



Telenor Group Climate Transition Plan

telenor

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LEGAL DISCLAIMER

This document contains certain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. In some cases, we use words and expressions to identify forward-looking statements (all statements other than statements of historical fact, including, among others, statements regarding Telenor's ambitions, plans, intentions, aims and expectations). These forward-looking statements reflect current views about future events and are, by their nature, subject to significant risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will occur in the future and are beyond Telenor's control and are difficult to predict. There are a number of factors that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements, such as but not limited to, societal shifts in consumer demand and technological advancements, the political and economic policies of Norway and other jurisdictions where we have assets; general economic conditions; inability to meet strategic objectives or exploit growth or investment opportunities; adverse changes in tax regimes; currency

exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations, the development and use of new technology; political and social stability and economic growth in relevant areas of the world; global political events and actions; including war, changes in, or non-compliance with, laws and governmental regulations; any of which could impair Telenor's ability to meet its climate ambitions and energy transition. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot assure you that future results will meet these expectations. Additional information, including information on factors that may affect Telenor's business, is contained in our latest Annual Report which is available at Telenor's website www.telenor.com. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements since actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements for many reasons. Telenor does not assume any responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of any forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made. Unless required by law, we will not necessarily update any of these statements.

Parts of this transition plan are included in the Telenor ESRS Sustainability Statement in the Annual Report. The ESRS Sustainability Statements are assured in accordance with limited assurance. The climate transition plan is not fully aligned with the requirement in ESRS.



Letter from the CEO

In a time when global dynamics are reshaping how some industries and companies approach sustainability, Telenor remains steadfast in our climate ambitions.

We see our sustainability programmes as key enablers of our products and services, essential to creating value for our customers, partners, investors, and the societies we serve.

Our purpose is to be with you, for a safer and smarter tomorrow.

Delivering on that purpose also means preparing for the realities of a changing climate. Despite global efforts to mitigate climate change and reduce emissions, we know that the frequency and severity of extreme weather events will continue to increase. The world-class mobile networks Telenor develops and operates are part of the critical infrastructure that keeps societies safe and connected, even during extreme weather events.

As we continue to digitalise societies and enable new technologies, our responsibility grows. Connectivity is fundamental for how people, businesses, and societies operate and respond to change. That is why climate resilience and preparedness are embedded in our operations, our investment decisions, and our long-term strategy.

This document outlines how climate affects our business - including how we will cut our own emissions and those in our value chain; how we will adapt to chronic climate change and extreme weather; and how we will contribute to global innovation and new technical solutions that help the world decarbonise.

We have already made important progress, reducing our own emissions, improving energy efficiency, and investing in renewable energy. Yet we know that our journey is ongoing. The transition will require continuous innovation, collaboration, and a long-term perspective.

At Telenor, trust is our license to operate. It sits at the heart of everything we do - including how we tackle climate change. This climate transition plan is our roadmap for turning that trust into action: through transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement.

By strengthening our climate governance and integrating climate risk management across the business, we ensure that Telenor remains a trusted, responsible, and forward-looking company, prepared to deliver value and resilience in a changing world.

Best regards,

Benedicte Schilbred Fasmer

President & Chief Executive Officer, Telenor Group

1. Executive summary

The Telenor Group Climate Transition Plan is structured around Mitigation, Adaptation and Enablement, and has been approved by Telenor's Board of Directors.

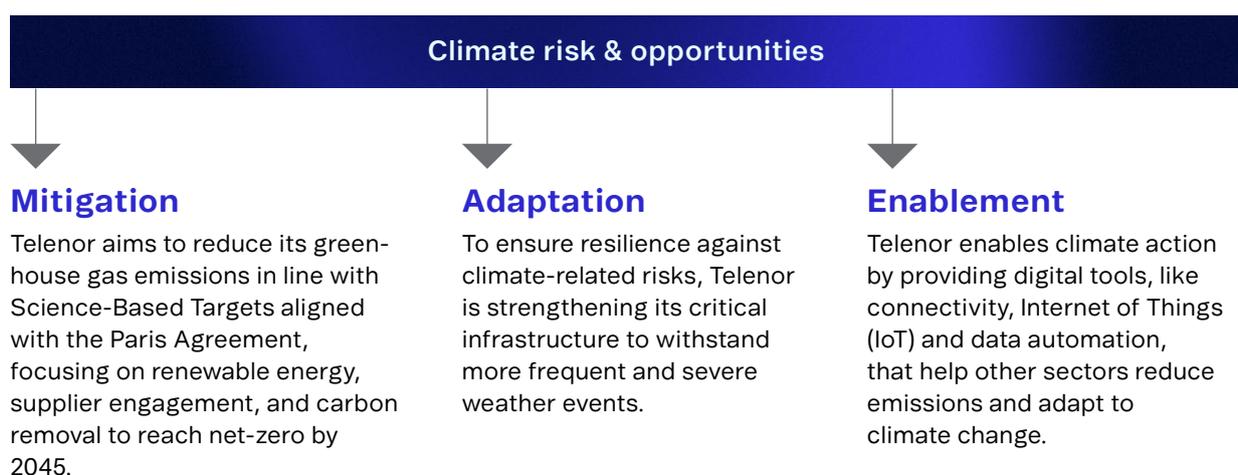
Our current climate targets are deemed science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

1) Near-term targets:

- a. Telenor Group is committed to reducing absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 69% within 2030, from a 2019 baseline.
- b. Telenor Group is committed to reducing absolute scope 3 GHG emissions by 28% within 2030, from a 2019 baseline.

2) Long-term targets:

Telenor Group is committed to reducing emissions by 90% across all scopes from a 2019 baseline, and neutralization of any residual emissions by 2045 (2040 for Nordics).



Mitigation: Telenor plans to reduce its GHG emission footprint in line with science-based targets aligned with the Paris Agreement’s ambition to limit global warming to 1.5°C for scope 1 and 2 and well below 2.0°C for scope 3. The plan consists of three steps:

Until 2025:

- Reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions in line with Telenor’s near-term science-based targets, progressing towards 95% reduction in Nordic operations and 50% reduction in Asian operations by 2030. The preferred method for scope 2 emission reduction is to sign Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) supporting the construction of new renewable electricity power plants.
- Mobilise suppliers and the merged company CelComDigi in Malaysia to set sciencebased targets. This step is essential to significantly reduce scope 3 emissions in the two subsequent steps.

Until 2030:

- Continue to reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions, by way of phasing in renewable energy.
- In addition, reduce scope 3 emissions so that the total scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are on trajectory towards the net-zero target.
- Start phasing in carbon removal, e.g via nature-based solutions, whilst ensuring this is aligned with our work on nature and biodiversity.

Beyond 2030:

- Continue reducing scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 90% compared to the baseline year, in line with our net-zero target – aiming to achieve this by 2045 (2040 for Nordics).
- Increasingly, Telenor must set stricter requirements for real emission reductions from suppliers and proactively select suppliers with a low GHG footprint.

In addition to emission reductions, Telenor will continue to pursue energy efficiency improvements to minimise the need for renewable electricity, which is a limited global resource.

Adaptation: Telenor provides critical communication infrastructure to society and businesses. To ensure business continuity and service availability during more extreme, long-lasting and/or frequent severe weather events, Telenor will need to balance proactive investments in hardening its transmission, fibre and mobile networks and data centres against operational costs related to restoration and repair during and after weather events. Such events are exacerbated by global warming and include storms, floods, landslides, fires and heatwaves.

Telenor’s minimum short-term ambition is to maintain network availability at historical levels. However, as businesses and society adopt more mission-critical services dependant on the high availability of 5G slices or IoT, mobile network availability will need to further improve and be able to deliver according to strict Service Level Agreements (SLAs) and/or regulatory requirements.

Enablement: The digitalisation of society and business processes is expected to be a prerequisite to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change across most sectors and markets. This is known as the twin green and digital transition in Europe. This transition will depend on instrumentation, monitoring, data collection, remote operations, management and repair. Telenor will pursue an ambition to develop and invest in such enablement solutions together with partners, leveraging its fixed and mobile communication services in combination with IoT devices and services and data-driven automation.



2. Introduction

The top four global risks in [World Economic Forum's latest global risk assessment](#) are all environmental risks, and runaway climate change (a situation where feedback loops within the Earth's climate system causes warming to accelerate uncontrollably) is among the most impactful risks humanity currently faces. The same risk assessment shows how all the top risks are interconnected, such as how climate change can be an important factor in geopolitical tension.

The most recent assessment report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has shown that to limit global warming to 1.5°C, the world must decarbonise all sectors of society and

reduce global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to net-zero by 2050. According to the emission scenario most aligned with the 1.5°C target, the most rapid emission reductions must occur at the beginning of the period between now and 2050.

Climate change affects how a telecommunications company like Telenor conducts its business and operations as well as manages risks to both mitigate the effects of, and adapt to, climate change. This transition plan describes the targets and actions that Telenor will set and seek to accomplish to future-proof its operations worldwide.



3. Governance

The role of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors (Board) is responsible for the overall governance and strategic direction of Telenor Group. This includes safeguarding the proper organisation of the business, supervising the management of the company and oversight of sustainability matters. The Board has appointed a Risk and Audit Committee, which serves in an advisory capacity and supports the Board in overseeing financial and sustainability reporting, monitoring internal controls, and ensuring compliance with climate-related regulatory requirements.

The Board approves Telenor's strategy as well as financial and non-financial targets. The strategy covers how Telenor will reach its ambitions, of which climate ambitions are part, and how it will mitigate its key risks to continue to be a long-term sustainable company. The Board also approves Telenor's Annual Report; this includes the Sustainability Statement, outlining Telenor's climate-related priorities, status and progress towards science-based targets. The Board normally convenes eight times per year. Telenor's annual reporting, including sustainability reporting, is subject to Limited Assurance conducted by Telenor's auditor.

The role of Management

The overall responsibility for setting and working to achieve Telenor's climate targets resides with the Group Management (GM) and the CEOs of Telenor's

Telenor Companies. The responsibilities of Telenor's Executive Vice President People, Sustainability & External Relations (EVP PSER) include recommending overall climate ambitions and maintaining relevant expertise on climate and environmental matters.

Monitoring, supporting and following up Telenor's work to meet its climate mitigation and adaptation plans is a shared responsibility across several functions within Telenor, including People, Sustainability and External Relations (PSER), Group Finance and Telenor Procurement Company. Business Areas are also responsible for execution and reporting in line with applicable requirements and targets set by Telenor.

The EVP PSER and Group CFO regularly report to the Board on climate and environment-related progress and priorities. Material issues are raised and aligned with GM and further reported to the Board when appropriate.

Group Enterprise Risk Management aggregates risks from the Business Units (BUs) and Business Areas (BAs), analyses these risks across Telenor in a Group Risk Forum and presents the risks, responses and process to GM, the Risk and Audit Committee of the Board (RAC) and ultimately to the Board. The Board and RAC review Telenor's top risk picture twice a year and conduct deep dives on relevant risks throughout the year as deemed appropriate.



Participation in industrial association working groups on climate change

Telenor recognises that collective action is key to aligning the private sector with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. To this end, the company actively engages in sectoral working groups and shares best practices to accelerate climate progress. The company collaborates with key telecommunications associations such as Connect Europe, the GSM Association (GSMA) and the Joint Alliance for Corporate Social Sustainability (JAC) to advance the quantification of Scope 3 emissions, support net-zero initiatives, and drive climate action across the supply chain.

The Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders:

The Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders is a World Economic Forum initiative that unites global business leaders to accelerate climate action. It promotes collaboration, science-based targets, and advocacy for policies that drive the transition to a net-zero economy.

Connect Europe:

Connect Europe is an association of European telecommunications network operators, with over two decades of experience in facilitating sustainable solutions using digital technologies.

GSMA:

Organising over 1000 mobile operators and businesses, GSMA is unifying the mobile ecosystem to discover, develop and deliver innovation supporting positive societal change. Telenor participates in working groups related to climate action, nature and circularity.

JAC:

The Joint Alliance for Corporate Social Sustainability (JAC) is dedicated to pursuing joint initiatives between telecom operators and suppliers to evaluate and establish sustainability standards and best practice throughout the various links of the supply chain. JAC's approach drives more efficient implementation of sustainability principles across the telecom industry.



4. Scenario analysis

Telenor has developed three distinct scenarios for its climate risk assessment. The scenarios roughly correspond to public domain scenarios from the IPCC, and in particular its most recent 6th Assessment Report (AR6), as follows:

| Telenor Scenario | IPCC 6 th Assessment Report | IPCC - Warming by 2100 (best estimate) |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Strong Mitigation Scenario (SMS) | SSP1-2.6 Low | 1.3-2.4°C (1.8°C) |
| Delayed and Disorderly Scenario (DDS) | SSP2-4.5 Intermediate | 2.1-3.5°C (2.7°C) |
| Business as Usual Scenario (BUS) | SSP3-7.0 High | 2.6-4.6°C (3.6°C) |

SSP stands for Shared Socioeconomic Pathways. These are climate change scenarios of projected socioeconomic global changes up to 2100 and are used to derive greenhouse gas emissions scenarios with different climate policies.



1

STRONG MITIGATION SCENARIO (SMS)

In this scenario, the world is able to regulate GHG emissions so that best-estimate global warming does not exceed 2 degrees by 2100, from a pre-industrial level, and net-zero GHG emissions are achieved in the second half of the century. The primary risk to Telenor in this scenario is transitional and comes from policy change, as goods and services, including energy, will become more expensive due to increased pricing of GHG emissions.

2

DELAYED AND DISORDERLY SCENARIO (DDS)

The physical damage from climate change is more severe in this scenario and the mitigation/transition is disorderly, as the global community adapts to a changing world. The transition risks to Telenor in this scenario are less severe than in the SMS, as the policy changes will happen later, and will allow Telenor to better prepare for the transition. However, the physical risks and adaptation impacts are more severe, especially toward the end of the long-term horizon.

3

BUSINESS AS USUAL SCENARIO (BUS)

In this scenario, there are significantly less stringent policies put into effect worldwide. GHG emissions continue to rise at approximately current levels, while the pace and severity of global warming increase significantly. The primary risk to Telenor in this scenario comes from the accelerating severity of acute and chronic physical risks related to climate change, as extreme weather, sea level and temperature increases all have increasingly severe effects in the long term.

Telenor's climate risk assessment is following the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures ([TCFD recommendations](#)), which will be taken over by IFRS with time. The TCFD report is maintained as an internal document and is used internally to inform assessment of risks and opportunities in Telenor's Enterprise Risk Management system.



5. Risks

Telenor has previously handled climate risk assessments according to the TCFD recommendations. The internal TCFD report has informed the updated risk assessment. Climate risks are also handled actively in the Enterprise Risk Management system.

The most material climate risk to Telenor is:

That extreme weather, both short-term and particularly long-term, cause more damage to network infrastructure than planned for, resulting in service disruption for customers and end-users, revenue loss, repair costs, regulatory constraints and negative reputation.

The mitigative actions to this risk are described below, under Adaptation.

Telenor assesses climate risks within three time horizons: Short (until 2025), medium (until 2030) and long (until 2050), in line with the scenario recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related

Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The years 2030 and 2050 are also key milestones in IPCC's reports as well as for the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi), where 2030 is the typical year used for near-term science-based targets, while 2050 is the final possible year related to net-zero or long-term targets.

Climate risk assessments typically use longer-term horizons than regular risk assessments since several climate risks have the most severe potential effects toward the end of the long-term horizon and worsen after that. This approach differs from other risks that are typically assessed within a three-year horizon aligned with Telenor's strategy cycles.



6. Mitigation, Adaptation and Enablement plans

Financial resources for the climate transition plan

Renewable electricity commitments:

Telenor has entered ten-year PPAs for Norway, Finland and Denmark to secure the delivery of renewable electricity. The agreements are a financial commitment and included in the financial plans towards 2030.

Infrastructure investments:

Each year, Telenor invests fixed and mobile infrastructure to maintain modern, future-proof networks. By phasing out legacy and deploying advanced technologies, we are enabling energy efficiency and enhance the resilience of our infrastructure. The total network capital expenditures in 2025 was NOK 6 billion.

Climate mitigation and adaptation measures:

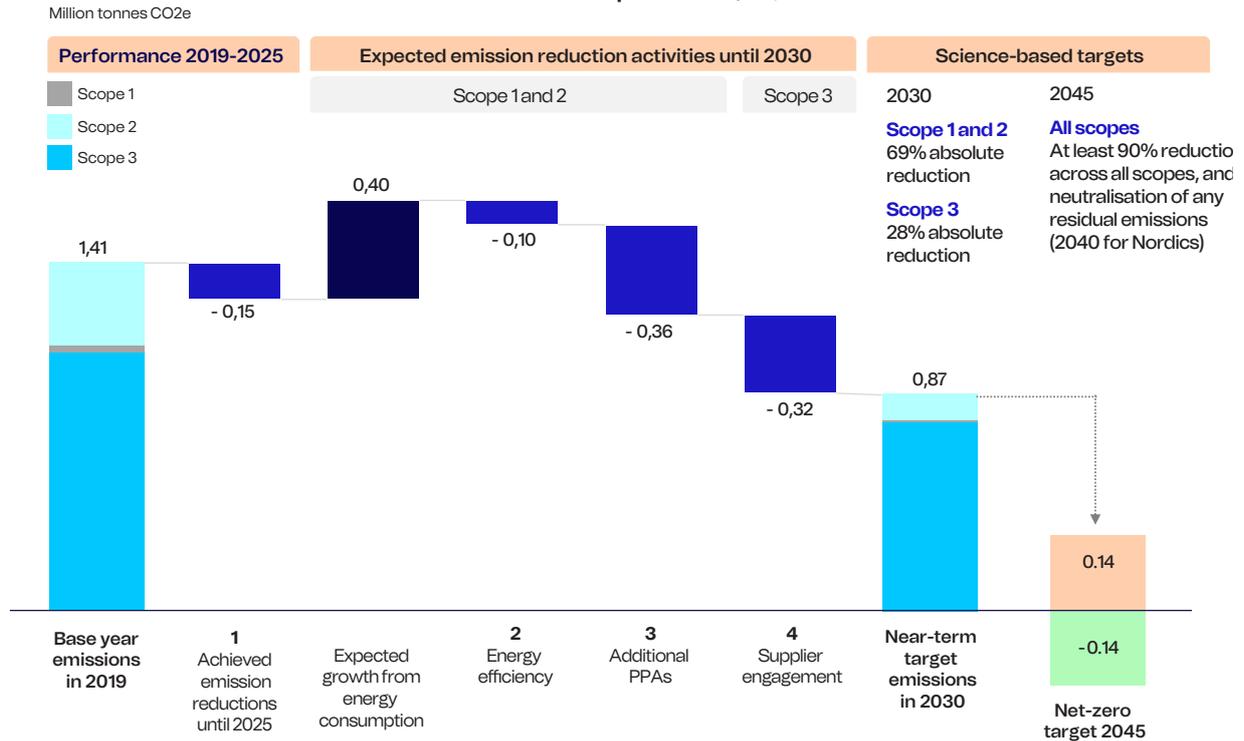
Included in our overall financial plans towards 2030, Telenor plans to invest around NOK 1.6 billion in specific climate mitigation and adaptation activities over the period 2025-2030. These investments focus on initiatives to reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions and strengthen our ability to manage and mitigate climate-related risks.

Investment directly related to climate change adaptation focuses on enhancing network resilience to withstand both acute and chronic climate impacts with dual transmission as an example.

EU Taxonomy:

Under the EU Taxonomy regulation, most of Telenor's core business activities, including telecommunications networks, are currently not included. Hence, the majority of our investments and funding to support the climate transition plan fall outside the scope of the taxonomy.

Climate transition plan - scope 1, 2 and 3



Decarbonisation levers:

- 1. Achieved emission reductions until 2025:** Emission reductions to date have primarily come from lowering scope 1 and scope 2 emissions through sourcing renewable energy. Specifically, this has been achieved by replacing diesel generators with solar/battery systems, by way of signing Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), and finally by purchasing Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs). Energy efficiency initiatives, such as applying AI and machine learning in base stations, have delivered additional savings. Progress on scope 3 has been supported by suppliers reducing their own emissions.
- 2. Energy efficiency:** Efficiency initiatives include deploying new technologies such as AI and machine learning in base stations to optimise energy use. 5G technology is more energy efficient per unit of data traffic compared to previous generations.

In parallel, legacy infrastructure, including Norway's copper network, is being decommissioned, avoiding GHG emissions.

- 3. Additional PPAs:** Telenor has signed a PPA in Denmark, which is now in operation. An additional PPA may be signed for Telenor's operations in Sweden, and work is continuing to enable a PPA for Grameenphone.
- 4. Supplier engagement:** Telenor will continue to drive scope 3 reductions by actively engaging and influencing suppliers to reduce their emissions.

Expected growth in energy consumption:

Energy consumption is expected to increase, due to increased data traffic from Telenor's customers, which is in turn increasing emissions.

Mitigation plan

Telenor's current climate targets are deemed science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

Near-term targets:

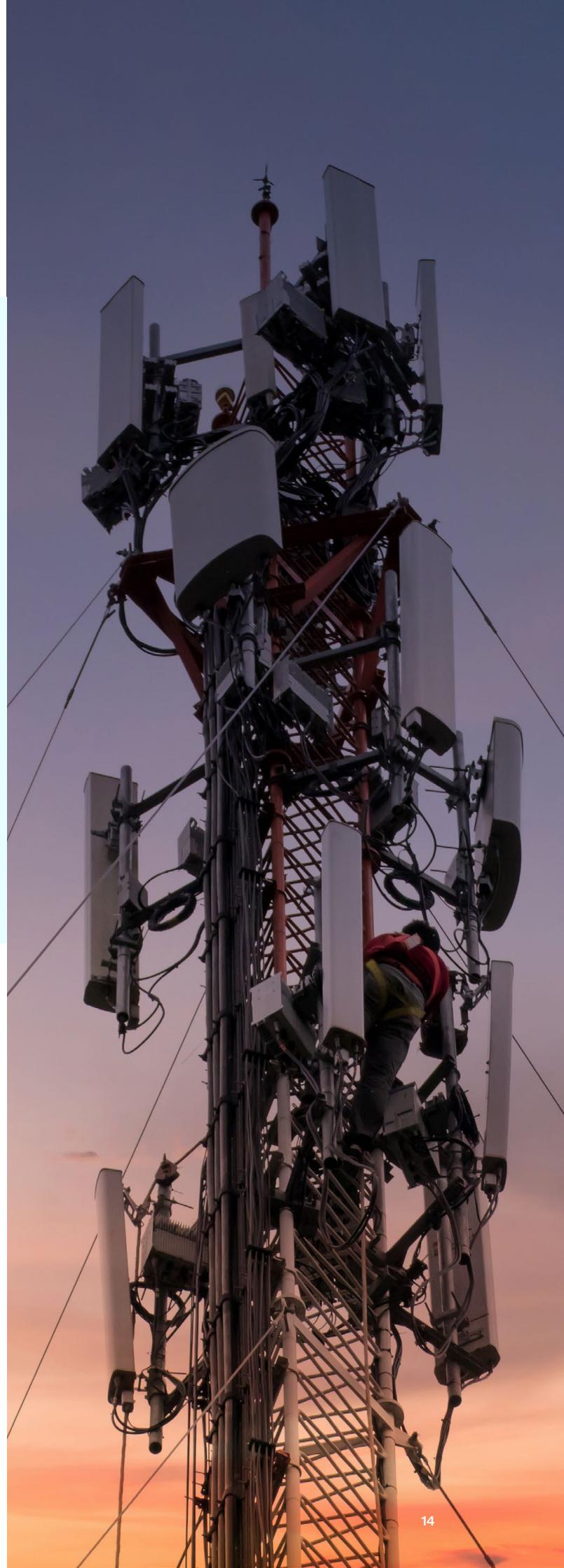
- a) Telenor Group is committed to reducing absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 69% within 2030, from a 2019 baseline.
- b) Telenor Group is committed to reducing absolute scope 3 GHG emissions by 28% within 2030, from a 2019 baseline.

Long-term targets:

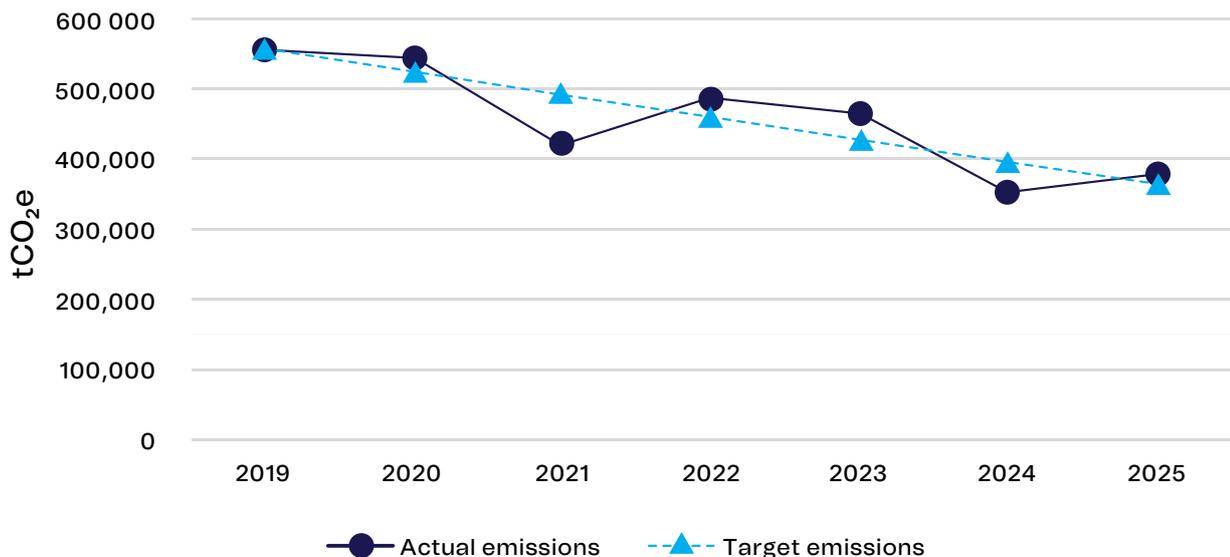
- a) Telenor Nordics is committed to reducing emissions by 90% across all scopes from a 2019 baseline, and neutralisation of any residual emissions by 2040.
- b) Telenor Group is committed to reducing emissions by 90% across all scopes from a 2019 baseline, and neutralisation of any residual emissions by 2045.

Scope 1 and 2 emissions

To reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions in line with Telenor's near-term science-based targets, the Business areas and Telenor companies will pursue a linear trajectory of GHG emission reductions between 2019 and 2030. This is in line with the concept of carbon budgets, which form an integral part of the idea behind science-based targets. This means that a company cannot maintain high GHG emissions for most of the target period, just to reduce them dramatically toward the end of the target cycle. The sum of annual emissions must not be higher than the implicit carbon budget corresponding to the science-based target.



Actual and target GHG emission (scope 1 and 2)



Telenor’s historical scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, as well as science-based trajectory

96% of Telenor’s Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2019 (baseline year) came from electricity consumption, of which 86 percentage points was grid electricity (99% in the Nordics and 80% in Bangladesh (Grameenphone)).

To meet Telenor’s scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction targets, the company must replace virtually all fossil energy consumption with renewable energy, and potentially other low-emission energy sources. For scope 1 emissions, this means replacing diesel generators with renewable options, such as distributed solar and battery storage. For scope 2 emissions, it means purchasing renewable electricity from the grid.

Telenor uses two mechanisms to source renewable electricity from the grid: Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) and Power Purchase Agreements (PPA). Telenor has a clear preference for PPAs, as these agreements can be structured to support construction of new capacity for renewable energy generation, which is known as additionality. However, as long as PPAs are not available in our Asian markets, and because they will not cover the entire purchased electricity

volume in any market, Telenor will also utilise EACs. EACs provide information about the quantity and origin of electricity from renewable energy sources and examples include Guarantees of Origin (GOs) in Europe and International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs) in Asia.

As of late 2025, Telenor has three out of four Nordic Telenor Companies covered by renewable PPAs. All PPAs are physical PPAs sourced from wind parks in Sweden and Finland as well as a solar plant in Jutland, Denmark. All three PPAs have strong additionality, as the agreements were signed prior to the main construction of the plants. The PPAs typically cover 70-80 percent of the total electricity consumption of the respective Telenor Companies. The reason the PPA coverage cannot be 100% is due to financial accounting complexities, if a company must sell significant volumes of electricity back to the grid, the PPA must be handled as a financial asset, leading to greatly increased complexity in the accounting.

In Asia, Telenor and Grameenphone has for a number of years worked with the Bangladeshi government to prepare a

framework for corporate Power Purchase Agreements. Before such a framework is in place, it is not possible to sign PPAs in the country. As of late 2025, there are promising signs such a framework will indeed be developed and implemented (though frameworks for sourcing renewable energy in the region comes with the risk of delays and obstacles), which leads to opportunities for Grameenphone to negotiate a PPA with a developer of a new renewable power plant. Until this becomes available, EACs will be the main vehicle for sourcing renewable energy in the country.

In addition to the focus on renewable energy, Telenor will continue to pursue energy efficiency improvements to minimise the need for additional renewable electricity generation due to the unde-

lying traffic growth. This will e.g. be reached by way of the use of AI and machine learning. The greatest impacts are expected to come from sunseting energy-inefficient legacy technologies (such as 2G, 3G and later 4G) and increased use of site and active network sharing (e.g. increasing the number of tenants in Telenor Infrastructure's towers).

These steps are in addition to constant incremental improvements through higher asset utilisation and more effective software-enabled optimisation from network equipment providers, including the use of predictive and prescriptive AI solutions. Telenor will continue to participate in TM Forum's projects aimed at energy efficiency improvements within the telecommunications sector.



Grameenphone's AI-Based Energy Optimization: Power Star

The telco industry in Bangladesh is in the midst of a transition from voice to data services. The surge in data demand significantly increases energy consumption, while higher power prices amplify the operational costs further. To address these dual challenges of rising data traffic growth and increasing energy costs, Grameenphone introduced **Power Star**, an AI-based energy optimization initiative implemented across its radio network. Power Star was developed to tackle this growing imbalance by leveraging artificial intelligence to analyse radio traffic while enabling dynamic

and intelligent energy management across network sites. Instead of relying on static configurations, the solution adapts power usage based on real-time network conditions, ensuring optimal energy efficiency without compromising service quality. So far, Power Star has achieved a 6.84% reduction in electricity consumption, resulting in annual savings of approximately 500 million BDT and cumulative energy savings of 60 GWh. This initiative reflects Grameenphone's strategic focus on sustainable operations and its commitment to climate-conscious innovation through smart technology.

Telenor's three Power Purchase Agreements



Power Plant

Stor-Skälsjön,
Sweden

Power Offtaker

Telenor Norway

Technology

Wind

Power Plant

Palokangas,
Finland

Power Offtaker

DNA

Technology

Wind



Power Plant

Viuf, Denmark

Power Offtaker

Telenor Denmark

Technology

Solar





A greener network future: Telenor's copper decommissioning milestone

Telenor has been working systematically over several years to phase out its fixed copper infrastructure. As of September 2, 2025, all services have been shut down from the copper network, enabling Telenor to complete the final decommissioning of the copper infrastructure. By November

2025, the decommissioning efforts had already delivered significant sustainability benefits, including annual electricity savings of 30 GWh. For the physical dismantling of poles and aerial copper cables, Telenor's goal is to complete 95% of the cleanup by 2030.

Scope 3 emissions

Reducing Scope 3 emissions is central to Telenor's climate strategy and the commitment to net zero by 2045. From 2026, Telenor's Scope 3 target has changed from engaging suppliers to set their own SBTs to following up on their actual emission reductions. Given that the majority of Telenor's emissions stem from Scope 3, continued focus on both leading indicators (suppliers with science-based targets) and lagging indicators (emission reductions) will be important.

The new scope 3 science-based target for Telenor is to reduce scope 3 emissions by 28% within 2030, and from a 2019 baseline. There are two main contributors to Telenor's scope 3 emissions. The first is emissions coming from the production of goods and services used by Telenor in the company's operations, or products that are sold to customers (typically mobile phones and accessories). These are emissions in category 1&2 of the full scope 3 inventory. The other main contributor are emissions coming from investees, companies where Telenor has a minority ownership, so-called category 15 emissions. Telenor also has scope 3 emissions in other categories, but said emissions represent a small portion of the total scope 3 emissions (16%, as reported in annual report for 2025).

The decarbonisation plan for scope 3 thus has two main elements:

1. Reduce scope 3 emissions from suppliers (primarily category 1&2)
2. Reduce scope 3 emissions from investees (category 15)

Reduce scope 3 emissions from suppliers

A key concept in the overall framework for science-based targets is to achieve critical mass for change. If a single corporate customer is asking its supplier to reduce emissions, that pressure is normally not sufficient to trigger change. However, if a large portion of a company's customers is asking the supplier to set climate targets and reduce emissions, it is very likely that the supplier will. At the time of writing, more than 8000 companies have set science-based targets according to the SBTi framework, and this covers more than 40% of global private market capitalisation. This is key to understand how Telenor will be able to decarbonise its supplier emissions.

Telenor will individually, and in tandem with other companies, put pressure on its suppliers to 1) set science-based targets and 2) actually reduce emissions. Telenor will utilise its membership in industry associations such as GSMA and JAC to help reach critical mass in its influence on suppliers. Telenor will also use its purchasing processes to ensure suppliers are reducing emissions.

Telenor will influence and drive the adoption of science-based targets and decarbonisation across Telenor's supplier base through the following actions:

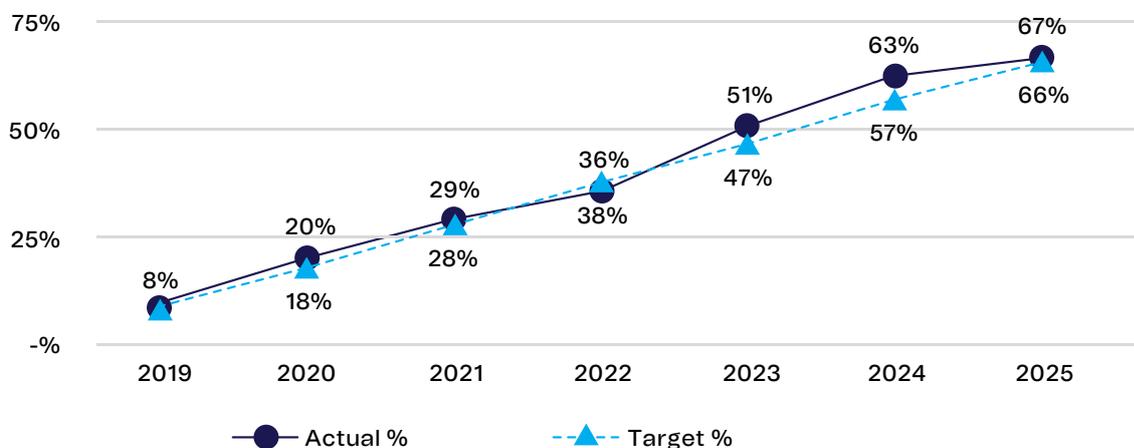
- Influence current and potential new suppliers directly via formal procurement processes. Clauses covering expectations, selection criteria and formal requirements is used in supplier evaluations, tenders and contracts, with suppliers being potentially excluded from tender participation or short-listings.

- Influence, advocate towards and motivate existing on-contract suppliers to adopt science-based targets and reduce emissions via our supplier relationship interactions. This will take place at all levels (executive, business unit top management and senior leadership) to convey a uniform message about our ambitions and expectations towards our suppliers.
- Apply indirect influence and advocacy through industry organisations such as GSMA or the Joint Alliance for CSR, government agencies, collaboration with other global telecom groups and standardisation bodies that influence the industry and our supplier base.

The long-term plan consists of three steps:

- Until end of 2025: Ensure that the majority of Telenor’s spend is with suppliers who have set and are pursuing science-based targets.
- From 2026 through 2030: Follow up on whether suppliers are delivering scope 1 and 2 emission reductions in line with their science-based targets. Further decrease the share of spend with suppliers who either have not set targets or are not reducing their emissions in line with their targets.
- Beyond 2030 and until the net-zero target year: Continue the efforts in step 2 but manage supply chain emissions as an integral part of the total scope 1, 2 and 3 emission reductions required to reach net-zero.

% of spend from suppliers that have set science-based targets



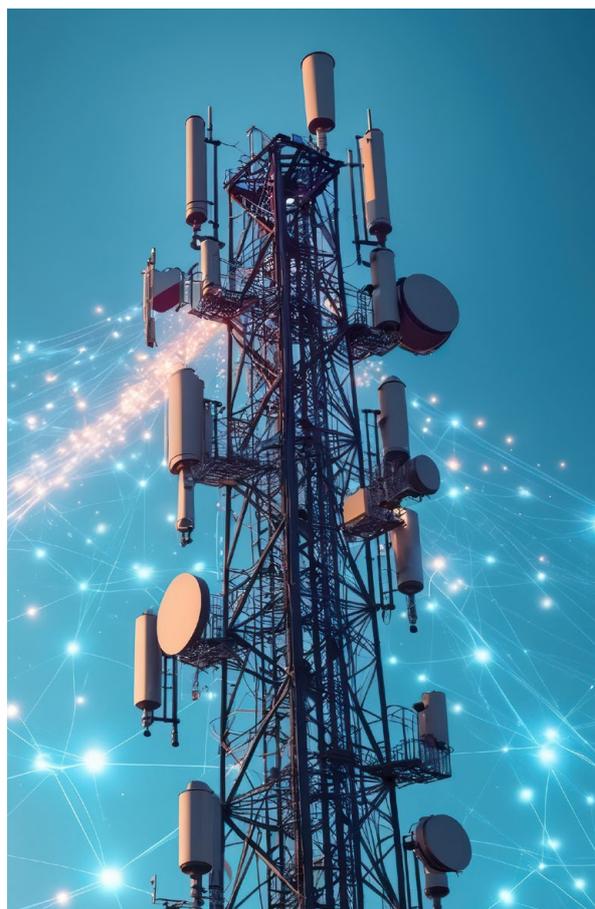
**Driving supplier engagement:
A milestone in climate action**

Telenor has reason to celebrate. What began as a modest 8% in 2019 has now grown to nearly 67% of supplier spend aligned with science-based emission reduction targets. This significant progress demonstrates Telenor’s strong commitment to advancing climate action across its value chain. Also, this achievement highlights how corporate leadership can catalyse change across industries.

Reduce scope 3 emissions from investees

Being a minority owner in CelcomDigi means that Telenor cannot dictate what the company does in their decarbonisation journeys. Telenor will work with sustainability in the same way it works in other areas with the associate companies, meaning long term work through boards as well as direct engagement on specific topics. Being a telecommunication company, Telenor shares the same challenges as CelcomDigi in what are the main decarbonisation levers: phasing in renewable energy and decarbonising the supply chain. This means that the companies can work together and share best practices across these topics.

At time of writing, CelcomDigi has committed publicly to set science-based targets and net-zero targets.



Adaptation plan

Even under a 1.5°C warming scenario, physical damage from extreme weather events and chronic climate change will become more severe and frequent, depending on country. However, the world is currently en route to a 2.8°C warming scenario, in which case the physical weather-related risks will materialise earlier, and become more severe.

Telecom networks are a fundamental part of the digital infrastructure in any country. To maintain the availability of this infrastructure, resilience planning and construction of networks will need to be adjusted to withstand the physical consequences of the changing climate. Factors to be considered include the dimensions and location of towers, radio and core network equipment, duplication

of backhaul networks, flood protection of data centres and longer-lasting backup power sources. Additional redundancy and failover designs will be required to further limit single points of failure.

Telenor's Adaptation plan reflects two levels of ambition:

1. Continue to deliver its services with at least the same availability, despite the increased climate risk.
2. As businesses and society digitalise and adopt more mission-critical services dependent on the high availability of 5G slices or IoT, network availability will need to further improve and be able to deliver according to strict SLAs and/or regulations.

Such adaptation is already ongoing. For example, towers are being strengthened to withstand strong winds, fundamentals for mobile towers are being raised and equipment is being installed within towers in flood-prone areas. In addition, more sites are being equipped with battery backup power or more battery capacity and/or are being supplied with double fibre or microwave backhaul connections.

- Parts of the Towers infrastructure portfolio consist of ageing assets, where climate adaptation will increasingly require reinvestments and planned replacement of older structures.
- Site placement and terrain conditions are being reviewed more frequently, as some locations have become more exposed to landslides, erosion and extreme precipitation.
- In the Nordic context, climate risks for physical infrastructure are closely linked to geotechnical conditions, accessibility and long-term weather-related wear.
- Telenor is developing new tools, updating technical standards and adjusting tower design parameters to account for changing wind patterns and higher structural loads.
- The site portfolio is assessed on an ongoing basis to reduce its overall environmental footprint and to ensure that decommissioning obligations are fulfilled responsibly.

Mobile network investments will likely gradually shift from expanding geographic coverage and capacity to resilience and availability subject to SLA commitments like those for data centres, cloud infrastructure services and enterprise fixed line services.

Financially such adaptation is expected to require both proactive investments and reactive costs for restore –and repair that should be planned for.

Examples of proactive investments are:

- Future towers/rooftops may need to be redesigned, using more/stronger materials, for example stronger/bigger concrete foundation, thicker steel etc. to withstand storms.
- Future towers, equipment cabinets and data centres may need to be placed at or moved to less flood-exposed locations to withstand higher flood levels.
- Network and IT equipment may need additional cooling solutions to withstand hotter heatwaves.
- Sites may need duplicated/backup backhaul (e.g. microwave in addition to fibre) to handle landslides that sever fibre connections.
- Bigger backup battery capacity may be required to reflect more long-lasting power outages at important mobile sites.



Examples of reactive restore and repair costs are:

- Mobilisation of more operations personnel before, during and after extreme weather events.
- More field force personnel required to restore and repair services during and after such events.
- More costly material damage to assets affected (towers, fibre, power) – and more materials required to repair such damage.

Proactive protection against weather events may also mitigate the following indirect costs:

- Increasing cost of insurance premiums, bearing in mind that in a worst-case scenario, assets may become non-insurable in particularly risk-prone areas.
- Short-term lost revenues during downtime, particularly in prepaid markets in Asia.
- Potential long-term lost revenues if Telenor's services are perceived to be less resilient to weather events than competitors' services.





DNA pilots energy-efficient cooling solution with Helen Ltd

In 2025, DNA, Telenor's subsidiary in Finland, has piloted a new energy-efficient cooling solution in one of its equipment rooms, in collaboration Helen Ltd, the energy production and distribution company owned by the City of Helsinki.

A high-efficiency heat pump has been installed to cool the equipment room, and the recovered energy will be supplied to Helen's district heating network.

The energy recovered from cooling corresponds to the annual heating needs of approximately 120 detached houses or 500 apartment units. Beyond improving energy efficiency, the solution also enhances operational reliability of the equipment room. DNA actively monitors the results and views this pilot as an excellent opportunity to explore additional applications in the future.

Enablement plan

Both the Mitigation plan and the Adaptation plan are prerequisites for Telenor to be able to credibly deliver on the Enablement plan. For instance, Telenor's scope 1 and 2 emissions need to become net-zero in order to reduce our customers' scope 3 emissions (increasingly, corporate customers are expected to set their own science-based or net-zero targets). And Telenor's services need to deliver the required uptime for low-emission highly automated digital services that are mission critical or play a socially critical role.

Beyond this, the Enablement plan reflects that Telenor will drive GHG emissions reductions across various sectors via the power of digitalisation. A prime example of this is the adoption of IoT (Internet of Things) technology, which employs sensor systems to optimise external value chains, such as those in agriculture and transportation. IoT-driven solutions like building management systems and smart meters have demonstrated their ability to enhance energy efficiency in buildings, resulting in substantial emissions savings. Similarly, the application of telematics in

the transport sector holds the potential to improve route optimisation and vehicle fuel efficiency. Furthermore, remote surveillance, operation and just-in-time maintenance reduce the need for transportation and resource use and thereby emissions.

With a portfolio spanning transportation, utilities, smart metering, water conservation and more, Telenor Connexion, Telenor's standalone IoT subsidiary, is at the forefront of providing enablement solutions across diverse industrial sectors. Furthermore, Telenor Connexion's consistent recognition by Gartner and Berg Insight underscores Telenor's dominance in the IoT domain.

Looking further ahead, Telenor's longer-term ambition is to become a leader in IoT globally, while reinforcing its #1 position in the Nordics.

In 2024, and in collaboration with the Carbon Trust, Telenor released its first **Climate Enablement Report**, titled [Unlocking Green Opportunities: ICT's Role in Nordic Climate Action](#). The report highlights how ICT solutions, particularly IoT and connected technologies, can significantly reduce greenhouse gas

emissions in sectors such as energy and power, buildings, transport, and manufacturing. These sectors collectively account for the majority of global emissions, and the report outlines actionable strategies for using digital tools to optimise energy use, improve logistics, enable

smart infrastructure, and reduce waste. The report also emphasises the synergy between digital transformation and climate goals, showing how ICT can support the EU's climate neutrality objectives while promoting sustainable business practices and societal benefits.



Energy-efficient buildings enabled by connected indoor climate systems

Swegon Group, a leading supplier of indoor environment solutions, is advancing its sustainability agenda through digitalisation and connected services. The company's near- and long-term science-based targets, validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), include reducing scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42% by 2030 and achieving net-zero by 2050.

Telenor IoT supports Swegon's digital transformation by providing reliable global connectivity for its cloud-based building climate systems through IoT Complete. This managed device-to-cloud solution enables Swegon to monitor, optimise and maintain installations remotely, even in facilities without local network access.

By ensuring secure, standardised connectivity across markets, Swegon can provide consistent service quality while reducing the need for on-site visits. This contributes to lower travel-related emissions and supports data-driven energy management throughout the building lifecycle.

The collaboration demonstrates how digital connectivity can enable emission reductions indirectly — enhancing operational efficiency and supporting customers' decarbonisation pathways. Telenor IoT's role in such partnerships illustrates how digital infrastructure contributes to Europe's twin green and digital transition and aligns with Telenor's commitment to enable net-zero value chains.



Preventing water damage through connected detection

Länsförsäkringar Stockholm, part of the customer-owned Länsförsäkringar Alliance, has developed Vattenvakten (“smart water alarm”) to help prevent one of Sweden’s most common insurance claims—water damage. The service represents a shift from reactive damage repair to proactive prevention, supporting both customer well-being and environmental sustainability.

Each water sensor and shut-off switch is connected via Telenor’s managed IoT connectivity, ensuring secure data transmission and consistent performance across installations. The solution detects even minor leaks before they escalate, enabling early intervention and automatic water shut-off.

Water damage prevention has significant climate implications: a single bathroom

renovation can generate over 3.5 tonnes of CO₂ emissions. By avoiding such incidents, Vattenvakten reduces material waste, energy use and repair-related travel. The system also provides valuable insights that help insurers and property owners identify risk factors and plan preventive measures.

This collaboration illustrates how IoT-enabled services contribute to lower emissions beyond Telenor’s direct operations — through improved resource efficiency, data-driven risk management and reduced environmental impact. It demonstrates how digital connectivity supports traditional industries in adopting circular and preventive business models, reinforcing Telenor’s role in the green and digital transition.



7. Scope 1, 2 and 3 accounting

Telenor is currently operationally tracking metrics related to climate mitigation and transition costs.

Scope 1 and 2 related metrics include energy consumption and cost, GHG emissions, share of renewable electricity, fuel consumption for generators at base stations and GHG emissions intensity per net revenue. Scope 3 related metrics primarily address the most material upstream emissions from suppliers, but also downstream emissions related to sold products.

Formal scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are disclosed annually in Telenor's Annual Report – both on Group and by country levels, as well as per energy source.

For further details, please refer to the Sustainability Statement in Telenor's latest Annual Report.

Appendix - Explanation of Key Terms and Abbreviations

| | |
|---|--|
| Greenhouse gases (GHG) | Gases that drive climate change, such as Water vapor, Carbon dioxide, Methane, Ozone, Nitrous oxide and Chlorofluorocarbons. |
| Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) | Certificates that act as proof of purchase of renewable electricity (or in some cases other energy). Relevant examples to Telenor are Guarantees of Origin (GOs, the official system in the EU and the EEA) and International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs), which can be used worldwide. |
| Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) | An agreement to purchase electricity (in most cases renewable electricity such as wind, solar, hydropower and others). Differs from EACs in that a PPA involves the direct purchase of electricity, and not just the renew-ability of electricity. |
| Science-based Targets (SBTs) | Climate targets, for example emission reduction targets, that are aligned with climate science, and with the goal of keeping global warming below 2°C, and preferably below 1.5°C. |
| Science Based Targets initiative | The Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) is an organi-sation that promotes the setting and communication of science-based targets. The organisation also validates targets from companies that join the initiative. |
| Scope 1 emissions | GHG emissions from a company (or other organisation) that are direct from that organisation (from assets owned or controlled by the organisation). This includes emissions from vehicles, and in Telenor's example, emissions from diesel generators. |
| Scope 2 emissions | Indirect emissions from an organisation's use of electricity, steam and heat. |
| Scope 3 emissions | All other indirect emissions, such as emissions from the production and distribution of purchased goods and services. |
| Net-zero | To be net-zero means that an organisation will first reduce its own emissions, typically by 90%, across all three scopes, and then permanently remove any residual emissions by way of funding projects with a verifiable emission reduction elsewhere in the world. |
| Climate Mitigation | Climate mitigation refers to efforts and actions aimed at reducing or preventing the emission of greenhouse gases and minimizing their impact on climate change. |
| Climate Adaptation | Climate adaptation involves implementing strategies and measures to cope with and respond to the impacts of climate change, such as enhancing infrastructure to become more resilient to changing climatic conditions. |
| Circular Economy | A circular economy is an economic model focused on minimising waste and maximising resource efficiency by promoting the continual reuse, repair, and recycling of products and materials within closed-loop systems. |