



SpareBank 1 SMN-Group  
Energy- and climate accounts 2022



## Our motivation and development

One of our societal roles is to stimulate a sustainable development of Mid-Norway. That entails being a driver for green transition and a guide for responsible business culture. The group's long-term goal is to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 and to halve our climate footprint by 2030. This equates to an emission reduction of 8 per cent per year in day-to-day operations. For the loan portfolio we are in the process of establishing transition plans at industry level showing estimated emissions towards 2050, which will have a large bearing on how SpareBank 1 SMN and SpareBank 1 Finans Midt-Norge AS conduct their financing activities.

Through annual reporting we aim to put our stakeholders in a position to understand our impact, and give them an opportunity to compare transparent and reliable information across companies and reporting years. In our group we map GHG-emissions, including key performance indicators, in real time by means of our internal management system, enabling us to evaluate the effect of our measures on a continuous basis.

In 2022 a number of solutions were developed to make the business lines aware of their GHG-emissions and to enable them to implement measures. One such measure is the development of a climate solution in EiendomsMegler 1 Midt-Norge's financial management tools which puts department heads in a position to follow the department's GHG-emissions month by month.

Our reporting aims to give our stakeholders an overview of our GHG-emissions, stated in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents (tCO<sub>2</sub>e), and is an integral aspect of our sustainability strategy. The carbon accounting report, and the underlying data, have for several years been our most important tool in identifying significant emission sources, initiating concrete measures to reduce GHG-emissions and in measuring the result of those measures over time. The banking and finance industry per se has limited direct emissions, and we acknowledge that our contribution to a low emissions society will be through reducing our own emissions, but also through exerting active influence on our customers and suppliers.

We have improved our reporting of GHG-emissions since 2019. In 2022, for the first time, we have prepared an 'energy and climate account' which includes GHG-emissions linked to our loan portfolio. In addition to utilising in-house competencies, we have this year again opted to collaborate with our subsidiary SpareBank 1 Regnskapshuset SMN AS and Asplan Viak AS as contributors to the preparation of the energy and climate account. This combination of high competency and knowledge of SpareBank 1 SMN is designed to ensure precise estimates and consistency in the calculation of our total climate impact. The combination of competency and knowledge will also enable us to utilise underlying data and the energy and climate account as inputs to corporate governance and internal processes for continuous development and measurement.

## Underlying data and reporting standard

Data employed in the energy and climate account stems from both internal and external sources, and is converted to tCO<sub>2</sub>e using the GWP values in IPCC AR5. The energy and climate account has been drawn up in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), its standards, recommendations and guidances. The standards employed are the overarching reporting standard "GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard", and the guidances for Scope 2 and Scope 3, respectively "GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance" and "The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard". The GHG protocol is chosen as reporting standard in light of its international standing and its contribution to ensuring relevant, truthful, comparable and understandable information about our GHG-emissions.

The GHG Protocol also has precedence among the standards for reporting GHG-emissions (European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)), now adopted by the EU Commission, and drawn up by the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG). In order to prepare for future reporting requirements resulting from incorporation of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), and the reporting requirements of ISRS that address stock-exchange-listed institutions in 2024, we have this year sought to comply with several of the requirements in the draft version of "[ESRS E1 -Climate Change](#)" in this year's report<sup>2</sup>.



1. <https://www.sparebank1.no/content/dam/SB1/bank/smn/om-oss/Barekraft/barekraftsstrategi-smn-2021-ENG.pdf>

2. Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive was adopted by the EU Q4 2022. It's **expected** that Norway will follow EU's timeline when incorporating CSRD through the EEA-agreement.

## Energy- and climate accounts

The changes in GHG-emissions can be summarised in five points:

1. We have gathered primary data on electricity in 2022
2. Our activity in 2022 has increased compared with 2021
3. In 2022 we estimated our loan portfolio with reference to the PCAF
4. We have included and estimated further accounting accounts<sup>6</sup>
5. We have changed our calculation methodology

As a step in our improvement, we have in 2022 implemented a model change from Klimakost EU28 to Klimakost FIGARO. The model change involves substantial emission increases in Scope 3 upstream, and we have split the changes into “Actual emission changes” and “Emission changes arising from model change”<sup>5</sup>.

The basis year (2019) is calculated using the same assumptions as for the reporting year in order to allow consistent comparison at all times.

1. See page 9 for an explanation of the Klimakost FIGARO-model
2. See page 9 for an explanation of the Klimakost EU28-model.
3. Wage earners’ (retail loans) GHG-emissions is estimated based on financed buildings.
4. NOK 6,8bn of 12,1bn of SpareBank 1 Finans Midt-Norge AS' loan portfolio is included. The portfolio includes loans/leasing of fossil cars.
5. See page 6 for a matrix explaining actual emissions changes and emission changes arising from model change.
6. New estimated financial accounts has net increased GHG-emissions (upstream) 2 077,38 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2022.

| SpareBank 1 SMN-group  | Base-year<br>(2019)             | Previous year<br>(2021)       | Reporting period<br>(2022)      | Change<br>2022 / 2021 | Target<br>2030 | Change<br>2022 / 2019 |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Scope 1 GHG-emissions</b>   |                                 |                               |                                 |                       |                |                       |
|  | Klimakost (FIGARO) <sup>2</sup> | Klimakost (EU28) <sup>1</sup> | Klimakost (FIGARO) <sup>2</sup> |                       |                |                       |
| <b>Total net Scope 1 GHG-emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>                | <b>0</b>                        | <b>0</b>                      | <b>0</b>                        | <b>0</b>              | <b>0</b>       | <b>0</b>              |
| <b>Scope 2 GHG-emissions</b>   |                                 |                               |                                 |                       |                |                       |
| Net megawatt-hours (mWh) consumed  | 5 707,10                        | 5 650,03                      | 5 757,74                        | 1,91 %                | 2280,77        | 0,89 %                |
| <b>Total net location-based Scope 2 GHG-emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b> | <b>776,2</b>                    | <b>768,40</b>                 | <b>783,05</b>                   | <b>1,91 %</b>         | <b>310,18</b>  | <b>0,89 %</b>         |
| <b>Total net market-based Scope 2 GHG-emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>   | <b>2 260,0</b>                  | <b>2 288,26</b>               | <b>1 898,09</b>                 | <b>-17,05 %</b>       | <b>903,19</b>  | <b>-16,01 %</b>       |
| <b>Scope 3 GHG-emissions</b>   |                                 |                               |                                 |                       |                |                       |
| <b>Total net Scope 3 upstream GHG-emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>       | <b>22 127,03</b>                | <b>11 294,67</b>              | <b>20 145,35</b>                | <b>78,36 %</b>        | <b>8842,79</b> | <b>-8,96 %</b>        |
| Purchased goods and services   | 15 408,39                       | 9 423,58                      | 15 872,21                       | 68,43 %               | 6157,77        | 3,01 %                |
| Capital goods  | 1 913,61                        | 620,26                        | 1 490,44                        | 140,29 %              | 764,75         | -22,11 %              |
| Transport and distribution   | 761,80                          | 314,51                        | 364,19                          | 15,80 %               | 304,45         | -52,19 %              |
| Waste from operations  | 29,13                           | 28,75                         | 35,69                           | 24,12 %               | 11,64          | 22,51 %               |
| Business travel  | 4 014,09                        | 907,56                        | 2 382,82                        | 162,55 %              | 1604,18        | -40,64 %              |
| <b>Total net Scope 3 downstream GHG-emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>     | <b>N/A</b>                      | <b>1 020 051,62</b>           | <b>1 076 599,37</b>             | <b>5,54 %</b>         | <b>N/A</b>     | <b>N/A</b>            |
| Financed emissions   | N/A                             | 1 020 051,62                  | 1 076 599,37                    | 5,54 %                | N/A            | N/A                   |
| Agriculture and forestry   | N/A                             | 478 168,46                    | 544 194,41                      | 13,81 %               | N/A            | N/A                   |
| Fishery  | N/A                             | 59 324,31                     | 38 158,43                       | -35,68 %              | N/A            | N/A                   |
| Aquaculture  | N/A                             | 14 340,68                     | 14 842,38                       | 3,50 %                | N/A            | N/A                   |
| Manufacturing and mining   | N/A                             | 28 355,77                     | 28 228,29                       | -0,45 %               | N/A            | N/A                   |
| Construction, power and water supply                                     | N/A                             | 6 132,46                      | 9 387,96                        | 53,09 %               | N/A            | N/A                   |
| Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants                       | N/A                             | 18 498,17                     | 21 740,27                       | 17,53 %               | N/A            | N/A                   |
| Shipping and offshore  | N/A                             | 157 741,22                    | 219 144,30                      | 38,93 %               | N/A            | N/A                   |
| Property management  | N/A                             | 5 885,08                      | 6 411,93                        | 8,95 %                | N/A            | N/A                   |
| Business services  | N/A                             | 16 465,73                     | 16 175,59                       | -1,76 %               | N/A            | N/A                   |
| Transport and other services   | N/A                             | 192 935,52                    | 134 548,53                      | -30,26 %              | N/A            | N/A                   |
| Public administration  | N/A                             | 1,86                          | 1,25                            | -32,98 %              | N/A            | N/A                   |
| Other sectors  | N/A                             | 6 487,93                      | 5 126,77                        | -20,98 %              | N/A            | N/A                   |
| Wage earners (Retail loans) <sup>3</sup>                                 | N/A                             | 16 366,56                     | 15 565,56                       | -4,89 %               | N/A            | N/A                   |
| Loan/leasing - fossil cars <sup>4</sup>                                  | N/A                             | 19 347,86                     | 23 073,70                       | 19,26 %               | N/A            | N/A                   |
| <b>Total GHG-emissions</b>   |                                 |                               |                                 |                       |                |                       |
| <b>Total GHG-emissions (location-based) (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>           | <b>N/A</b>                      | <b>1 032 114,69</b>           | <b>1 097 527,78</b>             | <b>6,34 %</b>         | <b>N/A</b>     | <b>N/A</b>            |
| <b>Total GHG-emissions (market-based) (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>             | <b>N/A</b>                      | <b>1 033 634,55</b>           | <b>1 098 642,81</b>             | <b>6,29 %</b>         | <b>N/A</b>     | <b>N/A</b>            |

## Calculation methodology and assumptions

The energy and climate account is based on Klimakost combined with primary data from suppliers and financial data from SpareBank 1 SMN, SpareBank 1 Finans Midt-Norge, SpareBank 1 Regnskapshuset SMN AS, EiendomsMegler 1 Midt-Norge AS, SpareBank 1 Markets AS, SpareBank 1 SMN Kvartalet AS, SpareBank 1 Bygget Steinkjer AS and St. Olavs Plass 1 SMN AS.<sup>1</sup> These companies are recognised using the equity share approach in order to form a consolidated energy and climate account for the group.

We work in a systematic and targeted manner to understand the impact of our financial activities on our local and international surroundings. As a part of this targeted effort the SpareBank 1 SMN group introduced in 2021 Klimakost as a new method of calculating the company’s direct and indirect GHG-emissions. In 2022 we took an extra step forward in understanding our overall climate impact. At the end of 2021 SpareBank 1 SMN joined the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), a global collaboration between financial institutions to harmonise estimation, measurement and information about GHG-emissions linked to their loan portfolios. Membership commits us to estimate and publish our financed GHG-emissions within three years. In 2022 – one year after our commitment – we estimated and published our downstream emissions caused by our loan portfolio in an amount of NOK 196 billion in 2021 and NOK 212 billion in 2022.

NOK 5.3 billion of the portfolio of SpareBank 1 Finans Midt-Norge AS is not included due to absence of data. Parts of our loan portfolio (measured in NOK) are included in the group account arrangement [Cashpool](#). The emission effect of Cashpool is zero, but a deviation in loan volume is produced compared with our financial reporting due to differing treatment.

Estimation of GHG-emissions linked to our financed emissions is based on the PCAF’s methodology, a methodology recognised by the GHG Protocol, and the data quality of the estimates ranges from 1 (based on the customer’s own data) to 5 (based on pure estimates). We seek continuously to enhance the data quality of our emission estimates, but are limited by poor access to reliable data. We are under way on developing transition plans towards zero net emissions for industries we finance, with priority given to the most emissions-intensive industries.

Primary data is obtained for ship fuel consumption in our fishery portfolio for 2021, which substantially increases the data quality of the estimates. Information on ship fuel consumption for 2022 is not yet available, and any reduction of GHG-emissions does not necessarily reflect an actual reduction, but a result of lower data quality.

Agriculture and forestry are the industry that accounts for the largest share of GHG-emissions in our loan portfolio (46.88 per cent in 2021, 50.55 per cent in 2022). In 2022 we performed, in conjunction with Asplan Viak, thoroughgoing analyses with a view to increasing the level of precision in these estimates, in which we estimated the GHG-emission of each farm using data from the agricultural grants register. This register contains data on livestock numbers, production and area managed.

We are under way on gathering primary data on other industries in order to increase data quality. See the table below for a complete overview of the estimates’ data quality.

|   | PCAF data quality score |      |                              | PCAF data quality score |      |
|---|-------------------------|------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------|
|   | 2021                    | 2022 |                              | 2021                    | 2022 |
| Agriculture and forestry                        | 3,3                     | 3,4  | Property management          | 4,2                     | 4,2  |
| Fishery   | 2,6                     | 4,2  | Business services            | 4,4                     | 4,3  |
| Aquaculture                                     | 4,0                     | 4,0  | Transport and other services | 4,1                     | 4,1  |
| Manufacturing and mining                        | 4,0                     | 4,0  | Public administration        | 5,0                     | 5,0  |
| Construction, power and water supply            | 4,2                     | 4,3  | Other sectors                | 4,2                     | 4,3  |
| Wholesale, retail trade, hotels and restaurants | 4,1                     | 4,1  | Wage earners                 | 3,0                     | 3,0  |
| Shipping and offshore                           | 4,1                     | 4,2  | Loan/leasing - fossil cars   | 5,0                     | 4,3  |

Table 1: Data quality of PCAF-estimates

In order to calculate direct and indirect GHG-emissions which do not include financed downstream emissions, we have again utilised Klimakost, a scientific calculation tool developed by Asplan Viak. This calculation tool is utilised to calculate GHG-emissions for the basis year, previous year and current reporting year. The basis year for comparison is set at 2019, and is calculated using the same assumptions as for the reporting year.

All upstream emissions in 2021 are calculated using Klimakost based on EU data, and we apply a simplification whereby all purchases outside the EU are calculated as if originating in EU technology. In order to increase the underlying data’s level of precision we have this year calculated emissions outside the EU using Asplan Viak’s FIGARO model<sup>2</sup>. FIGARO calculates goods and services originating outside the EU using its appurtenant technology, and points out areas in which we have an opportunity to reduce our indirect and emissions and initiate appropriate action plans. A further distinction is drawn between “Actual change” and “Model change” to highlight whether an emission increase or emission reduction is the result of an improvement or of an estimate change. KPI calculations linked to our emissions can be found on page 6, 7 and 8.

1. Challenges attached to estimating the GHG-emissions of SpareBank 1 SMN Invest AS' investment portfolio has led to us setting estimation, and inclusion, of the subsidiary's GHG-emission (upstream and downstream) as a target for 2023.

2. See page 9 for an explanation of FIGARO.

## Calculation methodology and assumptions, cont.

Klimakost is employed by all companies in the group, and aims to provide a detailed picture of our significant emission sources. In order to raise the precision level, indirect emissions are calculated bottom-up using primary data from suppliers. In the case of emission sources where primary data are difficult to come by, GHG-emissions are cost estimated by means of a spend-based method. The combination of primary data and cost-based estimates is intended to form a complete picture of our GHG-emissions, while at the same time enabling concrete measures to be directed to the most significant sources of GHG-emissions.

GHG-emissions in Scope 2 are calculated using primary data from electricity meters at the group's locations. At the few locations where kWh data has been difficult to come by, we have applied an average calculation of kWh/m<sup>2</sup> for those locations for which we have obtained kWh data as a proxy. This calculated average is multiplied by the location's m<sup>2</sup> to arrive at the kWh figure at unmeasured locations. Of total kWh consumption in 2021, 80.98 per cent is actually measured while 19.2 per cent is assessed based on weighted averages of measured consumption. Of total kWh consumption in 2022, 80.92 per cent comprises measured kWh data, and 19.08 per cent is assessed based on weighted averages of measured consumption.

We resolved in 2022 that all purchased energy should be 100 per cent renewable, and have accordingly purchased guarantees of origin (GoOs) from Fjordkraft for 18.60 per cent of our kWh consumption in 2022 (1,071,074 kWh). The location-based emissions linked to these guarantees is identical to the market-based emissions (0 tCO<sub>2</sub>e).

Location-based emissions in Scope 2 are calculated based on a climate declaration in respect of physically delivered electricity in accordance with NS3720. NS3720 distinguishes between v1 and v2 energy mix where v1 is the estimated average for Norwegian mix in the period 2015-2075 and v2 is the estimated average for EU mix in the period 2015-2075. We recognise that Norway is linked up to several countries in the electricity system, and have for that reason chosen to utilise v2, subsidiarily the "Nordic supply mix", to estimate the probable climate effect of our energy-saving measures. Location-based emissions are calculated using a factor yielding an emission of 136 gCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh. Market-based emissions in Scope 2 are calculated based on product declarations from the Norwegian Energy Regulatory Authority (NVE)<sup>1</sup>, yielding an emission factor of 396 gCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh for 2019, and 405 gCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh for 2021 and 2022.

When calculating GHG-emissions from capital goods, the capital good's total emissions are divided by the capital good's lifetime. The rationale for such a calculation is to prevent fluctuations between reporting years as a result of substantial investments.

## Changes since last year's report

With a view to ensuring comparability between reporting years in the energy and climate account, we have implemented the following changes to the GHG-emissions in 2021:

### Physical data on electricity

Last year was the first year of transition to a new calculation methodology, and no physical data on kWh consumption was obtained at the company's locations. This year we have culled physical data on kWh consumption at the company's locations for 2021 and 2022, and the energy and climate account on page 3 is in 2021 updated using physical data, and GHG-emissions in Scope 2 are restated. This reduces GHG-emissions in 2021 by 477.96 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, location-based, and increases GHG-emissions by 1,041.90 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, market-based.

### Estimation of GHG-emissions in the loan portfolio under PCAF

Our membership of the PCAF commits us to estimate the loan portfolio's GHG-emissions. We have performed an estimation of the loan portfolio for both 2021 and 2022, and have, for 2021 too, included financed GHG-emissions in the energy and climate account. GHG-emissions in 2021 increased by 1,020,051.62 tCO<sub>2</sub>e as a result of the change.

### Inclusion of other subsidiaries

Following last year's submission, energy and climate accounts were prepared for SpareBank 1 SMN Kvartalet AS, St. Olavs Plass 1 SMN and SpareBank 1 Bygget Steinkjer AS. By including these companies based on holding in the figures for 2021, total emissions have increased by 165.50 tCO<sub>2</sub>e – by, respectively, 54.54 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in location-based scope 2 and 110.96 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in scope 3.

### Inclusion of additional accounting accounts in emission estimation upstream

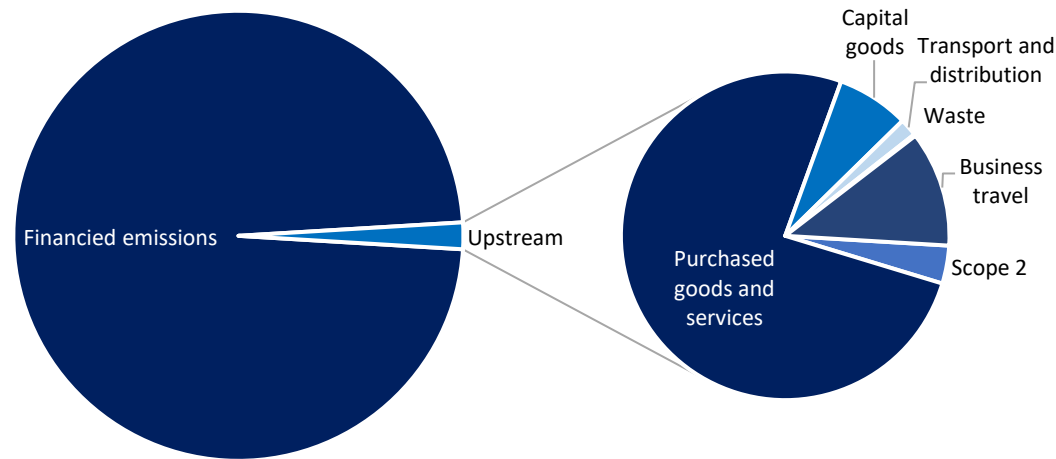
This year we have carried out a revision of accounting accounts that were included in, and excluded from, our emission estimations. Based on our findings, we have included further accounting accounts in the year's emissions calculation. In order to avoid significant adjustments to attested figures in 2021, we have not adjusted last year with new accounts. Had the adjustment been made, Scope 3 upstream would have increased by 995.21 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

1. <https://www.nve.no/energy-supply/electricity-disclosure/>



## Key figures

We have in 2022 a location-based GHG-emission of 1,097,527.78 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, representing an increase of 65,533.98 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (6.35 per cent) compared with 2021. Of this increase, 647.54 tCO<sub>2</sub>e stems from a net actual emission increase within the company, 8,217.79 tCO<sub>2</sub>e from model changes and 56,547.75 tCO<sub>2</sub>e from an increase in financed emissions. The GHG-emissions were distributed as follows:



Scope 2: 0,07 per cent (783,05 tCO<sub>2</sub>e)

Scope 3 (upstream): 1,84 per cent (20 145,35 tCO<sub>2</sub>e)

Scope 3 (downstream): 98,09 per cent (1 076 599,37 tCO<sub>2</sub>e)

### Scope 1

Banking and finance have negligible direct GHG-emissions, and we are no exception. In our garage at the group’s head office at Søndre Gate no. 4, we have two fossil-fuel cars. Their diesel consumption has not been ascertained, on materiality grounds, nor is it pointed up in Scope 1. The emissions of the cars are nonetheless included, but under *business travel* in Scope 3.

### Scope 2

Indirect GHG-emissions refer to the consumption of purchased energy, including electricity or district heating/cooling in the group’s office premises. Among the group’s office premises, the largest locations dominate kWh consumption. When moving office premises, an ambition is that the premises should have an ‘A’ or ‘B’ energy rating. Our kWh consumption in 2022 was 5,757,375.55 kWh, at an average of 125.79 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>. Compared with 2021 this is an increase of 107,700.85 kWh, and an increase of 2.35 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>. Read more about the assumptions employed when measuring kWh on page 5.

GHG-emissions in Scope 2 are split into location- and market-based emissions respectively. Location-based emissions came to 783.05 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2022, an increase of 1.91 per cent compared with 2021. Market-based emissions came to 1,898.09 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2022, a reduction of 17.05 per cent compared with 2021. The reduction in our market-based emissions is attributable to purchase of guarantees of origin . In 2022 this reduced our market-based Scope 2 emissions by 433.80 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

### Scope 3

Large portions of the increased emissions are linked to the model change from EU28 to FIGARO. means that large portions of the increased emissions are linked to change of model. In the table below, the share of actual emission change, and the share of emissions arising from model change, are highlighted.

| Estimate matrix (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) | Changes in emissions | Actual emission changes | in %            | Changes arising from model changes | in %           |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Scope 2</b>                       | <b>14,65</b>         | <b>14,65</b>            | <b>100,00 %</b> | <b>0,00</b>                        | <b>0,00 %</b>  |
| <b>Scope 3</b>                       | <b>8 850,68</b>      | <b>632,89</b>           | <b>7,15 %</b>   | <b>8 217,79</b>                    | <b>92,85 %</b> |
| Purchased goods and services         | 6 448,63             | 240,50                  | 3,73 %          | 6 208,13                           | 96,27 %        |
| Capital goods                        | 870,18               | -367,02                 | -42,18 %        | 1 237,20                           | 142,18 %       |
| Transport and distribution           | 49,68                | -16,19                  | -32,60 %        | 65,87                              | 132,60 %       |
| Waste                                | 6,94                 | -3,49                   | N/A             | 10,42                              | N/A            |
| Business travel                      | 1 475,26             | 779,09                  | 52,81 %         | 696,17                             | 47,19 %        |
| <b>SUM</b>                           | <b>8 865,33</b>      | <b>647,54</b>           | <b>7,30 %</b>   | <b>8 217,79</b>                    | <b>92,70 %</b> |

Table 2: Emission changes EU28/FIGARO

*Purchased goods and services* account for the majority of the GHG-emissions (upstream) of the group in 2022 (15,864.38 tCO<sub>2</sub>e). The emissions refer inter alia to purchases of IT-related services, personnel expenses, lease of premises, cleaning and marketing. Compare with 2021, this represents an **actual increase** in emissions of 240.50 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, and an increase in emissions resulting from model changes of 6,208.13 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Compared with 2021, emissions have risen by 68.43 per cent.

### Scope 3 forts.

SpareBank 1 SMN has *capital goods* in the form of fixed installations in buildings, property, furniture and fixtures, other fittings, software, and machines. In 2022, capital depreciation of these goods generated 1,490.44 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Compared with 2021 there is an **actual emissions reduction** of 367.02 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, and an increase of 1,237.20 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in emissions resulting from model changes. All things considered, emissions have risen by 140.29 per cent compared with 2021.

GHG-emissions linked to *transport and distribution* comprise transport of valuables, postage and haulage of various goods, totalling 364.19 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2022. Compared with 2021 there is an **actual emissions reduction** of 16.19 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, due mainly to a decline in transport of valuables owing to less use of cash, and an increase in postage as a result of a higher level of activity in the group. Estimate changes represent an increase of 65.87 tCO<sub>2</sub>e and, all things considered, emissions have risen by 15.80 per cent.

GHG-emissions from *waste* include all forms of waste management (residual waste, paper, glass, plastic), and total 35.69 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2022. Compared with 2021, GHG-emissions have in **real terms been reduced** by 3.49 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, where estimate changes increase emissions by 10.42 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. All things considered, emissions have been reduced by 24.12 per cent.

*Business travel* includes air travel and mileage allowance to employees who use their private car for business purposes, and amounts to 2,382.82 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2022. We see an **actual emissions increase** of 779.09 tCO<sub>2</sub>e as a result of higher activity levels, and the increase is in keeping with our expectations. The model change accounts for an increase of 696.17 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, and, viewed overall, emissions have risen by 162.55 per cent compared with 2021.

*Financed emissions* include the group's total portfolio of loans to retail and corporate customers<sup>1</sup>. In 2022 we have outstanding loans to our customers worth NOK 212 billion<sup>2</sup>, which equates to GHG-emissions of 1,076,599.37 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, an increase of 5.54 per cent compared with 2021. The increase in GHG-emissions stems from a higher lending volume, and not from an increase in GHG-intensity in the industries to which we lend money.

| Sector  | Lent amount (in NOK 1000) |             |            | GHG-intensity (scope 1 og 2) |       |            |
|---|---------------------------|-------------|------------|------------------------------|-------|------------|
|   | 2021                      | 2022        | Change (%) | 2021                         | 2022  | Change (%) |
| Agriculture and forestry                        | 9 422 675                 | 10 690 164  | 13,45 %    | 50,75                        | 50,91 | 0,31 %     |
| Fishery   | 5 837 722                 | 7 000 028   | 19,91 %    | 10,16                        | 5,45  | -46,36 %   |
| Aquaculture                                     | 1 925 302                 | 2 311 619   | 20,07 %    | 7,45                         | 6,42  | -13,80 %   |
| Manufacturing and mining                        | 1 994 151                 | 2 467 579   | 23,74 %    | 14,22                        | 11,44 | -19,55 %   |
| Construction, power and water supply            | 3 158 469                 | 4 356 261   | 37,92 %    | 1,94                         | 2,16  | 10,99 %    |
| Wholesale, retail trade, hotels and restaurants | 2 441 048                 | 2 768 196   | 13,40 %    | 7,58                         | 7,85  | 3,64 %     |
| Shipping and offshore                           | 4 665 123                 | 5 364 358   | 14,99 %    | 33,81                        | 40,85 | 20,82 %    |
| Property management                             | 16 819 854                | 18 628 543  | 10,75 %    | 0,35                         | 0,34  | -1,63 %    |
| Business services                               | 4 457 030                 | 3 428 219   | -23,08 %   | 3,69                         | 4,72  | 27,72 %    |
| Transport and other services                    | 5 613 045                 | 5 294 939   | -5,67 %    | 34,37                        | 25,41 | -26,07 %   |
| Public administration                           | 1 540                     | 1 041       | -32,39 %   | 1,21                         | 1,20  | -0,88 %    |
| Other sectors                                   | 1 354 254                 | 1 058 059   | -21,87 %   | 4,79                         | 4,85  | 1,14 %     |
| Wage earners                                    | 127 032 721               | 134 905 091 | 6,20 %     | 0,13                         | 0,12  | -10,43 %   |
| Loan/leasing - fossil cars                      | 4 400 000                 | 6 764 000   | 53,73 %    | 7,78                         | 6,28  | -19,28 %   |

Table 3: Lent amount and GHG-intensity per industry

Agriculture and forestry, fishery, transport and other services along with shipping and offshore, make up 13.51 per cent of our loan portfolio measured in NOK, but 86.94 per cent of our loan portfolio measured in CO<sub>2</sub>e. In the four most emissions-intensive industries, emissions intensity is reduced<sup>3</sup> with the exception of shipping and offshore (20.82 per cent increase). The group works on a continuous basis to reduce our customers' emissions through insight-building and advisory activities, and it is through that work that we as a bank aspire to be a driver for green transition.

1. Loan portfolio includes SpareBank 1 SMN (Retail and corporate) and SpareBank 1 Finans Midt-Norge AS.  
 2. For SpareBank 1 SMN the financial accounts' note 8 includes accrued, non-capitalised interests amounting to MNOK 462, and gross positions for cash pool-accounts amounting to MNOK 428. In table 3 this is not included, and causes a deviation in total lent amount. NOK 5,3bn of SpareBank 1 Finans Midt-Norge AS' portfolio is not included due to lack of reliable data.

3. Fishery's GHG-intensity is reduced by 46,36 %, but the data quality of the estimates are also reduced. Reduced data quality affects the GHG-intensity, and the GHG-intensity is thus not representative. See page 4 for an explanation of the estimates' data quality.

## Other key figures

In order to make use of the energy and climate account in developing action plans, and to observe the trend in emissions, activity level and emission intensities, we measure various key figures in the table below.

| GHG-intensity per NOK 1000  | Base-year<br>(2019) | Previous year<br>(2021) | Reporting period<br>(2022) | Change<br>2022 / 2021 | Change<br>2022 / 2019 |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Total net turnover (in NOK 1000)<sup>1</sup></b>   | <b>4 599 365</b>    | <b>5 125 583</b>        | <b>5 635 675</b>           | <b>9,95 %</b>         | <b>22,53 %</b>        |
| Operating income  | 3 757 180           | 3 989 969               | 4 398 754                  | 10,25 %               | 17,08 %               |
| Other operating income  | 842 186             | 1 135 614               | 1 236 922                  | 8,92 %                | 46,87 %               |
| Total GHG-emissions (location-based)<br>per 1000 NOK (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e / total turnover) | N/A                 | 201,37                  | 194,75                     | -3,29 %               | N/A                   |
| Total GHG-emissions (market-based)<br>per 1000 NOK (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e / total turnover)   | N/A                 | 201,66                  | 194,94                     | -3,33 %               | N/A                   |
| GHG-intensity per NOK 1000 lent amount  | Base-year<br>(2019) | Previous year<br>(2021) | Reporting period<br>(2022) | Change<br>2022 / 2021 | Change<br>2022 / 2019 |
| <b>Total lent amount (in NOK 1000)</b>  | <b>158 966 000</b>  | <b>196 115 000</b>      | <b>212 614 000</b>         | <b>8,41 %</b>         | <b>33,75 %</b>        |
| GHG-intensity scope 1 + 2<br>(kgCO <sub>2</sub> e / NOK 1000 lent amount)                   | 0,0048826           | 0,0039181               | 0,0036830                  | -6,00 %               | -24,57 %              |
| GHG-intensity scope 3 upstream<br>(kgCO <sub>2</sub> e / NOK 1000 lent amount)              | 0,1391935           | 0,0575921               | 0,0947508                  | 64,52 %               | -31,93 %              |
| GHG-intensity scope 3 downstream<br>(kgCO <sub>2</sub> e / NOK 1000 lent amount)            | N/A                 | 5,2012932               | 5,0636335                  | -2,65 %               | N/A                   |
| GHG-intensity per man-year  | Base-year<br>(2019) | Previous year<br>(2021) | Reporting period<br>(2022) | Change<br>2022 / 2021 | Change<br>2022 / 2019 |
| <b>Amount of man-years</b>  | <b>1 509</b>        | <b>1 482</b>            | <b>1 592</b>               | <b>7,42 %</b>         | <b>5,50 %</b>         |
| GHG-intensity scope 1 + 2<br>(kgCO <sub>2</sub> e / man-years)                              | 514,36              | 518,49                  | 491,87                     | -5,14 %               | -4,37 %               |
| GHG-intensity scope 1 + 2 + 3 (upstream)<br>(kgCO <sub>2</sub> e / man-years)               | 14 663,37           | 7 621,23                | 12 654,11                  | 66,04 %               | -13,70 %              |
| GHG-intensity business travel<br>(kgCO <sub>2</sub> e / man-years)                          | 2 660,10            | 612,39                  | 1 496,75                   | 144,41 %              | -43,73 %              |

Table 4: Key figures

1. Total net turnover is recognised based on the ownership share the Group has in the companies included in the energy- and climate accounts. See page 4.



## Explanation of models

### Klimakost

Klimakost is a tool used to calculate the direct and indirect climate impact of organisations, companies, projects etc. This tool combines accounting information (and quantities for some inputs) with an emission model estimating total life cycle emissions associated with the various inputs and goods/services consumed.

Klimakost employs an environmentally extended input-output analysis (EEIOA). EEIOA is relatively rough-hewn and suited to top-down analyses capable of rapidly producing estimates of what is significant and insignificant for an organisation's footprint. This enables speedy screening of the overall climate footprint with a consistent methodology. The model also enables analysis of an entire nation's footprint, including import of goods from other countries (so-called multiregional models).

In 2022 Klimakost was extended in order to perform more detailed analyses also of countries outside Europe. The new calculation model is referred to as FIGARO (**F**ull **I**nternational and **G**lobal **A**ccounts for **R**esearch in input-**O**utput analysis). FIGARO takes in emissions from 46 regions, of which 31 are European countries, 14 are outside Europe and one is an assortment covering the rest of the world. Businesses that purchase goods and services from countries outside the EU will experience larger indirect GHG-emissions.

Since the model include all types of economic activity, including services production, it does not suffer the same system limitations as other carbon accounting methods. However, this completeness and simplicity comes at the expense of specificity, such that evaluating some actions and trends might require more specific data and methods in addition.

Klimakost has been utilised to prepare carbon accounting reports for a large number of Norwegian municipalities, companies and organizations. Multiple universities and colleges have also used the tool, and an early analysis performed for the NTNU has been published in an international journal. The underlying models have also been used to calculate the carbon footprint of Norwegian government procurements and the carbon footprint of Norwegian households.

### Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)

See the [PCAF's webpages](#) for a detailed explanation of the methodology.

## Specific application of the GHG Protocol

The GHG Protocol requires organisational boundaries to be set for the recognition of GHG-emissions in the consolidated energy and climate account, but also in company-specific energy and climate accounts. The boundary selected should be the one that makes for a complete picture of the company's GHG-emissions, and which in the best possible manner reflects commercial reality. A choice may be made between the equity share approach and the financial/operational control approach. In some cases, a combination of approaches will be needed in which one approach is applied for consolidation purposes and one approach for recognition.

The operational control approach is employed to define which GHG-emissions are to be included in the energy and climate account of companies' business assets and what emissions are to be classified into the various scopes. Under the operational control approach, emissions are included from activities over which the organisation exerts significant control.

In January 2015 the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance was published, accompanied by a dual requirement to report emissions from energy consumption: location-based and market-based.

*Location-based approach:* This emission factor is based on actual emissions linked to energy consumption within defined geographical areas. Within this area there are various energy producers that utilise a mix of energy bearers where fossil energy bearers (coal, gas and oil) entail direct emissions of greenhouse gases. In Norway, electricity derives mainly from renewable energy sources, and the location-based emission factor is grounded in the AIB's calculations for Nordic mix.

*Market-based approach:* When a guarantee of origin is purchased, the electricity supplier provides documentary proof that purchased energy stems exclusively from renewable sources with an emission factor of 0 grammes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per kWh. Electricity sold without guarantees of origin is based on a European residual mix, and has a high share of fossil fuel. This means that the market-based emission factor is far higher than the location-based factor.