

Environmental Product Declaration

In accordance with ISO 14025 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019



LK PAL Universal Pipe A & Pipe in Pipe LK Systems AB

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|--------------------------|---|
| Programme: | The International EPD® System, www.environdec.com |
| Programme operator: | EPD International AB |
| EPD registration number: | S-P-06337 |
| Publication date: | 2022-10-11 |
| Valid until: | 2027-10-11 |

An EPD should provide current information and may be updated if conditions change. The stated validity is therefore subject to the continued registration and publication at www.environdec.com

Company information

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|--|---|
| Owner of the EPD: | LK Systems AB Johannesfredsvägen 7 168 69 Bromma Sweden |
| Contact: | info@lksystems.se https://www.lksystems.se/ |
| Location of production site: | Germany |
| Product-related or management system-related certifications: | TG 1239 |

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

EPDs within the same product category but from different programmes may not be comparable. EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

Programme information

| | |
|---|--|
| Programme: | The International EPD® System |
| Address: | EPD International AB |
| | Box 210 60 |
| | SE-100 31 Stockholm |
| | Sweden |
| Website: | www.environdec.com |
| E-mail: | info@environdec.com |
| CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR) | |
| Product category rules (PCR): 2019:14, Construction products (EN 15804:A2) (1.11) | |
| PCR review was conducted by: Claudia A. Peña, The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. | |
| Contact: info@environdec.com | |
| Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EPD process certification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EPD verification | |
| Third party verifier: Daniel Böckin, PhD, under guidance of Pär Lindman, Miljögiraff AB, daniel@miljogiraff.se . | |
| Approved by: The International EPD® System. | |

Product name and product number

| | |
|--|---|
| LK PAL Universal Pipe A | 1882579; 1882580; 1882581; 1882582; 1882583; 1882584 |
| LK PAL Universal Pipe A, Pipe in Pipe | 1874194; 1878438 |

Product information

LK Universal pipes can be used for heating, tap water and cooling systems. The pipes are suitable for LK universal system and contains a wide range of pipes. The system is tested and approved according to the market's strictest regulations and test methods; The National Board of Housing, Building and Planning's Building Rules and Safe Water Installation. PAL pipes have an inner layer of PE-RT, an intermediate layer of aluminum and a surface layer of PE-RT. The pipes are diffusion-tight and provided with an oxygen barrier. The pipes are perfect for visible mounting. Thanks to the intermediate layer of aluminum, the pipes are rigid, almost like a metal pipe, although they weigh much less and are therefore easier to handle. The pipe in pipe has an outside conduit pipe to form a protective layer. LK PAL Universal pipe A are available in dimension 16, 20 and 25 mm, and is delivered from 3,2 meters to 5 meters. LK PAL Universal pipe A, Pipe in Pipe, are available in dimension 16 and 32, and is delivered from 25 meters to 42 meters. The EPD represents several product versions. The EPD is an average EPD and the declared unit is based on LK PAL Universal pipe A with dimension 20 mm. The result presented in the EPD has the highest result of all products declared and the variations between the products stays within 10% (GWP-GHG). See appendix for total weight of the products included in the EPD.

Company information

LK Systems is the leading manufacturer of easy-to-install systems for heating and tap water distribution in the Nordics. Through our prefabrication factory, we also provide tailor-made solutions that simplify the installation process even further. From idea to final solution, you can be sure of the smartest answers for your everyday challenges, today and tomorrow.

For the simpler, smarter everyday

Simpler. Smarter. More sustainable. At LK, we believe there's a better way to do everything. That's why – from water, heating and hydronic solutions to pipe extrusion – we push for innovation over status quo and simplicity over complexity. It's a belief all of us at LK apply to every product and solution we create

Further information can be found at <https://www.lksystems.se/>

LCA information

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Functional unit / declared unit | In accordance with EN 15804 + A2 the declared unit is mass 1 kg of pipe. |
| Time representativeness: | 2021 |
| Database: | Ecoinvent 3.8 - "allocation cut off by classification" is used throughout the study. |
| LCA software used: | SimaPro 9.3.0.3 |
| Geographical scope | Europe Production: Germany Construction site: Sweden |
| LCA Report | LK Systems AB, Report no. 3 |

Description of system boundaries:

The scope of the EPD is a cradle to gate with options, including A4, C and D. See Table 1 for the modules declared. The system boundary mean that all processes needed for raw material extraction, transport, manufacturing and disposal are included in the study. Figure 1. gives an overview of the included processes.

Table 1, Modules declared, geographical scope, share of specific data (in GWP-GHG indicator) and data variation

| | Product stage | | | Construction process stage | | Use stage | | | | | | End of life stage | | | Resource recovery stage | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------|----------|
| | Raw material supply | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport | Construction installation | Use | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational energy use | Operational water use | De-construction demolition | Transport | | Waste processing | Disposal |
| Module | A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | B3 | B4 | B5 | B6 | B7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
| Modules declared | X | X | X | X | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | X | X | X | X | X |
| Geography | Euro | Euro | Euro | Euro | | | | | | | | | SE | SE | SE | SE | SE |
| Specific data used | | | 17% | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Variation – products | | | <10% | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Variation – sites | | | - | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| X = Modules included in the analysis ND = Module not declared O= Optional modules | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Content information

Declared product contains no dangerous substances from the candidate list of SVHC for Authorisation.

Table 2, shows the weight for the raw material of the declared product.

| Product components | Weight, kg | Post-consumer material, weight-% | Renewable material, weight-% |
|---------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Polyethylene | 0,63 | 0 | 0 |
| Aluminium | 0,34 | 0 | 0 |
| Adhesive | 0,02 | 0 | 0 |
| Pigment | 0,01 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Packaging materials | Weight, kg | Weight-% (versus the product) | |
| Wood | 0,0006 | 0,06 | |
| Plastic | 0,23 | 23 | |
| TOTAL | 0,2306 | 23,06 | |

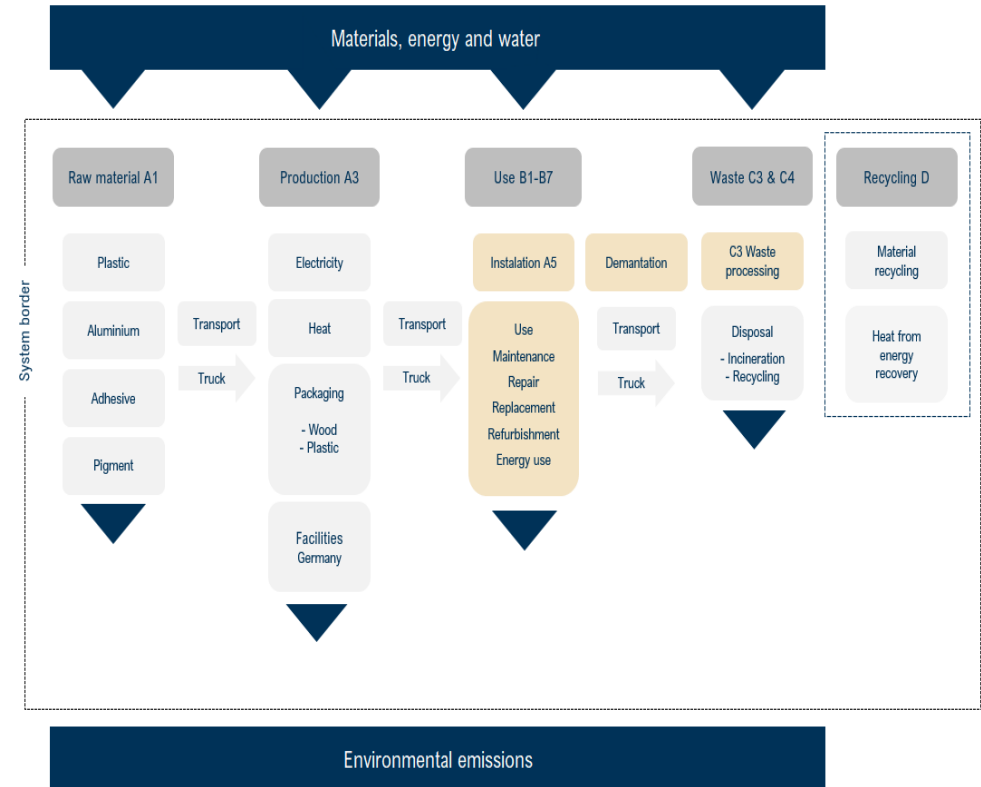


Figure 1, overview of the included processes. Light gray represents modules included, yellow represent models not declared.

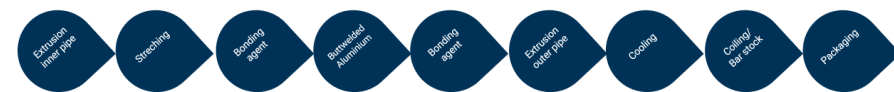


Product life-cycle

Raw material supply, transport, manufacturing and packaging (A1-A3)

The raw materials that are included and calculated in the EPD are the material content for the pipe and the packaging materials for the raw materials.

The production process of the 5-layer multilayer composite pipe (PE-RT/AL/PE-RT) runs in a line with different components one after the other. The first step is extrusion of the inner PE-pipe, then the pipe is conveyed, cooled down and then checked, afterwards the pipe is crosslinked and stretched. When the inner pipe is done, it is coated with a bonding agent layer, then onto the bonding agent an aluminium layer is butt-welded onto the pipe, from an aluminium coil. After the aluminium layer another layer of bonding agent is supplied and then another layer of PE-pipe. The various steps are tested and controlled. Finally, the tube passes through a cooling section and a testing area. The pipes are then packed in protective sleeves on pallets. The pipe in pipe has one extra step, after production of the PAL pipe, an outer conduit pipe is extruded on the outside of the pipe, to form a protective layer. The pipe in pipe is the packed in cartons and then on pallets.



LK PAL Universal pipe A are delivered in dimension 16, 20 and 25 mm, and is delivered from 3,2 meters to 5 meters. LK PAL Universal pipe A, Pipe in Pipe, delivers in dimension 16 and 32, and is delivered from 25 meters to 42 meters.

Transport (A4)

Transportation impacts represent the transport from the final product's delivery to the construction site. The transport distance is based on average distance. The transportation is performed by truck with fuel and ferry.

Product end of life (C1-C4, D)

The product end of life (C1) is assumed zero since the installation of pipes takes place behind floors and walls and therefore the assumption of de-construction demolition has been excluded. Assumption has resulted that the pipe ends up in combustible waste when the building, where the pipe is installed, is demolished, where the aluminum will get sorted for recycling, even if the whole pipe is recyclable. The product assumed to be sent to the nearest waste facility. The benefits in the resource recovery stage will therefore be energy recovery and material recycling.



Cut-off rules

Life cycle inventory data shall according to EN 15804 include a minimum of 95% of total inflows (mass and energy) per module. In addition, if less than 100% of the inflows are accounted for, proxy data or extrapolation should be used to achieve 100% completeness. Transport of waste packaging to waste treatment has excluded from the study since it is outside the system boundary (A5).

Background data

The data quality of the background data is considered good. All specific data that includes processes, volume of different materials, energy & water usage and transport distance has been collected by questionnaire and personal contact with the manufacturer. Ecoinvent database has been used. Ecoinvent is the world's biggest LCI data library and contains data for the specific geographical regions relevant for this study, that have been analysed to be the most suitable for the various steps in the process. Information on biogenic carbon content is calculated with the formula from EN 350-2 and information from IVL. Collected data represent average yearly data for 2021 and assumed to be representative for the EPDs period of validity of 5 years.

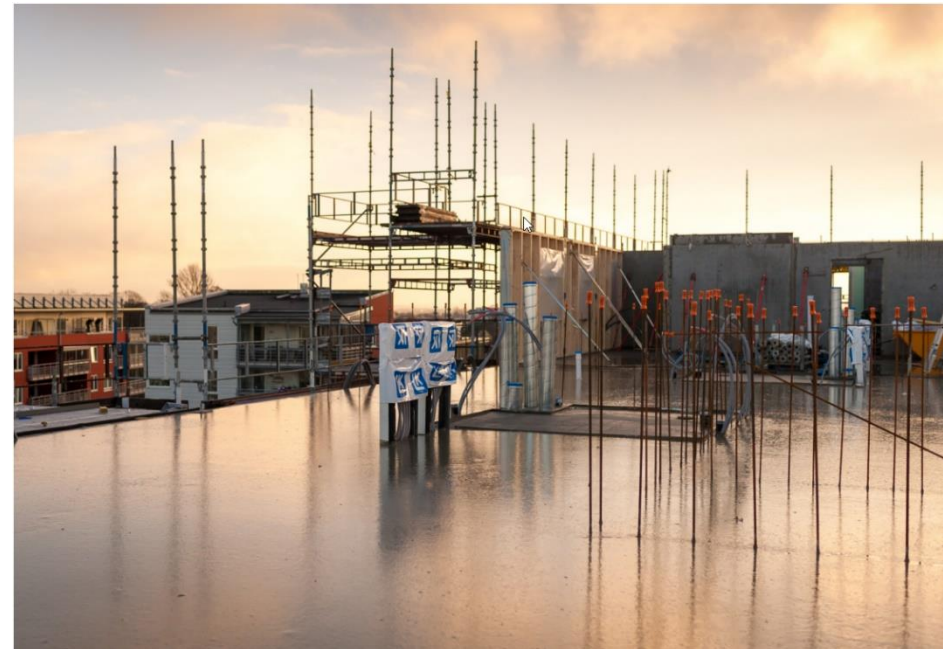
Electricity data

The electricity consumption in the A3 module accounts for less than 30% of the total energy use in module A1-A3. The electricity used is a residual mix (2021) for Germany that is modulated in Ecoinvent 3.8.

Allocation and assumptions

The declare unit values for 1 kg of product that are used in this study and are calculated, based on the total product weight produced during the year studied. The content of raw material can vary slightly between the different dimensions of the pipes and are examined with high accuracy that they variation of GWP-GHG stays within 10%. Data is allocated for the energy use of the declared unit. The allocation is based on production rate with complexity and high accuracy. The raw material necessary for the manufacturing and the amount of packaging is allocated to product based on the amount of material used to manufacture the declare unit, including waste. Allocation is made with complexity and high accuracy. The declared unit is based on the pipe with dimension 32 mm. The variance of the declared products is less than 10%, that is based according to data quality requirements outlined in PCR 2019:14.

The used pipe is assumed to be transported 50 km to the nearest waste disposal facility. The waste treatment assumption has resulted in the pipe ending up in combustible waste, even if the different parts can separate and then recycle as plastic and aluminum. The waste treatment builds and presupposes that the pipe is installed in the building and that the pipes are not separates when a building is demolished. The assumption is that the pipe will end up in combustible waste and that the aluminum will get separated afterwards. The plastic part of the pipe is assumed to be incinerated with energy recovery efficiency at 61% and 95% of the aluminum will be material recycled.



Environmental information

Potential environmental impact – mandatory indicators according to EN 15804.
Results of declared unit of the study.

Results per declared unit

| Indicator | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | Tot.A1-A3 | A4 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| GWP-fossil | kg CO2 eq. | 3,92E+00 | 8,64E-02 | 7,51E-01 | 4,76E+00 | 2,58E-01 | 0 | 6,56E-03 | 2,67E-02 | 5,57E-05 | -9,89E-01 |
| GWP-biogenic | kg CO2 eq. | 2,84E-02 | 7,36E-05 | 6,87E-03 | 3,54E-02 | 2,17E-04 | 0 | 6,09E-06 | -4,88E-03 | 3,15E-07 | -2,83E-01 |
| GWP-luluc | kg CO2 eq. | 5,94E-02 | 3,39E-05 | 2,99E-03 | 6,24E-02 | 1,02E-04 | 0 | 2,67E-06 | 3,70E-05 | 1,94E-08 | -5,57E-02 |
| GWP-total | kg CO2 eq. | 4,01E+00 | 8,65E-02 | 7,61E-01 | 4,86E+00 | 2,58E-01 | 0 | 6,57E-03 | 2,19E-02 | 5,61E-05 | -1,33E+00 |
| ODP | kg CFC 11 eq. | 3,00E-07 | 2,00E-08 | 2,21E-08 | 3,42E-07 | 5,96E-08 | 0 | 1,54E-09 | 1,34E-08 | 2,56E-11 | -3,23E-07 |
| AP | mol H+ eq. | 2,16E-02 | 3,51E-04 | 2,30E-03 | 2,43E-02 | 1,13E-03 | 0 | 3,72E-05 | 3,49E-04 | 4,44E-07 | -1,74E-02 |
| EP-freshwater ³ | kg PO43- eq | 5,25E-03 | 1,71E-05 | 6,78E-04 | 5,94E-03 | 5,07E-05 | 0 | 1,36E-06 | 3,11E-05 | 9,67E-07 | -4,09E-03 |
| EP-freshwater ³ | kg P eq. | 1,71E-03 | 5,56E-06 | 2,21E-04 | 1,94E-03 | 1,65E-05 | 0 | 4,43E-07 | 1,01E-05 | 3,15E-07 | -1,33E-03 |
| EP-marine | kg N eq. | 3,15E-03 | 1,06E-04 | 4,61E-04 | 3,72E-03 | 3,35E-04 | 0 | 1,35E-05 | 1,35E-04 | 6,07E-05 | -2,51E-03 |
| EP-terrestrial | mol N eq. | 3,00E-02 | 1,15E-03 | 4,71E-03 | 3,59E-02 | 3,67E-03 | 0 | 1,47E-04 | 1,53E-03 | 1,70E-06 | -2,56E-02 |
| POCP | kg NMVOC eq. | 1,23E-02 | 3,53E-04 | 1,87E-03 | 1,46E-02 | 1,11E-03 | 0 | 4,21E-05 | 4,07E-04 | 4,96E-07 | -8,37E-03 |
| ADP-minerals&metals ² | kg Sb eq. | 1,49E-05 | 3,00E-07 | 3,70E-06 | 1,89E-05 | 8,91E-07 | 0 | 2,20E-08 | 9,72E-08 | 1,65E-10 | -3,15E-05 |
| ADP-fossil ² | MJ | 8,66E+01 | 1,31E+00 | 2,08E+01 | 1,09E+02 | 3,90E+00 | 0 | 1,01E-01 | 3,34E-01 | 1,71E-03 | -4,05E+01 |
| WDP ² | m3 | 1,27E+00 | 3,91E-03 | 3,44E-01 | 1,62E+00 | 1,16E-02 | 0 | 3,32E-04 | 2,38E-02 | 6,21E-06 | -2,87E-01 |

Acronyms

GWP-fossil = Global Warming Potential fossil fuels; GWP-biogenic = Global Warming Potential biogenic; GWP-luluc = Global Warming Potential land use and land use change; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance; EP-freshwater = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment; EP-marine = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment; EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone; ADP-minerals&metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADP-fossil = Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption

Potential environmental impact – additional mandatory indicators according to EN 15804.

Results per declared unit

| Indicator | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | Tot.A1-A3 | A4 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|---|--------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Particulate matter | disease inc. | 2,38E-07 | 7,45E-09 | 2,01E-08 | 2,66E-07 | 2,21E-08 | 0 | 7,26E-10 | 2,69E-09 | 8,94E-12 | -1,97E-07 |
| Ionising radiation ¹ | kBq U-235 eq | 8,37E-01 | 6,71E-03 | 7,09E-02 | 9,14E-01 | 2,00E-02 | 0 | 5,21E-04 | 2,07E-03 | 8,50E-06 | -6,71E-01 |
| Ecotoxicity, freshwater ² | CTUe | 5,37E+01 | 1,02E+00 | 6,25E+00 | 6,09E+01 | 3,03E+00 | 0 | 8,00E-02 | 4,99E-01 | 4,95E+00 | -7,04E+01 |
| Human toxicity, cancer ² | CTUh | 8,38E-09 | 3,30E-11 | 1,91E-10 | 8,61E-09 | 9,91E-11 | 0 | 3,19E-12 | 2,63E-10 | 1,47E-10 | -7,29E-09 |
| Human toxicity, non-cancer ² | CTUh | 1,18E-07 | 1,07E-09 | 5,38E-09 | 1,25E-07 | 3,18E-09 | 0 | 9,23E-11 | 3,59E-10 | 3,08E-09 | -1,03E-07 |
| Land use ² | Pt | 4,81E+00 | 8,97E-01 | 2,91E+00 | 8,62E+00 | 2,66E+00 | 0 | 8,62E-02 | -2,00E-01 | 5,95E-03 | -3,60E+01 |

Disclaimer 1 – This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

Disclaimer 2 – The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator.

Climate impact IPCC 2013 GWP 100

Results per declared unit

| Indicator | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | Tot.A1-A3 | A4 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|-----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| GWP-GHG | kg CO2 eq. | 3,86E+00 | 8,57E-02 | 7,32E-01 | 4,67E+00 | 2,56E-01 | 0 | 6,51E-03 | 2,62E-02 | 5,51E-05 | -9,78E-01 |

The indicator includes all greenhouse gases included in GWP-total but excludes biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product. This indicator is thus almost equal to the GWP indicator originally defined in EN 15804:2012+A1:2013.

Use of resources

Results per declared unit

| Indicator | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | Tot.A1-A3 | A4 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|-----------|------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| PERE | MJ | 1,65E+01 | 1,84E-02 | 1,85E+00 | 1,84E+01 | 5,46E-02 | 0 | 1,45E-03 | 1,03E-02 | 5,40E-05 | -2,15E+01 |
| PERM | MJ | 0 | 0 | 1,08E+00 | 1,08E+00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PERT | MJ | 1,65E+01 | 1,84E-02 | 2,93E+00 | 1,95E+01 | 5,46E-02 | 0 | 1,45E-03 | 1,03E-02 | 5,40E-05 | -2,15E+01 |
| PENRE | MJ | 9,25E+01 | 1,39E+00 | 2,23E+01 | 1,16E+02 | 4,14E+00 | 0 | 1,07E-01 | 3,58E-01 | 1,82E-03 | -4,31E+01 |
| PENRM | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PENRT | MJ | 9,25E+01 | 1,39E+00 | 2,23E+01 | 1,16E+02 | 4,14E+00 | 0 | 1,07E-01 | 3,58E-01 | 1,82E-03 | -4,31E+01 |
| SM | kg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,00E-2 | 6,00E-2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RSF | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NRSF | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FW | m3 | 2,11E-02 | 2,19E-04 | 2,46E-03 | 2,38E-02 | 6,50E-04 | 0 | 1,87E-05 | 1,11E-03 | 1,81E-06 | -1,64E-02 |

Acronyms

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water

Information on biogenic carbon content

Results per functional or declared unit

| BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT | Unit | QUANTITY |
|--------------------------------------|------|----------|
| Biogenic carbon content in product | kg C | 0 |
| Biogenic carbon content in packaging | kg C | 0,03 |

Note: 1 kg biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg CO₂.

Technical specifications

Storage and handling

LK pipes must not be stored or mounted so that they are exposed to direct sunlight (maximum 3 months). This also applies to LK Pipe-in-pipe. Packaging provides adequate protection against UV radiation. After completion of the building, it is assumed that the pipes are not exposed to direct sunlight other than temporarily. Window glass provides sufficient protection against UV radiation and therefore, does not affect the good long-term properties of the pipe

Additional information – declared products

| Product | Product number | Weight pipe (kg) | Weight with packaging (kg) | Dimension (mm) | Dim. Outer pipe (mm) | Length (m) |
|--|----------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------|
| LK PAL Universal Pipe A | 1882579 | 0,389 | 0,48 | 16 | | 3,2 |
| | 1882580 | 0,61 | 0,75 | 16 | | 5 |
| | 1882581 | 0,578 | 0,71 | 20 | | 3,2 |
| | 1882582 | 0,905 | 1,11 | 20 | | 5 |
| | 1882583 | 0,946 | 1,16 | 25 | | 3,2 |
| | 1882584 | 1,471 | 1,81 | 25 | | 5 |
| LK PAL Universal Pipe A, Pipe in Pipe | 1874194 | 10,1 | 10,75 | 16 | 25 | 50 |
| | 1878438 | 23,25 | 24,75 | 32 | 42 | 50 |

Applications areas for the products

Table 3, shows an overview of applications areas for the products.

| Pressure class | Temperature range | | | Standards |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| | Max continuously | Max current | Min allowed | |
| PN10 | 70 °C | 95 °C | - 20 °C | EN ISO 21003-2, 21003-5 |

Recycling of packaging and product

Within the framework of producer responsibility, LK are affiliated with FTI, the Packaging and Newspaper Collection, which is the business community's collection system for recycling packaging. Packaging shall recycle. No pipes in LK Universal Systems or LK Underfloor heating systems are classified as hazardous waste and are handled as combustible waste. The conduit pipe is encouraged to be sorted as plastic.

References

General Programme Instructions of the International EPD® System. Version 3.01.

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EN ISO 14025:2010 Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations - Principles and procedures, Edited in 2010

EN ISO 14040:2006 Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework, 2006.

EN ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines, 2006.

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Eriksson, E. et al., (2010) *Carbon Footprint of Cartons in Europe – Carbon Footprint methodology and biogenic carbon sequestration*, IVL.

EUTREND model, Struijs et al, 2009b, as implemented in ReCiPe; <http://eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/LCDN/developerEF.xhtml>

Residual mix, Germany: European Residual Mixes 2020 (aib-net.org)

Material recycling <https://www.sgu.se>