CARBON NEUTRALITY REPORT

ISO 14068-1

NORDSTRÖMS

Y-2024

Reporting Period: 1 January-31 December 2024

1. General Information

This report documents Nordströms' achievement of carbon neutrality for the reporting period 1 January – 31 December 2024. The report provides transparent disclosure of the organization's greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, emissions reductions, and carbon credit retirements supporting the carbon neutrality claim. It is intended for all stakeholders interested in these disclosures. All recipients are therefore considered intended users.

The carbon neutrality subject comprises the full organizational footprint of Nordströms, a Sweden-based merchant of building materials established in 1914. The organization operates through two legal entities: Nordströms Bygghandel AB and Nordström & Co Trävaror KB, both engaged in the retail and wholesale distribution of building materials.

The organization comprises 13 facilities located between Uppsala in the north and Linköping in the south, with approximately 300 employees. Nordströms operates exclusively within the business-to-business (B2B) segment, serving construction professionals and contractors in the Swedish market.

Products are sourced predominantly from Swedish suppliers, supplemented by suppliers within the Nordic region and the wider European market. Nordströms does not undertake any manufacturing activities and does not exercise control over the downstream use or end-of-life treatment of products sold to its customers.

Additional details on the activities of Nordströms can be found on the company website.

This report has been prepared in accordance with ISO 14068-1, which establishes principles and requirements for the achievement and demonstration of carbon neutrality.

The greenhouse gas inventory underlying the neutrality claim has been prepared in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, and the Scope 2 Guidance. More details on the applied reporting framework can be found in Appendix I.

The GHG inventory presented in this report represents Nordströms' gross emissions before the use of carbon credits. Carbon credits retired to achieve carbon neutrality are disclosed separately and are not deducted from the inventory totals. More details on the carbon credits can be found in Appendix III.

2. Organizational Boundaries

The carbon neutrality subject and GHG inventory cover the entire Nordströms organization, comprising the legal entities Nordströms Bygghandel AB and Nordström & Co Trävaror KB. All operational sites and activities under these entities are included within the inventory boundary.

Organizational boundaries are defined using the operational control approach in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Under this approach, emissions from all operations over which Nordströms has the authority to introduce and implement operating policies are included in the inventory, regardless of ownership or financial control.

All organizational units are included at 100 percent with no allocation applied between entities. The consolidation approach is applied consistently across the entire organization.

3. Reporting Boundaries

GHG emissions are classified and reported according to the three-scope framework defined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (see Appendix I for further details on the applied reporting framework).

The inventory includes all Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission sources relevant to Nordströms' operations, as well as Scope 3 categories considered material to the company's value chain. Scope 3 emissions are reported in accordance with the fifteen categories defined by the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Standard.

Nordströms has evaluated all fifteen Scope 3 categories defined by the GHG Protocol to determine their applicability to the company's operations and value chain. Categories are included when the underlying activities occur within Nordströms' value chain and are expected to contribute materially to the organization's GHG footprint. The table below summarizes the Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emission sources considered in the inventory and indicates whether they are included within the reporting boundary.

Scope	Activity	Included	Comment
Scope 1	1.1 Stationary combustion	Yes	
	1.2 Mobile combustion	Yes	
	1.3 Process emissions	No	Not applicable
	1.4 Fugitive Emissions	Yes	
Scope 2	2.1 Electricity - market based	Yes	
	2.2 Electricity - location based	Yes	
	2.3 Steam, Heat, Cooling	Yes	
Scope 3	3.1 Purchased goods and services	Yes	
	3.2 Capital goods	Yes	
	3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities	Yes	
	3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution	Yes	
	3.5 Waste generated in operations	Yes	
	3.6 Business travel	Yes	
	3.7 Employee commuting	Yes	
	3.8 Upstream leased assets	Yes	
	3.9 Downstream transportation and distribution	No	Not applicable
	3.10 Processing of sold products	No	Not applicable
	3.11 Use of sold products	Yes	
	3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	Yes	
	3.13 Downstream leased assets	Yes	
	3.14 Franchises	No	Not applicable
	3.15 Investments	No	Not applicable

Certain Scope 3 categories are considered not applicable to Nordströms' operations, including downstream transportation and distribution, processing of sold products, franchises, and investments. These categories are excluded because the company has no relevant activities within these areas. See Appendix I for further details on the excluded Scope 3 categories.

No material emission sources within the defined boundary were excluded from the inventory for the reporting year.

4. Carbon Neutrality Pathway

Nordströms' carbon neutrality pathway is aligned with its Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) approved targets and broader international climate objectives.

The company has established the following emission reduction targets relative to the 2020 baseline:

- By 2030, reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 62 % in Scopes 1 and 2 and 25 % in Scope 3.
- By 2050, reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions by at least 90 % across all scopes, with any remaining residual emissions neutralized to achieve and maintain net zero.

The carbon neutrality pathway and reduction strategy described in this report follow the framework established in Nordströms' Carbon Neutrality Management Plan, which is maintained in accordance with ISO 14068-1. The plan defines the governance, activities, monitoring indicators, and resources required to achieve and maintain carbon neutrality and is referenced in this report as supporting documented information.

The strategy builds on a combination of operational improvements, supply chain engagement, and product assortment development to ensure progress toward the 2030 and 2050 milestones.

Key measures supporting the pathway include:

- electrification of the vehicle fleet
- continued sourcing of renewable electricity
- increased use of fossil-free fuels in logistics
- collaboration with suppliers to reduce embedded emissions
- development of circular and low-carbon product offerings

Together, these measures are expected to support the achievement of Nordströms' near-term targets and long-term net-zero ambition.

5. GHG Inventory Results

The GHG inventory for the reporting year 2024, including comparison with the 2020 baseline and a breakdown by Scopes 1-3, is presented in the table below. The GHG emissions are expressed as tons of CO2-equivalent (tCO_2e).

Scope	Y-2020 (tCO_2e)	Y-2024 (tCO_2e)	%
Scope 1	**48**	**28**	**-41,4%**
Scope 2	**199**	**100**	**-49,7%**
Scope 3	**77 189**	**47 071**	**-39,0%**
Total Scope 1-3	**77 436**	**47 200**	**-39,0%**

In 2024, Nordströms achieved a 39 % absolute reduction in total greenhouse gas emissions compared with the 2020 baseline, resulting in a total footprint of 47,200 tCO_2e. This corresponds to approximately 39,500 tCO_2e of emissions above the residual emissions level of 7,743 tCO_2e defined for the company's long-term net-zero pathway. The residual level represents the maximum emissions expected to remain by 2050 after deep decarbonization across all scopes.

The reduction achieved since the base year reflects progress across several areas of Nordströms' operations and value chain. In Scope 1, emissions declined primarily due to the gradual electrification of the vehicle fleet and the increased use of biofuels. Scope 2 emissions decreased significantly following the transition to 100 percent renewable electricity across all operational sites.

Scope 3 emissions also declined during the reporting period. Reductions were observed particularly in purchased goods and services, upstream transportation and distribution, and end-of-life treatment of sold products. These changes were driven by a combination of lower sales volumes, improved supplier practices, increased availability of product-specific emissions data, and greater use of fossil-free fuels in logistics.

While reductions were observed across most emission sources, some categories experienced increases during the reporting year. In particular, emissions associated with capital goods increased due to higher investment activity. Overall, the results indicate that Nordströms is progressing toward its near-term targets and long-term carbon neutrality pathway.

See Appendix I for details on methodology, emission factors, and data sources used in the quantification of emissions.
See Appendix II for the full table of the quantified GHG Inventory.
See Appendix IV for the table of the quantified inventory for Outside-of-Scope emissions.

6. Carbon Neutrality Claim

Nordströms achieved carbon neutrality for the reporting period 1 January – 31 December 2024 by balancing its total greenhouse gas emissions with the retirement of verified carbon credits.

The neutrality claim covers the entire Nordströms organization and includes Scope 1, Scope 2, and all relevant Scope 3 emissions within the organizational boundary defined in this report.

For the reporting year 2024, Nordströms reported total greenhouse gas emissions of 47,200 tCO_2e, compared with a baseline of 77,436 tCO_2e in 2020, corresponding to an absolute reduction of 30,236 tCO_2e (39%). No greenhouse gas removals or removal enhancements occurred within the organizational boundary during the reporting year.

The carbon neutrality claim for 2024 therefore covers unabated GHG emissions, as Nordströms is currently in the early phase of its carbon neutrality pathway and has not yet reduced emissions to the defined residual level. Emission reductions will continue in accordance with the Carbon Neutrality Management Plan, with the objective of reaching residual-only emissions by latest 2050.

Carbon neutrality was achieved after the application of emission reductions by retiring carbon credits representing verified emission reduction corresponding to the total volume of reported emissions. All credits are ex-post and do not include corresponding adjustments. More details on the retired carbon credits can be found in Appendix III.

The greenhouse gas inventory and carbon neutrality claim for the reporting year 2024 were independently reviewed by Bureau Veritas.

7. Data Quality and Limitations

The GHG inventory is subject to inherent uncertainty due to limitations in activity data availability and the use of emission factors.

Nordströms applies a structured data quality assessment framework to evaluate the reliability of activity data and emission factors used in the inventory. The framework categorizes data according to confidence levels and supports continuous improvement of data quality.

For the reporting year, the majority of the reported emissions are supported by data with a high level of confidence, while a smaller share relies on estimated or secondary data sources.

A detailed description of the data quality framework and uncertainty considerations is provided in Appendix I.

Appendix I – GHG Inventory Methodology

This GHG inventory methodology is based on the following standards and guidance documents published by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative: GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004), GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011), and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015).

These standards govern the structure, classification, and quantification of GHG emissions across all scopes and value chain activities within Nordströms' organizational and reporting boundaries.

GHG classification structure
Emissions are classified and reported under the standard three-scope framework:

- Scope 1 – Direct emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by Nordströms, such as fuel combustion in company-owned vehicles or equipment.
- Scope 2 – Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating, or cooling consumed by the organization.
- Scope 3 – Other indirect emissions that occur as a result of the company's operations but originate from sources not owned or directly controlled by Nordströms. These include upstream and downstream emissions across the value chain and are reported in alignment with the 15 Scope 3 categories defined by the GHG Protocol.

Each of these scopes is further subdivided into emission categories in accordance with the GHG Protocol. The full list of categories considered in the inventory is provided in Appendix II.

Reported GHG and GWP
The inventory covers the greenhouse gases included in international climate reporting frameworks, namely: CO_2 (carbon dioxide), CH_4 (methane), N_2O (nitrous oxide), SF_6 (sulphur hexafluoride), NF_3 (nitrogen trifluoride), HFCs (hydrofluorocarbons), PFCs (perfluorocarbons).

All emissions are reported as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e) using 100-year Global Warming Potential values (GWP100). GWP values are derived from the Fourth (AR4), Fifth (AR5), or Sixth (AR6) IPCC Assessment Reports, depending on the emission factor source applied. The choice of GWP source aligns with the methodology used by each emission factor dataset.

Scope 1 emissions are reported separately for CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O, derived from gas-specific emission factors for fuel combustion. No fugitive refrigerant emissions occurred during the reporting year; therefore, no HFC emissions are reported under Scope 1 (see Appendix II).

For Scope 2 and Scope 3, the applied emission factors provide emissions as aggregated CO_2-equivalent values and do not specify the contribution of individual greenhouse gases. This applies to emission factors derived from life-cycle assessment datasets as well as to emission factors for electricity and district heating. Emissions for these scopes are therefore reported as aggregated CO_2e (tCO_2e).

Treatment of Biogenic CO_2
Biogenic CO_2 flows, including both emissions and removals, are not embedded in the emission factors applied in this inventory. Significant sources of biogenic CO_2, such as those associated with timber products and biofuels, are either reported separately as outside-of-scope emissions or excluded from the inventory boundary, as described below.

Direct biogenic CO_2 emissions from the combustion of biomass or biofuels are excluded from Nordströms' gross emissions total, in accordance with the GHG Protocol. These emissions are reported separately under the category Outside-of-Scope (see Appendix IV). Any associated non-CO_2 emissions (e.g., CH_4 or N_2O) are included in the inventory where relevant.

Biogenic carbon uptake associated with the growth of timber and other bio-based materials is not accounted for within the inventory boundary, consistent with GHG Protocol guidance on biogenic carbon flows occurring outside the organizational boundary.

In addition, biogenic carbon stored in sold timber and wood-based products is not accounted for as a carbon reservoir within the inventory. Under the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, carbon storage in harvested wood products falls outside the organizational reporting boundary and is therefore neither recognized as a removal nor tracked as a carbon reservoir.

End-of-Life Treatment and Waste Incineration

Waste generated in operations (Category 3.5) and end-of-life treatment of sold products (Category 3.12) are quantified in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and the GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (version 1.0).

In line with this guidance (p. 80), emissions associated with waste-to-energy processes are treated in accordance with the principle of avoiding double counting between waste generators and energy consumers. Emissions from the combustion of waste in facilities with energy recovery are therefore excluded from the Scope 3 inventory, as these emissions are attributed to the end users of the generated energy (typically reported in Scope 2).

For Category 3.5, Nordströms accounts for emissions related to upstream waste management activities, including waste collection, transport, and pre-treatment. Emissions from the waste-to-energy combustion process itself are excluded. For Category 3.12, emissions are estimated based on the expected end-of-life treatment pathways of sold products. Where waste incineration with energy recovery is assumed, emissions from the combustion process are similarly excluded, and only emissions associated with collection, transport, and processing prior to incineration are included.

Waste incineration facilities in Sweden treating municipal and commercial waste are generally classified as energy recovery operations under applicable national and EU criteria, which require a minimum energy efficiency of 65%. On this basis, both operational waste and the assumed end-of-life treatment of sold products are treated as energy recovery incineration. Emission factors from the UK Government *Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors* are applied for relevant waste treatment pathways.

Because of this system boundary definition, no GHG emissions (neither fossil nor biogenic) are reported for waste incineration activities within Categories 3.5 and 3.12. This reflects the application of GHG Protocol accounting principles and defined system boundaries and does not imply the absence of physical emissions.

Treatment of Carbon Offsets

Carbon credits or other offset instruments are not included in the GHG inventory and are not used to adjust or reduce Nordströms' reported gross emissions. In accordance with the GHG Protocol, the inventory reflects actual emissions from operations and value chain activities, regardless of any compensation measures. Carbon credits retired to achieve carbon neutrality are disclosed separately outside of the inventory boundary (See Appendix III).

Treatment of Scope 2 emissions
Emissions from electricity and district heating are calculated and reported using both *location-based* and *market-based* methods, in accordance with the *GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance*.

The location-based method applies a grid-average emission factor that reflects the overall generation mix of the electricity grid or district heating network from which energy is supplied.

The market-based method reflects contractual instruments such as Guarantees of Origin (GoO) or electricity attribute certificates. This method adjusts the emission factor based on energy that is explicitly tracked and claimed by the consumer, while the remaining untracked electricity consumption is represented by the residual mix of the market.

Although both methods are reported, only the market-based method is used in the calculation of Nordströms' total reported emissions and for tracking progress against targets.

Approach to Emission Factors
Emission factors are selected according to a defined and consistently applied hierarchy. Supplier-specific data derived from Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) are prioritized where available. Where such data are not available, recognized national or regional databases are used.

For purchased services within Category 3.1, where physical quantity data is not available, spend-based emission factors derived from multi-regional input-output (MRIO) databases are applied. For Category 3.2 Capital goods, a spend-based approach is applied as the primary methodology given the nature of the activity data available.

This hierarchy and the underlying data sources have been applied consistently to both the 2024 reporting year and the 2020 baseline to ensure comparability over time. The table below summarizes the activity data types, emission factor sources, and data quality (see section *Data quality and uncertainty* below for further details) applied across the relevant Scope 3 categories.

Scope 3 Category	Activity Data Type	Emission Factor Source(s)	Data Quality
3.1 Purchased goods and services	Product quantities (kg); extrapolation for products without data; spend (SEK) for services	Supplier EPDs; Boverket; UK Government; EXIOBASE	High: 75% Medium: 7% Low: 13%
3.2 Capital goods	Spend data (SEK)	EXIOBASE	Low: 100%
3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities	See Scope 1 and 2 activity data	Energimyndigheten; Energiföretagen; European Commission	High: 100%
3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution	Fuel consumption (litres); payload-distance (tkm); extrapolation for transport activities without measured data	Energimyndigheten; NTMCalc	High: 40% Medium: 36% Low: 24%
3.5 Waste generated in operations	Waste quantities by type (kg)	UK Government	High: 100%

3.6 Business travel	Distance by mode (pkm)	Chalmers; UK Government	High: 30% Medium: 70%
3.7 Employee commuting	Number of employees (FTE)	Average Swedish commuting statistics	Low: 100%
3.8 Upstream leased assets	Energy consumption (kWh)	Energiföretagen; European Commission	High: 94% Medium: 6%
3.11 Use of sold products	Sales volumes (units)	European Commission	Low: 100%
3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	Sales volumes (kg); extrapolation for products without data	UK Government	Low: 100%
3.13 Downstream leased assets	Energy consumption (kWh)	Energiföretagen	High: 100%

The specific editions of secondary sources applied in this reporting year are listed below for reference:

Publisher	Publication Version
Chalmers	Methodology Report for www.travelandclimate.org - Version 4.0
Energiföretagen	Lokala miljövärden 2023
Energimyndigheten	Drivmedelsrapport, rapporteringsår 2023
European Commission	JRC136340
EXIOBASE	v3.8.2
NTM	NTMCalc 4.0
UK Government	Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2024 v1.1
Boverket	02.06.000
IPCC	IPCC AR4, AR5

Approach to base year reporting

Nordströms has established 2020 as the base year for tracking GHG emissions over time. This base year serves as the reference point for monitoring progress toward climate targets and for ensuring year-over-year consistency in reporting.

In accordance with the GHG Protocol and best practices for target-setting frameworks such as the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), base year emissions will be recalculated if significant structural or methodological changes occur that would materially affect comparability. Recalculation triggers include:

- Changes to the organizational boundaries (e.g. mergers, acquisitions, divestments)
- Revisions to the reporting boundaries (e.g. addition of material Scope 3 categories)
- Significant updates to data sources, emission factors, or methodologies
- Discovery of errors or omissions in base year data

Nordströms applies a 5% significance threshold for determining whether a recalculation of the base year inventory is required. If the cumulative impact of changes exceeds 5% of the total base year emissions, the base year inventory will be revised and disclosed accordingly.

Updates and changes
2024 is the first reporting period for which Nordströms publishes a Carbon Neutrality Report in accordance with ISO 14068-1. As part of this process, the 2020 baseline has been updated to reflect improvements in data quality and to ensure consistency with the methodology applied in 2024. Updates include the correction of data gaps and minor changes such as revised emission factor sources. These adjustments improve accuracy but do not materially change the overall emission profile. Going forward, reporting will be conducted consistently in line with this approach. If methodological updates are required in the future, they will be clearly explained and justified in the corresponding report.

As 2024 represents the first reporting period under this framework, no changes to the significance criteria for indirect emissions have been made relative to prior periods.

Exclusions
No material emission sources within the defined reporting boundary were excluded from the inventory. All Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission sources, and all relevant Scope 3 categories material to Nordströms' operations and value chain, are included.

The following Scope 3 categories are excluded from the inventory boundary on the basis that no relevant activities occur within Nordströms' value chain:

- **Category 3.9 — Downstream transportation and distribution:** Nordströms arranges and bears the cost of transportation of sold products to customers. As the transportation service is purchased by Nordströms, the associated emissions are accounted for in Category 3.4 (Upstream transportation and distribution). Category 3.9 is therefore not applicable.
- **Category 3.10 — Processing of sold products:** Nordströms sells finished building materials intended for direct use in construction. These products are not intermediate goods requiring further industrial processing prior to use and, therefore, this category is not applicable.
- **Category 3.14 — Franchises:** Nordströms does not operate any franchise arrangements, and this category is therefore not applicable.
- **Category 3.15 — Investments:** Nordströms does not hold investments in other entities, and this category is therefore not applicable.

Data quality and uncertainty
In this report, uncertainty has been assessed qualitatively due to limited availability of reliable and harmonized uncertainty data for many emission sources.

The uncertainty assessment is conducted at both an aggregated level (see figure 1 below) and at the level of individual GHG inventory categories (see table in section Approach to Emission Factors in this appendix). Sources of uncertainty are identified and assessed to the extent practicable, taking into account the nature of available data and methodologies.

The main sources of uncertainty relate to the quality and completeness of activity data and the inherent limitations of emission factors. To address this, data quality is assessed across two dimensions: activity data quality and emission factor quality.

Activity data are categorized according to four levels of quality: measured, prorated, estimated, or spend-based. Emission factors are categorized as either primary or secondary depending on whether they represent supplier-specific data or generic datasets. These dimensions are combined into an overall score reflecting the confidence level of the reported emissions, with categories assigned as High, Medium, or Low. The results of this assessment are presented in Figure 1 below.

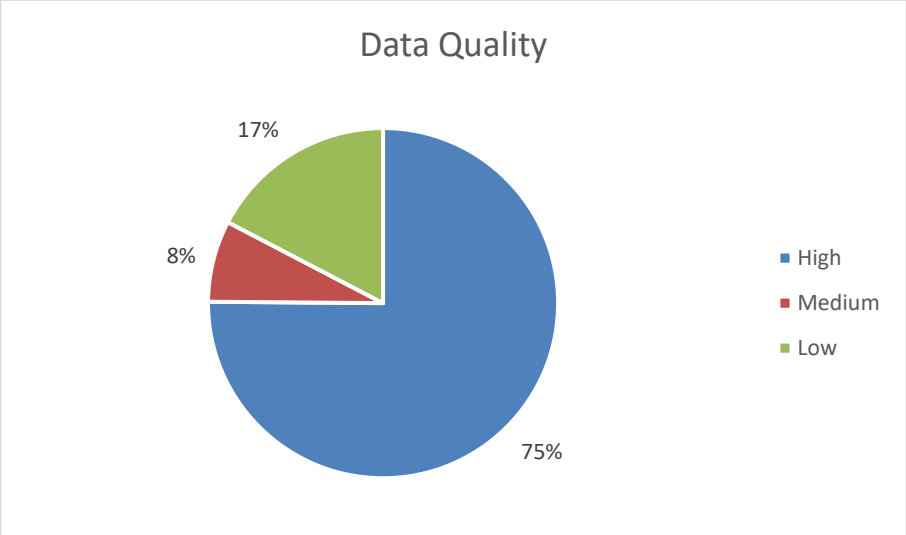

Figure 1. Data quality assessment

For the reporting year, 75 % of the footprint is based on high-confidence data, 8 % on medium-confidence data, and 17 % on low-confidence data, measured as a share of the total GHG footprint. This indicates that most reported emissions are supported by data of relatively high confidence, while a smaller share relies on medium- or low-confidence inputs.

The categories assessed as having the lowest data quality and highest uncertainty (Categories 3.2, 3.7, 3.11, and 3.12) represent a limited share of total reported emissions and are not considered to materially influence the overall inventory results.

Where uncertainty is higher, conservative assumptions have been applied in the selection of emission factors. Data quality and uncertainty considerations are also taken into account in the ongoing improvement of data collection and calculation methodologies, with the objective of reducing uncertainty over time where practicable.

Detailed information on activity data types, emission factor sources, data quality assessments, and the share of emissions calculated using supplier-specific data for each Scope 3 category is documented in the GHG inventory workbook that supports this report.

The assessment framework supports transparency regarding the reliability of reported emissions and helps prioritize future data improvement efforts.

Nordströms will continue to improve data coverage and data quality in future reporting periods.

Appendix II – Detailed GHG Emissions

Emission Category	Y-2020 (tCO_2e)	Y-2024 (tCO_2e)	%
Scope 1	**48,1**	**28,2**	**-41,4%**
Stationary combustion	0	0,4	
Mobile combustion	48,1	27,8	
Fugitive Emissions	0	0	
Scope 2	**199**	**100**	**-49,7%**
Electricity - market based	141	0	
Electricity - location based	51	45	
Steam, Heat, Cooling	58	100	
Scope 3	**77 189**	**47 071**	**-39,0%**
3.1 Purchased goods and services	69 663	43 172	
3.2 Capital goods	144	1 378	
3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities	35	37	
3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution	4 593	1 890	
3.5 Waste generated in operations	31	7	
3.6 Business travel	3	7	
3.7 Employee commuting	251	103	
3.8 Upstream leased assets	11	12	
3.11 Use of sold products	120	106	
3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	2326	348	
3.13 Downstream leased assets	11	11	
Total	**77 436**	**47 200**	**-39,0%**

A breakdown of emissions by greenhouse gas for the 2024 reporting year is presented in the table below.

Emission category		Tot. GHG (tCO_2e)	CO_2 (tCO_2e)	CH_4 (tCO_2e)	N_2O (tCO_2e)	SF_6 (tCO_2e)	NF_3 (tCO_2e)	HFCs (tCO_2e)	PFCs (tCO_2e)	CO_2e* (tCO_2e)
Scope 1		**28,2**	**28,0**	**0,1**	**0,1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
1.1	Stationary combustion	*0,4*	*0,4*	*<0,01*	*<0,01*	-	-	-	-	-
1.2	Mobile combustion	*27,8*	*27,6*	*0,1*	*0,1*	-	-	-	-	-
1.4	Fugitive emissions	*0*	-	-	-	-	-	*0*	-	-
Scope 2		**100**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**100**
2.1	Electricity - market based	*0*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0*
2.2	Electricity - location based	*45*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*45*
2.3	Steam, Heat, Cooling	*100*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*100*
Scope 3		**47 071**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**47 071**
3.1	Purchased goods and services	*43 172*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*43 172*
3.2	Capital goods	*1 378*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1 378*
3.3	Fuel- and energy-related activities	*37*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*37*
3.4	Upstream transportation and distribution	*1 890*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1 890*
3.5	Waste generated in operations	*7*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*7*
3.6	Business travel	*7*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*7*
3.7	Employee commuting	*103*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*103*
3.8	Upstream leased assets	*12*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*12*
3.11	Use of sold products	*106*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*106*
3.12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	*348*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*348*
3.13	Downstream leased assets	*11*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*11*
Total		**47 200**								

Notes

* this column contains all entries for which a further split in greenhouse gasses is not known

These tables were constructed following the Greenhouse Gas Protocol reporting standards. The total emissions in this report include electricity emissions using the market-based method.

Appendix III – Carbon Credit Documentation

Carbon credits retired for 2024 are presented in tables below. The tables specify the issuing programs/registries, project types and methodologies, retirement dates, quantities, serial numbers, and vintages for each batch. The credits meet the quality requirements of Clause 11.2 and originate from programs consistent with Clause 11.3 of ISO 14068-1. All credits are ex-post and do not include corresponding adjustments. The total volume retired for 2024 is 47 200 tCO_2e. The credits represent emission reductions from projects outside Nordströms' value chain. Credits were retired in advance and allocated to the 2024 reporting year.

Carbon credit retirement #1	
Project name and ID	Solar Thermal Power Plant by Godawari Green Energy Limited, GS ID: 3429
Carbon crediting program/registry	Gold Standard
Project type	Solar Thermal - Electricity
Methodology	ACM0002: Consolidated baseline methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources (Version 12.3.0)
Link to project	https://registry.goldstandard.org/projects/details/584
Credit type	Reduction
Quantity (tCO_2e)	43 777
Serial number	GS1-1-IN-GS3429-2-2021-22539-1697-45473
Vintage (generation period)	2021
Retirement date	2022-11-18
Link to retirement	https://registry.goldstandard.org/batch-retirements/details/122205

Carbon credit retirement #2	
Project name and ID	20 MW Biomass Power Project at Godawari Power and Ispat Limited, Chhattisgarh, GS ID: 3547
Carbon crediting program/registry	Gold Standard
Project type	Biomass, or Liquid Biofuel - Electricity
Methodology	ACM0018: Electricity generation from biomass in power-only plants (Version 03.0)
Link to project	https://registry.goldstandard.org/projects/details/621
Credit type	Reduction
Quantity (tCO_2e)	3 423
Serial number	GS1-1-IN-GS3547-9-2021-22537-21309-55685
Vintage (generation period)	2021
Retirement date	2022-11-18
Link to retirement	https://registry.goldstandard.org/batch-retirements/details/122209

Appendix IV – Outside-of-Scope Emissions

Emission Category	Y-2020 (Biogenic tCO_2)	Y-2024 (Biogenic tCO_2)
Scope 1	**12,2**	**35,8**
Stationary combustion	0	0,4
Mobile combustion	12,2	35,4
Fugitive Emissions	0	0
Scope 2	**137**	**212**
Electricity - market based	0	0
Electricity - location based	0	0
Steam, Heat, Cooling	137	212
Scope 3	**1 312**	**1 256**
3.1 Purchased goods and services	0	0
3.2 Capital goods	0	0
3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities	0	0
3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution	1 208	1 102
3.5 Waste generated in operations	0	0
3.6 Business travel	0	0
3.7 Employee commuting	49	85
3.8 Upstream leased assets	37	43
3.11 Use of sold products	0	0
3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	0	0
3.13 Downstream leased assets	19	26
Total	**1 462**	**1 505**