the international environmental registry IHS Markit.

Actors and concepts

The process of MAX offsetting their emissions involves several actors along a chain, all with different functions that are described below.

Projects

CommuniTree: The name of the Plan Vivo certified project in Nicaragua. URL: <https://www.planvivo.org/communitree>

Scoel'te: ("The trees that grows"): The name of the Plan Vivo certified project in Mexico. URL: <https://www.planvivo.org/scoel'te>

Trees for Global Benefits: The name of the Plan Vivo certified project in Uganda where MAX has offset most of its emissions since 2008. URL: <https://www.planvivo.org/trees-for-global-benefits>

Project Developers

Ambio: The non-profit environmental organization in Mexico that runs the Scoel'Te (The Tree That Grows) project, the first and oldest project certified by Plan Vivo. URL: ambio.org.mx

The Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda (ECOTRUST): Local non-profit environmental organization in Uganda and which runs the Plan Vivo certified project "Trees for Global Benefits". URL: <https://ecotrust.or.ug/>

Taking Root: The non-profit organization that runs the Plan Vivo certified project, CommuniTree Carbon Program in Nicaragua. URL: <https://takingroot.org/>

Project Certifiers & Information

Plan Vivo Foundation: A registered, non-profit foundation in Edinburgh that reviews, certifies and monitors carbon projects, and issues Plan Vivo certificates. They specialize in natural climate solutions and all their projects have strong ties with local people. URL: <https://www.planvivo.org/>

The Plan Vivo Standard: A standard for carbon projects which focus on poverty reduction and restoration of ecosystem services. The standard certifies projects that meet their rigorous standards and methodologies. URL: <https://www.planvivo.org/>

Ex-ante credits: MAX purchases Plan Vivo-certified "ex-ante credits". This means that the carbon removal will occur and be verified after the credit purchase date.

Other Organizations

CLIPOP: Clipop.org has been established to provide one clear definition of what a Climate Positive product is and to give consumers a single location to find products that help to leave the climate better.

IHS Markit: An international environmental register where all sold certificates from Plan Vivo are registered and retired and can be tracked.

URL: <https://ihsmarkit.com/products/environmental-registry.html>

MAX: Restaurant chain and buyer of Plan Vivo certified carbon credits.

ZeroMission: Swedish reseller of Plan Vivo certified carbon credits and partner of MAX since 2008. URL: www.zeromission.se

CLIPOP criteria for Climate Positive

Since MAX's 50th anniversary 14 of June 2018 MAX whole menu has turned climate positive. MAX does this by measuring the whole value chain's emissions, reducing climate footprint and offsetting 110 percent of emissions. In more detailed terms it means we are following the 2021 CLIPOP criteria for climate positive products which where:

CLIPOP Criteria for products/services 2021 v.1

CLIPOP defines a Climate Positive product as one for which carbon neutrality is achieved in accordance with the definition in ISO 14021:2017 or PAS 2060, with additional offsetting of at least 10% of the full carbon footprint.

Purpose:

CLIPOP is a platform for registering Climate Positive products. For a product or service to be registered on CLIPOP the relevant company shall demonstrate that the criteria below are fulfilled.

Process:

The first step of the registration process is for companies to complete an assessment checklist and submit it to CLIPOP. The checklist can be obtained by contacting info@clipop.org. Products will initially be accepted onto the CLIPOP platform for a period of one year. If significant changes are made to a product's carbon footprint or to the volume of offsetting, then the company shall inform CLIPOP. All claims will need to be resubmitted after the first year.

For products and services that are approved for inclusion on the CLIPOP platform, the company/organization logo and a description of the company will be added to the CLIPOP webpage.

Data storage:

The information provided will be stored on behalf of clipop.org at ZeroMission AB in Sweden and will not be shared with anyone outside ZeroMission. At any time you can contact clipop.org via email: info@clipop.org to retrieve your data or get it deleted.

For further questions or clarifications please contact info@clipop.org

Criteria for products 2021

Criteria A: All emissions, from the product's full lifecycle, shall be included in the calculation of the product carbon footprint. This is in accordance with definitions of carbon neutrality in ISO 14021:2017 and PAS 2060 (2014).

Criteria B: Carbon footprints shall be calculated in accordance with an internationally recognised standard that is acceptable for calculations for carbon neutrality (as defined in ISO 14021:2017 and PAS 2060 (2014))

Criteria C: The organization with the Climate Positive product/s shall set long-term goals (eg to 2050) for emissions reductions in line with the Paris Agreement eg following Science-Based Targets guidelines or the Carbon Law.

Criteria D: At least 110% of the product's total footprint shall be offset ie carbon offsets equivalent to the product's total footprint plus at least 10% shall be purchased annually. Carbon offsets shall be generated by activities outside the boundaries of the product system that reduce or prevent emissions, or remove greenhouse gases.

Criteria E: All carbon offsets shall be purchased from projects that are third-party certified and the offsets shall be third-party verified and retired in an international register.

Criteria F: The carbon footprint calculations, methods and standards used, the organization's goals for emissions reductions and detailed information about the offsetting shall be made publicly available (eg via the organization's website).

Criteria G: All communication about climate positivity shall be correct, transparent and specific ie communications shall not give the impression that the company has gone further than it has (eg in the number of products that are Climate Positive).

In addition:

- Companies that register products and services on the CLIPOP platform undertake not to lobby against climate-friendly policies or to lobby for the continued use of fossil fuels.
- Companies shall also assess whether becoming climate positive may potentially contribute negatively towards any of the Sustainable Development Goals.

MAX comments on the criteria

We hereby attest that we as far as we are aware of live up to CLIPOPs all 2021 criteria for climate positive products.

We do not lobby against climate-friendly policies or lobby for the continued use of fossil fuels. When we can we lobby for the opposite.

We continuously assess whether becoming climate positive may potentially contribute negatively towards any of the Sustainable Development Goals. Some of those goal conflicts must be resolved over time. It is all about our theory of change. Here are three examples:

1. While sugar has a low climate impact (Goal 13 – Climate action) it may also, when overused, be unhealthy (Goal 3 - Good health and wellbeing). Therefore, MAX does not suggest increased amounts of sugar is a good climate solution.
2. While more antibiotics and smaller cages could mean a lower climate impact per animal (Goal 13 – Climate action) it may of course also lead to a human threat when antibiotics resistance increase (Goal 3 - Good health). That is why MAX has strong policies on antibiotics. E.G. We are currently the only national burger chain in Sweden that only serves Swedish beef, bacon and chicken and these have the lowest use of antibiotics in the whole EU.

3. While more planting of trees in the tropics could remove a lot of carbon (Goal 13 – Climate action) it may also lead to land grabbing and increased local inequalities (Goal 10 - Reduced Inequality). That is why MAX has a strong focus on high quality carbon credits with third party verification and strong local benefits. All credits are Plan Vivo certified and there to help fight poverty, erosion and drought.

References

Ahlgren, S., Behaderovic, D., Wirsenius, S., Carlsson, A., Hessle, A., Toräng, P., Seeman, A., den Braver, T., Kvarnbäck, O. (2022) Miljöpåverkan av svensk nöt- och lammköttproduktion. RISE Rapport 2022:143.

Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy [BEIS] 2022. *Conversion-factors-2021-full-set-advances-users.xlsm* <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2021> [2022-02-10]

Ecoinvent 2022. *Version 3.8 (2022) Database*. <https://v38.ecoquery.ecoinvent.org/> [2022-02-10]

Energimyndigheten (2017). *Energistatistik för lokaler 2016*. <https://www.energimyndigheten.se/statistik/den-officiella-statistiken/statistikprodukter/energistatistik-for-lokaler/https://www.energimyndigheten.se/statistik/den-officiella-statistiken/statistikprodukter/energistatistik-for-lokaler/>

Livsmedelsverket (2023). *Livsmedelsdatabasen*. <https://www.livsmedelsverket.se/livsmedel-och-innehall/naringsamne/livsmedelsdatabasen>

Rogelj, J., D. Shindell, K. Jiang, S. Fifita, P. Forster, V. Ginzburg, C. Handa, H. Kheshgi, S. Kobayashi, E. Kriegler, L. Mundaca, R. Séférian, and M.V. Vilarinho, 2018: Mitigation Pathways Compatible with 1.5°C in the Context of Sustainable Development. In: *Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty* [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, pp. 93-174, doi:[10.1017/9781009157940.004](https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009157940.004). https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/2/2019/02/SR15_Chapter2_Low_Res.pdf

Springmann et al 2018, Health and nutritional aspects of sustainable diet strategies and their association with environmental impacts: a global modelling analysis with country-level detail, *The Lancet*, VOLUME 2, ISSUE 10, E451-E461, OCTOBER 2018 <https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanplh/article/PIIS2542-5196%2818%2930206-7/fulltext>

Trading Economics (2024) Consumer Price Index (CPI) 2023-12-31. Downloaded 2024-04-16 from <https://tradingeconomics.com/sweden/consumer-price-index-cpi#>

Traficom (2024) Första undersökningen av kommunikationsnätens energiförbrukning. 2022-11-23. <https://www.traficom.fi/sv/aktuellt/forsta-undersokningen-av-kommunikationsnatens-energiforbrukning>

VMK, Värmemarknadskommitten (2023) Överenskommelse i värmemarknadskommittén 2023. Hämtad 2024-04-17 från <https://www.energiforetagen.se/fragor-vi->

driver/listsida/fjarrvarmefragor/varmemarknadsfragor/varmemarknadskommitten/

Willet et al 2019, Food in the Anthropocene: the EAT–Lancet Commission on healthy diets from sustainable food systems, The Lancet, VOLUME 393, ISSUE 10170, P447-492, FEBRUARY 02, 2019

AUDITOR'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT ON MAX HOTELL- OCH RESTAURANGINVEST AB'S GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING

To Max Hotell- och Restauranginvest AB, 556485-6226

Introduction

We have been engaged by Max Hotell- och Restauranginvest AB to perform a limited assurance engagement on the Max Hotell- och Restauranginvest AB's total scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions presented in Table 12: MAX's climate impact per scope and categories (tonnes CO₂e) on pages 28 - 29 of the report 'MAX Climate Analysis 2023' for the financial year ended on 31 December 2023 (the "Subject Matter").

Max Hotell- och Restauranginvest AB's responsibilities

Max Hotell- och Restauranginvest AB's management is responsible for selecting the criteria, and for presenting the Subject Matter in accordance with those criteria, in all material respects. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls, maintaining adequate records, and making estimates that are relevant to the preparation of the Subject Matter, such that they are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparation of the Subject Matter, Max Hotell- och Restauranginvest AB applied The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Scope 2 Guidance and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard (hereinafter: Criteria).

Responsibilities of the Auditor

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the presentation of the Subject Matter based on the evidence we have obtained.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements ('ISAE 3410'), and the terms of reference for this engagement as agreed with Max Hotell- och Restauranginvest AB on 2 May 2024. Those standards require that we plan and perform our engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether, in all material respects, the Subject Matter is presented in accordance with the Criteria, and that we issue a report. The nature, timing, and extent of the procedures selected depend on our judgment, including an assessment of the risk of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Independence and Quality Control

We are independent in relation to Max Hotell- och Restauranginvest AB in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our professional ethical responsibility in accordance with these requirements and have the required competencies and experience to conduct this assurance review.

EY applies International Standard on Quality Management ('ISQM') 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements*, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with

ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Description of procedures performed

A limited assurance engagement is different from, and substantially less in scope than, a reasonable assurance engagement conducted in accordance with The International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board's ('IAASB') Standards on Auditing and other generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our procedures were designed to obtain a limited level of assurance on which to base our conclusion and do not provide all the evidence that would be required to provide a reasonable level of assurance.

We gained an understanding of the part of the company's internal control that is relevant for our limited assurance to design procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to express a conclusion on the internal control.

The greenhouse gas (GHG) quantification process is subject to scientific uncertainty, which arises because of incomplete scientific knowledge about the measurement of GHGs. Additionally, GHG procedures are subject to estimation (or measurement) uncertainty resulting from the measurement and calculation processes used to quantify emissions within the bounds of existing scientific knowledge.

A limited assurance engagement consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for preparing the GHG reporting and related information and applying analytical and other appropriate procedures.

We included the following procedures:

- Conducted interviews with Max Hotell- och Restauranginvest AB personnel to understand the business and the reporting process
- Conducted interviews with key personnel to understand the process for collecting, collating and reporting the Subject Matter during the reporting period
- Assessed that the calculation Criteria have been correctly applied in accordance with the methodologies outlined in the Criteria
- Undertook analytical review procedures to support the reasonableness of the data
- Tested, on a sample basis, underlying source information to check the accuracy of the data.

We believe that the evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion below.

Conclusion

Based on the limited assurance procedures performed, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Max Hotell- och Restauranginvest AB's total scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions presented on pages 28 - 29 of the report 'MAX Climate Analysis 2023' for the financial year ended on 31 December 2023 is not, in all material aspects, prepared in accordance with the specified Criteria defined by Management.



Stockholm 10 July 2024
Ernst & Young AB

Micael Engström
Authorized public accountant

Outi Alestalo
Specialist member in FAR

PENNEO

The signatures in this document are legally binding. The document is signed using Penneo™ secure digital signature. The identity of the signers has been recorded, and are listed below.

“By my signature I confirm all dates and content in this document.”

OUTI ELINA ALESTALO

Specialist member in FAR

On behalf of: Ernst & Young AB

Serial number: ce294c4455a16b[...]7f2a1341d80e9

IP: 165.225.xxx.xxx

2024-07-10 15:24:37 UTC



Bernt Micael Engström

Auktoriserad revisor

Serial number: 50d903f84b3e2c[...]2e733ed8a13b2

IP: 147.161.xxx.xxx

2024-07-10 16:38:40 UTC



This document is digitally signed using **Penneo.com**. The digital signature data within the document is secured and validated by the computed hash value of the original document. The document is locked and timestamped with a certificate from a trusted third party. All cryptographic evidence is embedded within this PDF, for future validation if necessary.

How to verify the originality of this document

This document is protected by an Adobe CDS certificate. When you open the

document in Adobe Reader, you should see, that the document is certified by **Penneo e-signature service <penneo@penneo.com>**. This guarantees that the contents of the document have not been changed.

You can verify the cryptographic evidence within this document using the Penneo validator, which can be found at <https://penneo.com/validator>