

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Orkla is a leading supplier of branded consumer goods to the grocery, out-of home, specialized retail, pharmacy, and bakery sectors. The Nordic and Baltic regions and selected countries in Central Europe are Orkla’s main markets. The Orkla Group also holds strong positions in selected product categories in India.

Orkla’s Branded Consumer Goods business comprises the Orkla Foods Nordic & Baltics, Orkla Foods International, Orkla Confectionery & Snacks, Orkla Care and Orkla Food Ingredients business areas. Orkla also has operations organised under the Orkla Investments business area, consisting of its investment in Jotun (42.6% interest), in addition to Hydro Power and financial assets. Orkla ASA is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange and its head office is in Oslo, Norway. As of 31 December 2022, Orkla had 20,420 employees. The Group’s turnover in 2022 totaled NOK 55.4 billion.

Orkla’s strategic objective is to strengthen its position as the leading branded consumer goods company in the Nordics, Baltics, Central Europe, India, and other selected markets. Innovations based on the Group’s unique local customer and consumer insight are an important growth driver. By working more closely as “One Orkla”, the Group will more effectively exploit economies of scale and create cross-cutting synergies. In this way, Orkla will strengthen its long-term competitiveness, while preserving its local presence. In 2022 it was decided to transform Orkla into a leading industrial investment company with a brand and consumer-oriented scope. By establishing autonomous portfolio companies with their own company boards, we will ensure greater structural flexibility in the future and improve long-term value creation. The business framework will be brands and consumer-oriented companies

Orkla wishes to contribute to sustainable development by offering healthy, environmentally friendly products, maintaining high food safety standards, making efficient use of resources, carrying out supply chain improvements and generally operating responsibly. Orkla’s sustainability work is pivotal to Orkla’s ability to create growth, build trust and remain a competitive business. In 2017 the Group developed new, common sustainability targets that will apply up to 2025. In 2020, Orkla launched a new internal sustainability aspiration up to 2030 which underscores the importance of sustainable products and of mobilizing the entire organization. Orkla’s sustainability strategy covers the following main topics: nutrition and wellness, safe products, sustainable sourcing, environmental engagement and care for people and society. We are committed to helping solve global health and sustainability challenges and support the UN’s global goals. Sustainability has become a natural part of our business model, and we have developed criteria for how we define sustainable products.

Orkla will continue it’s journey to sustainable production and consumption as an investment company.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

1 year

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Åland Islands
Austria
China
Czechia
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
India
Latvia
Lithuania
Malaysia
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

NOK

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-AC0.6/C-FB0.6/C-PF0.6

(C-AC0.6/C-FB0.6/C-PF0.6) Are emissions from agricultural/forestry, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or emissions from the consumption of your products – whether in your direct operations or in other parts of your value chain – relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

	Relevance
Agriculture/Forestry	Elsewhere in the value chain only [Agriculture/Forestry/processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Processing/Manufacturing	Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Distribution	Elsewhere in the value chain only [Agriculture/Forestry/processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Consumption	No

C-AC0.6b/C-FB0.6b/C-PF0.6b

(C-AC0.6b/C-FB0.6b/C-PF0.6b) Why are emissions from agricultural/forestry activities undertaken on your own land not relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Row 1

Primary reason

Do not own/manage land

Please explain

We have performed company-wide analysis and we have concluded that emissions from agriculture/forestry activities undertaken on own land are not relevant for us since we do not own any agricultural farms.

C-AC0.6f/C-FB0.6f/C-PF0.6f

(C-AC0.6f/C-FB0.6f/C-PF0.6f) Why are emissions from distribution activities within your direct operations not relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Row 1

Primary reason

Outside the direct operations of my organization

Please explain

Most of our distribution activities both upstream and downstream are managed by third parties.

C-AC0.6g/C-FB0.6g/C-PF0.6g

(C-AC0.6g/C-FB0.6g/C-PF0.6g) Why are emissions from the consumption of your products not relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Row 1

Primary reason

Evaluated but judged to be unimportant

Please explain

Orkla is producing consumer goods such as ready made meals, soaps and snacks. We have assessed that there are no direct emissions associated with consumption of our products as per GHG Protocol.

C-AC0.7/C-FB0.7/C-PF0.7

(C-AC0.7/C-FB0.7/C-PF0.7) Which agricultural commodity(ies) that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue? Select up to five.

Agricultural commodity

Cattle products

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

20-40%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

A broad range of Orkla's products include dairy products and we estimate that 20-40% of the revenues come from products with raw materials originating from dairy products.

Agricultural commodity

Wheat

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

10-20%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

A broad range of Orkla's products include wheat and we estimate that 10- 20% of the revenues come from products with raw materials originating from wheat.

Agricultural commodity

Sugar

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

20-40%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

A broad range of Orkla's products include sugar and we estimate that 20-40% of the revenues come from products with sugars as an ingredient.

Agricultural commodity

Palm Oil

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Less than 10%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Orkla purchases palm oil mainly from Indonesia and Malaysia as well as South America and West Africa. We do not have own operations in the producing countries, but purchase from European food companies. Orkla does not have aggregated data on the share of products containing palm oil, hence the figure is a best estimate.

Agricultural commodity

Soy

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Less than 10%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Orkla uses various types of soy based raw materials in different product categories.

Agricultural commodity

Timber

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

More than 80%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Orkla using a lot of paper based packaging, reported number for timber represents it's amount.

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	0010848237

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<p>The highest level management position with responsibility for climate-related issues are the Orkla President and CEO and the Orkla Management team, reporting directly to the Orkla Board of Directors. During 2022 SVP Environment, Health and Safety reporting to EVP Corporate Functions has had the responsibility for setting the direction, assessing and reporting climate related issues. This will be adapted to the new operating model.</p> <p>The Orkla Management Team is being presented to the status on climate-related risks and energy transitions annually, in addition to taking part in ongoing discussion of individual cases that are significant to Orkla's operations. During 2022 we continued with a regular reporting on climate-related key indicators. Climate-related issues were presented by SVP Environment, Health, and Safety.</p> <p>The CEO of each Orkla company is responsible for implementing Orkla's governing principles on ESG and for drawing up action plans for the sustainability work based on Orkla's sustainability targets up to 2025. This work must be integrated into the company's operations and be based on the precautionary principle and the principle of continuous improvement.</p>

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	<p>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</p> <p>Overseeing major capital expenditures</p> <p>Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures</p> <p>Overseeing and guiding employee incentives</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan</p> <p>Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan</p> <p>Overseeing the setting of corporate targets</p> <p>Monitoring progress towards corporate targets</p> <p>Overseeing value chain engagement</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding the risk management process</p>	<Not Applicable>	Orkla has developed Group targets for sustainability towards 2025. These include several climate-related targets. Orkla's Board of Directors monitors the Group's efforts by means of an annual assessment of progress in general sustainability work, annual assessment of progress in environmental work, quarterly reviews of changes in key environmental climate indicators and ongoing discussion of individual matters considered to be of material importance of Orklas operations.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Board members have the competence on climate related issues based on their self assessment and experience from other large companies. In addition competence is provided from Orkla environmental specialists twice a year through presentation on the status of work and strategy for climate change mitigation.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan
 Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
 Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
 Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The Orkla Management Team is responsible for reviewing climate-related risks and opportunities and decide on Orkla's goals and governance principles linked to managing climate risk, as well as overseeing the development of a climate transition plan, based on conducted risk and opportunity assessment and monitoring progress towards climate targets.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Corporate executive team

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus – set figure

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Orkla has a long-term incentive programme for executive managers divided into financial and personal targets. Sustainability targets such as KPI's for climate change related issues are included in this.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Orkla has ambitious climate targets and in order to achieve them management involvement is crucial, bonus program helps to bring actions and attention to this topic.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	Budget plan, KPI performance follow-up
Medium-term	3	10	Our business practice is to have a medium-term 3 year business plan.
Long-term	10	20	Our medium-term plan was developed for years 2016-2025, setting the Orkla climate commitment for 2025 based on the Science Based Targets initiative. For the long-term perspective we have considered 2045 as a target year for our SBT and commit to reduce GHG for scope 1,2&3 with 90% by 2045.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Orkla is yearly conducting a structured climate risk analysis in line with the recommendations from the TCFD. The work helps increase Orkla's understanding of how climate-related risks and opportunities can affect Orkla's business, financial conditions, and strategy in the future. The results from the TCFD workshops are included in Orkla's overall climate risk assessment. Orkla evaluates climate risks at all levels, risks assessed as having a low impact is included at the same level as high risks as these risks might have a more substantial financial or strategic impact in the future. Orkla is continuously evaluating risks and updating the risk matrix on a regular basis.

Orkla defines substantive financial or strategic impact as an impact that has a material effect on Orkla's current or future profitability. The thresholds established and quantifiable indicators used to identify climate-related risks that are evaluated to have a substantive financial or strategic impact are defined as follows:

- A risk with a low financial or strategic impact is defined as an EBDITA-impact of below 5% of enterprise value, with a likelihood of 20%.
- A medium risk is defined as having an EBDITA-impact of 5% of enterprise value, with a likelihood of between 20-60%.
- A high risk is defined as having an EBDITA-impact of more than 5% of enterprise value, with a likelihood of more than 60%.

Orkla has a diversified company and product portfolio, which reduces the risk of significant profit fluctuations. In addition, we keep introducing measures throughout the value chain in order to mitigate the risk.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

The identification and management of climate-related risks follows Orkla's process for risk management and is integrated in the company-wide risk management process. Orkla requires its portfolio companies (Orkla Foods, Orkla Food Ingredients etc) to establish a risk management process which covers both financial and non-financial risks, and which are based on Orkla instructions and guidelines. The companies are also required to carry out a specific climate risk and opportunity assessments in the event of significant changes in business scope or operations, or at least on a bi-annual basis. Orkla requires the companies to report the progress of the sustainability work, including a review of climate-related risks and opportunities, on an annual basis to the companies' Boards of Directors and to Orkla ASA.

The Board of Directors attaches importance to ensuring that risk is managed systematically in every part of the group and considers this a prerequisite for long-term value creation for shareholders, employees, and society at large.

The Central Finance staff is responsible for Orkla's risk management model, including:

- presenting Orkla's consolidated risk profile to the Orkla Management Team, the Board of Directors, and the Board's Audit Committee
- updating instructions and guidelines for risk management and reporting.

The risk management program is reviewed on a regular basis in the company.

The risk management framework states that all significant matters must be considered and include a plan to reduce or control the risk by implementing initiatives and mitigating actions. Climate-related risks and opportunities are defined as significant by the Orkla Management Team and the Board's Audit Committee and discussed by the Board of Directors.

Orkla's overall risk picture, including climate-related risks and opportunities is reviewed by the Orkla Management Team and the Board's Audit Committee and discussed by the Board of Directors. They are on a regular basis presented to the risk reviews and activities for identifying, assessing, and responding to risks include climate-related risks and opportunities. The finance teams within the companies have a key role in the risk assessment. The SVP Environment, Health and Safety is responsible for the assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities. In the autumn 2021 Orkla took important steps to strengthen our methodology for a top-down risk and opportunity assessment for climate-related issues. The assessments were prepared by key personnel on climate-related issues with the assistance of the audit and consulting firm EY. In 2022 this assessment was reevaluated. Orkla assessed climate related risks and opportunities in short-term (1-3 years), medium-term (3-10 years), and long-term (> 10 years) perspectives. The risks across the whole value chain were considered and assessed. The findings have been integrated into our overarching climate strategy and included in plans and mitigating actions. The overall climate-related assessment is updated on a regular basis, and we will ensure that the findings are taken into consideration in the bottom-up assessments and initiatives for reducing climate gas emissions in Orkla companies and value chain. The risk assessment system will contribute to a correct risk process. The system requests to identify sources of risk, areas of impacts, potential financial or strategic consequences and asks for mitigation activities. Acceptance criteria associated with the risk and opportunities is defined to ensure the common probability and consequence scales. There is a set of predefined criteria for how risks are assessed using a risk register scale. The probability and the consequence of the risks are rated as "Low", "Medium" or "High" and are visualized in a matrix. The sequence is then to assess, analyse, plan for initiatives, implement the initiatives and review them. The identified risks are presented as a collected risk picture for the company and is aggregated to the Orkla risk picture. The owner of the risk factors must implement relevant mitigation strategies and activities. Case studies for the process used to determine which climate related risks and opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact.

Physical risks:

Increased extreme weather, water scarcity, and higher mean temperature will affect agricultural products, and more than half of direct materials of Orklas supply derive from agriculture. As a part of the described process above, this risk has been identified as a climate-related risk as increased price volatility on crops is a result of climate change. The evaluation of this risk will include an assessment of its strategic and financial impact on Orkla, which we have evaluated to be high and the likelihood is considered to be almost certain in both short and long term perspective. The possible financial implication can be in the range of 50 – 900 MNOK. In addition as a response to physical risks Orkla conducts property loss prevention program, which provides an in-depth identification of exposures to property risks including potential risks such as floods, wind storms, interruption of supply etc. The identification of what may pose a risk/opportunity is documented, including the trigger effect, controls in place and their level of efficiency. Program was introduced on Orkla sites in India and as a response to the risk of power outages property protection measures were introduced there.

Transitional opportunity:

As consumers become more conscious about climate change, Orkla is seeing an opportunity in the sale of plant-based food. We are therefore developing and introducing products with higher carbon activity, meeting consumers and customer's expectations such as vegetarian products. As a part of the described process above, we have evaluated this opportunity as climate-related as this opportunity is a result of a more sustainably conscious consumer and customer behaviour. We have an ambition to realize this opportunity by 2025 through organic growth as well as merges and acquisitions. Orkla's target is to have 3 billion in turnover from plant-based products.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Compliance with existing regulation is a requirement for all our business units, and the risk of violations of current regulation is monitored through internal EHS audits and governance procedures. Current regulations include national and regional laws and regulations in areas such as emission and environment, product claims, taxes, corporate governance and reporting. Within the risk assessment process, we consider the likelihood and potential consequences of becoming affected by changes in current regulation, such as changes in the regulation on purchase of emission allowances and CO2 taxes as this can impact our operational costs. Example of specific risk: Currently only one boiler at Orkla Foods Sweden Eslöv factory is obliged to purchase emission allowances. We do not expect that other Orkla factories will be included in the EU ETS within phase four. The production is also already influenced by energy tax in the fuel price.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulations include emerging national and regional laws and regulations in areas such as environment, product claims, taxes, corporate governance and reporting. All emerging regulations impacting the business are assessed as part of our environmental management system, as not complying can lead to higher operational costs. Example of a specific risk: Future regulations regarding HFCs as R-404A (GWP 3922) in Europe. Since it is used by number of sites in Orkla, for example Kalev, Laima and Biscuit factory in Latvia, but sites have a phasing out plan in place. Another example is reporting on EU Taxonomy, the framework for food sector is still developing , but Orkla has already started it's work on identification of taxonomy aligned activities.
Technology	Relevant, always included	We consider risks related to implementation of new technologies and innovations that will be necessary to reach our emission reduction targets and follow the transition to low-carbon and energy efficient business. Effective development and implementation of new technologies as sustainable packaging and renewable energy is important to maintain a competitive position in the market and fulfil customer requirements and expectations. Failure to keep up with technological change can be a risk for Orkla both in terms of reputation amongst stakeholders, but also from a climate change perspective if we fail to meet our emissions reduction targets . Example of specific risk: Orkla is following development of new technologies, such as utilizing excess heat and heat exchanging. We participate in the HighEFF research program (led by SINTEF Energy research and NTNU in Trondheim, Norway) in order to be on the forefront of energy efficient technologies. Risk is connected to not utilizing the technological opportunity and will result in higher energy usage and therefore costs for Orkla, in addition negative PR.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Compliance with national and international legal requirements are non-negotiable for Orkla. Risks related to litigation claims associated with e.g. introduction of new products on the market might lead to additional future costs as well as affecting our reputation. Hence, the risk is always assessed at business level and recognized as relevant for Orkla. Both the EU and individual countries are currently introducing statutory requirements for carrying out due diligence, and expectations of companies like Orkla are increasing. For example, enhanced reporting requirements following the CSRD framework will affect Orkla as a listed company. For risk mitigation preparation for 2024 reporting according to the ESRS has already started. Example of specific risk: Enhanced reporting requirements following the CSRD framework will affect Orkla as a listed company. For risk mitigation preparation for 2024 reporting according to the ESRS has already started.
Market	Relevant, always included	Market risks are closely monitored at business level in all Orkla companies. We consider risks related to changes in consumer and customer behavior as highly relevant to Orkla. Such market changes can lead to reduced demand for our products and may lead to a decrease in income, and therefore this risk is a part of the overall risk assessment at business level. Consumers and professional costumers are increasingly requesting information on the climate impact of individual products or raw materials, which necessitates new knowledge and expertise and could increase complexity. Example of a specific risk: In order to meet these demands, several Orkla companies have in the past years introduced climate impact labelling of food. This may lead to increased operational costs as this necessitates new knowledge and expertise and could increase complexity.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	In the risk assessment process, we have considered risks related to reduced reputation of the company. Reputational risks related to sustainability are always present, as Orkla might receive negative mention in the media. Potential examples could be pollution from factories, misleading marketing, ingredients with a negative environmental impact, incorrect reporting, suppliers with unsustainable practices or focus on the environmental impacts of company transportation. Stakeholders are increasingly concerned with climate and water related risks such as deforestation practices, palm-oil use and single-use packaging. Failure to meet stakeholder expectations may lead to a weaker reputation which may lead to decrease in income due to lower demand for our products. Reputational risks are therefore assessed as relevant and is assessed at business level. Systematic work across all of Orkla to prevent undesirable practices and reduce the negative environmental impacts of our products and operations is critical to reduce the reputation risk. Example of specific risk: Not meeting the climate targets will result in negative reputation, which can in turns affect the sales of Orkla's products and lower revenue.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risks e.g. through seasonal flooding and drought in areas where we source our raw materials can lead to increased raw material and operational costs as well as reduced access to raw materials. Hence, the risks are assessed as relevant and evaluated at business level. Flooding and water scarcity might also increase energy costs, for example dry dams. The risks of drought and flooding is currently evaluated as a low risk as only a few of Orkla's companies are located in vulnerable areas. Example of a specific risk: Orkla's companies in India and Romania, who are exposed to water shortages or power supply interruptions are taking risk mitigating actions. Such acute physical risks can for example affect transportation routes, delaying delivery of goods from the production sites to costumers or incoming goods, resulting in increased costs associated with the delivery delays.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Climate change is causing water scarcity, erosion and changes in biodiversity that affect the basis for agriculture in vulnerable areas. Changing temperatures and precipitations patterns may lead to decreased availability of critical raw materials in the supply chain and volatile prices, especially for agricultural commodities. This may lead to increased operational cost or even disrupt the business operations along the value chain of Orkla companies. This type of chronic physical climate risk is expected to lead to considerable fluctuation in the prices of cocoa, cotton, soya and other agricultural products from Asia, Africa, South America and Southern Europe in both the short and long term. In the years ahead, drought, flooding and other forms of extreme weather may also affect crop harvests in the rest of Europe and the USA. The anticipated effects of such chronic physical climate risks are cost fluctuations, quality deficiencies and temporary supply problems for key raw materials such as grain, fruit, vegetables and animal products. More than half of direct materials of Orkla's supply chain derive from agriculture, and marine products, fruits, berries, coca and most vegetables depend on other species (biodiversity) for feed and pollination. Chronic physical risks will shift production zones, annual yields will become more variable and price volatility of agricultural commodities will increase. These types of risks are relevant and always included in Orkla's risks assessments .

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Orkla considers emerging regulations related to carbon pricing mechanisms as a potential risk, for example potential changes in regulations imposed by the European Union Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS). Orkla expects that we will be affected by drastic GHG emission reduction requirements as a potential consequence, and Orkla will therefore probably be required to purchase emission allowances for its factory's emissions. As a result, we expect increased operational cost in factories participating in the scheme.

However, today the production of foods and other consumer goods are not included in the EU ETS. The 4th trading periode (2021 – 2030) will continue with a system of free allocation and has been revised to focus on sectors at the highest risk of relocating their production outside of the EU. The chosen sectors will receive 100% of their allocation for free. For less exposed sectors, free allocation is foreseen to be phased out after 2026 from a maximum of 30% to 0 at the end of phase 4 (2030). It is of importance to follow the development of the EU requirements and legislation. As per now only one boiler at Orkla Foods Sweden Eslöv factory is obliged to purchase emission allowances, which are also partly subsidized by the government, as it was in 2022. We don't expect any additional Orkla factories to be included in the next phases of the EU-ETS.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

5201000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Currently only one boiler at Orkla Foods Sweden Eslöv factory is obliged to purchase emission allowances. We don't expect any additional Orkla factories to be included in the next phases of the EU-ETS. Assuming a CO2-price of 743 NOK per certificate and need of 7000 certificates.

Financial impact = 7000*743 = 5201000 NOK

Cost of response to risk

200000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The Group closely follows the development of political framework conditions in each market the Group operates in, and if possible the risks and probability are quantified and taken into account in the financial evaluation of the projects, both ongoing and new projects. The management method used to tackle described risk include a number of GHG emission reduction projects. This is established through a Corporate Program "Improved resource and energy efficiency". The program also includes the movement from non-renewable to renewable energy sources as well as investments in renewable energy production.

An example of case study is the project in Bigues factory. The goal was to move from non-renewable to renewable energy sources and increase energy efficiency on a Orkla wound care site in Bigues. Installation of solar panels was one of the main tasks, which were installed in 2022. As an outcome site in Bigues considered one of the most energy efficient and significant emissions reductions are achieved.

Direct cost associated with responding to this risk is a part of an ongoing business and is related to following development in regulatory requirements by EHS employees. The cost of response to risk is approximately 20% of 2 FTE's, which amounts to 200 000 NOK: 0,2 *500000*2 = 200 000 NOK

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services
---------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Mandates to reduce and ban the use of single-use packaging and plastics has increased globally, leading to increased operational costs for Orkla who are forced to transform packaging at the production stage (UNEP, WRI 2020). Currently more environmentally friendly alternatives are more costly than conventional materials that will result in additional production costs that may not be able to be passed to the end consumer. In a 1-3-year perspective, changes in national manufacturer's liability systems are expected to raise the costs of handling used packaging, partly due to the European Strategy for Plastic in a Circular Economy.

Relevance for Orkla: Orkla has experienced availability problems of recycled packaging products due to low supply and high demand for such products. That has driven up prices of packaging material reducing the companies EBITDA. Orkla is engaging actively in packaging innovation and collaboration on improvements in collection, sorting and recycling systems. In 2022, 97 percent of Orkla's packaging was recyclable and 70 percent was based on recycled or renewable materials.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

70000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Orkla predicts increases in the EPR fees between 20% and 40% until 2025, this means an average annual increase of around 70 MNOK (assuming a 30% increase). More regulations are expected to come after this.

Financial impact: 230.000.000 *0,3 = 70.000.000

Cost of response to risk

450000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

An example of case study as response to risk is ongoing work of Orkla Group Procurement employees within packaging. Norway is committed to the EU-targets on recycling, which states that 50 % of all plastic packaging shall be recycled in 2025, and 55 % in 2030, moreover to some extent EPR schemes are implemented. Therefore, During 2022 we engaged with local extended producer responsibility (EPR) systems to discuss our criteria for prioritisation of packaging materials. We have also had an active dialogue with waste management systems to understand future developments and impacts on our portfolio. This has led to a better understanding of the handling, sorting, and recycling of our products

Direct cost associated with responding to this risk is a part of an ongoing business and is related to following development in regulatory requirements by EHS and Orkla Group Procurement employees.

The cost of response to risk is approximately 30% of 3 FTE's, which amounts to 450 000 NOK: 0,3*3*500 000 = 450 000 NOK

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Consumers are increasingly conscious about climate change and place greater importance on environmental sustainability with growing awareness on product's carbon footprint. Food with low carbon footprint, for example plant-based food, are increasingly popular. The increased interest in a plant-based diet offers substantial opportunity for growth for Orkla. We therefore see an opportunity in developing and introducing products with higher carbon productivity, meeting consumers and customers' expectations such as vegetarian products. Examples are the launch of the Orkla vegetarian and vegan product lines Anamma, NATURLI and the Frankful brands. We are already seeing an increased demand from these products, and our goal is to be one of Europe's leading players in alternative proteins by 2030.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

3000000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial figure is representing a turnover that will be achieved by 2025 from plant-based food. To calculate this figure we took into account that current aggregate turnover from plant-based food is 1 240 million and compared to 2020 it increased by 18%. Assuming that opportunity will be realized through combination of organic growth and acquisitions the financial impact was estimated to be around 3 000 000 000 NOK in 2025.

1240 million *1,18 *1,18 *1,18 = 2 037 million organic growth turnover

Assuming that merges and acquisition will result in additional 1 000 million, we calculated the impact to be 3 000 million in turnover.

Cost to realize opportunity

250000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Orkla aims to achieve strong growth in plant-based products in new markets. We are seeing an increased customer interest for more plant-based products. The development of plant-based, environmentally friendly products was an important aspect of Orkla's innovation work in 2022 and will remain a key platform in the future. In 2022, we launched a number of products that will make it possible for consumers to make more sustainable choices in everyday life. Orkla has defined the development of seaweed as a new sustainable growth area through the establishment of the company Orkla Ocean. Orkla Ocean works closely with specialist communities and industry players to make these products available. Among other things, they have teamed up with several companies in Orkla Foods to create new recipes and products with a focus on tastiness and improved nutritional content. In September 2022, Orkla Ocean took part in Idun's taste fair with crispbread, focaccia and macaroons made with seaweed and kelp. Credin Sverige has launched a baking mix containing sugar kelp, and TORO uses seaweed and kelp in its Spicy Noodle Wok ready-to-eat meal. Naturlig' and Anamma use seaweed and kelp to add flavor to their plant-based products. Grandiosa has launched a plant-based taco pizza in its Delux range, and here too seaweed and kelp are used to attain the desired flavor.

We will continue to increase our investments in plant-based products based on established positions. We estimate the cost of 250 000 000 NOK, this number is based on the Orkla's investments to companies, working with development of alternative proteins Arkeon (90 million NOK investment) and change foods (160 million NOK).

160 million NOK + 90 million NOK = 250 million NOK

Comment**Identifier**

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Renewable energy accounted for a total of 33 percent of our energy use in 2022. We intend to reach our target of 60 percent renewable energy in 2025 by phasing out fossil fuels and increasing use of energy from renewable sources. Therefore, we see increased use of renewable energy as an opportunity, as the transition to renewable energy is expected to generate a growing cost benefit in the years to come, in step with energy market price trends. This opportunity has the potential to reduce our exposure to climate-related energy taxes and thereby reducing the operating costs. Orkla has invested in HydroPower production in Norway. The energy operations generate and supply electricity to the Nordic power market and have an annual production of 2.5 TWh.

One of the cases for movement from non-renewable to renewable energy sources is the transition at Orkla crisps factory at Åland, Finland, to electricity generated by locally produced wind power. It is estimated that the factory will save 1000 tCO2 annually. Examples of improved energy efficiency at several factories are replacement of lights with LED lights, reduction and control of the leakage of compressed air and improved shut-off procedures. For example, Orkla Home and Personal Care has invested 2 MNOK in LED lights for it's factories (Falun, Ski) , resulting in 1000 Mwh reductions in Scope 2 in 2022.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

338400000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The energy consumption is estimated to be reduced by 30% in 2025 compared to the base line year 2014. The energy costs for 2022 was 1128 NOK million, the total energy consumption in 2022 and baseline year was on the same level (1068 Gwh). Assuming a 30% reduction in energy costs and same level of energy prices by 2025 it will lead to total savings of 338 NOK million.

1128 MNOK *0,3 = 338 MNOK

Cost to realize opportunity

65000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

There is a constant focus among the different Orkla facilities and sites to reduce and reuse energy in order to reduce energy/carbon intensity of the products. Management method used to take advantage of described opportunity include a number of GHG emission reduction projects. This is established through a Corporate Program "Improved resource and energy efficiency". The program also includes the movement from non-renewable to renewable energy sources as well as investments in renewable energy production.

Company specific example of a project is the improved energy efficiency that are focused at several factories are replacement of lights with LED lights, reduction of energy consumption, sensor control and new electrical systems, as previously stated Orkla Home and Personal Care has introduced a lot of energy efficiency measures on Falun and Ski and Orkla KiMs Denmark had an extensive energy optimization program. In addition, Orkla is participating in the research program HighEFF at Sintef, to increase energy efficiency and ensure green industries. One project example is Orkla Confectionery & Snacks Denmark, that supply surplus heat from its crisps factory at Sønderø to Fjernvarme fyn district heating company. This is equivalent to heat for 400 households and reduces the plant's CO2 emissions by around 600 tonnes per year. New measures are being explored with a view of supplying district heating to additional households. We estimate an average annual cost for realization of opportunities to be 65 MNOK, which is the salary of 10 Orkla employees required and Capex and Opex associated with energy efficiency programs, obtained through questionnaire for EU Taxonomy:

$$60 \text{ MNOK} + 500 \text{ 000 NOK} * 10 = 65 \text{ MNOK}$$
Comment**Identifier**

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Orkla has invested in HydroPower production in Norway. The energy operations generate and supply electricity to the Nordic power market and have an annual production of 2.37 TWh. Orkla Hydro Power is also a part of the system for Guarantees of Origin (GO) and selling certificates for renewable energy and projects. We consider the increased demand for renewable energy as an opportunity for HydroPower, as it has the potential to increase the Group's revenues. In addition, Orkla has a target of 60 per cent renewable energy in 2025 by phasing out fossil fuels and increasing use of energy from renewable sources. Renewable energy accounted for a total of 28 per cent of our energy use in 2022. The use of GoOs is a central part of this strategy to realise the targets, and Orkla has decided to secure GoOs for all Orkla operations in Europe linked to own production of hydro power to secure 100% renewable electricity.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

228000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact, total revenue, is estimated based on the estimated price for GoOs of NOK 95,0 /MWh and the average production of electrical energy in Orkla of 2, 4 TWh. The potential financial impact has been calculated as following:
 $2,4 \text{ TWh} \times 95 \text{ NOK} = 228 \text{ 000 000 NOK}$.

Cost to realize opportunity

11400000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Orkla has invested in HydroPower production in Norway, which generate and supply electricity to the Nordic power market and have an annual production of 2.4 TWh. Orkla Hydro power is also a part of the system for Guarantees of Origins (GO) and selling certificates for renewable energy and projects. The cost to realize this opportunity is the trader fee, which is around 3-5%, assuming that all GOOs are sold cost would be around 11,4 MNOK
 $228 \text{ million} * 0,05 = 11,4 \text{ million NOK}$

Orkla will continue working with securing renewable electricity and in 2023 Orkla portfolio companies must provide the full potential plans on how to realize this opportunity. In 2022 it was regulated centrally via cooperation between Orkla Group Procurement and Orkla Group EHS.

Comment

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan

No

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

In order to have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world we go through the approval process of our targets and plans with SBTi and have recently received an approval of near term, long term and net-zero targets. Moreover, governance and risk and opportunities are described in Orkla TCFD report. Climate targets and TCFD report are presented at board meetings twice a year for board members and shareholder representatives, where feedback is collected. Near term targets and climate transition plan were presented at capital market day 2021, where shareholders and other investors had an opportunity to comment. The performance is regularly re-evaluated and presented at Orkla's quarter reports, where feedback is collected.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization’s use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario		Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios	Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5°C	The assessment was made based on the scenarios presented by IPCC and IEA, using the shared socioeconomic pathways (SSP). Given the lowest overshoot the global emissions must be reduced by 49-72% by 2050 from 2010 levels in order to have a 12 to 22% chance of stabilizing temperatures below 2°C temperature increase relative to the preindustrial temperature. The scenario has been evaluated in medium- and long-term perspectives and the analysis has been both qualitative and quantitative. The scenario is dominated by transition risks and assumes a stringent and immediately introduced climate policies and innovation, reaching net zero emissions around 2050. Pricing and taxation of GHG emissions may lead to higher operating costs, and changes in investment and upgrades strategies. The costs are already seen in countries where such market instruments already have been introduced. In Norway and Sweden, carbon taxes are a part of the fuel prices, and Orkla is expecting the introduction of such taxes in other countries where Orkla operates. The production of food and other consumer goods are not included in the EU ETS as of now, however it is assumed that there will be an increase in carbon prices both in the medium- and long-term perspectives, increasing operating costs. On the other hand, Orkla sees increased use of renewable energy as an opportunity as the transition to renewable energy is expected to generate a growing cost benefit. This opportunity has the potential to reduce exposure to climate-related energy and carbon taxes and thereby reducing operating costs. More stringent regulations lead to higher cost of food raw materials, impacting short-term margins. Raw materials with high carbon footprint and low carbon energy substitutes are especially exposed to increases in prices due to carbon pricing. For example, farmers will have to pay more for input factors such as diesel, electricity, fertilizer, and pesticides, increasing prices of agricultural commodities. In the long-term this will lead to an increase in raw materials which can impact costs for end consumers, potentially reducing demand for our products. In a long-term perspective it is expected that prices will stabilize and that costumers are adapting to a sustainable living.
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	This scenario assumes that only currently implemented policies are preserved, and that economic growth is more important than climate action. The world does not cut emissions and climate change accelerates causing 2.5 degree of warming by 2050, and >+3 by 2100 bringing irreversible changes. The assessment is based on IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), climate scenario RCP 8.5 and the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs). The scenario involves little to no transitional risks early on, but results in irreversible and global disrupting physical risks. Due to the failure to limit climate change, there is a dependence on fossil fuels and energy intensity is high. More extreme weather events are becoming a regularity, as well as drought, flooding, heavy precipitation, and sea level rise. These climate-related impacts are assumed to increase due to the warming that follows. The scenario has been evaluated in medium- and long-term perspectives and the analysis has been both qualitative and quantitative. The lack of policies will lead to more deforestation and biodiversity loss, which will affect the food system. Due to the impact on biodiversity and ecosystems, prices for raw materials will increase as areas for producing are diminishing. It is assumed that all regions will be affected, increasing prices from more than 5000 of Orkla’s supplier plants. It is almost certain that agricultural droughts or too much precipitation is expected to increase globally affecting yields. In the long-term, this is expected to increase in severity. Production zones will shift, annual yields will become more variable, and price volatility of agricultural commodities will become more variable. For Orkla, it is assumed that this will lead to a price shock on vegetables, oils, grain, and livestock products due to losses/gains in yield from year to year. This will lead to higher operational costs for Orkla and in the medium- and long-term higher costs of products for the end-customers. Changes to precipitation patterns, higher mean temperatures, and extreme heat events all exacerbate water scarcity. Limitations on water concessions, higher costs or water extraction bans can as a result affect deliveries of upstream products and packaged goods. It is expected in the medium and long term that water scarcity may impact prices or disrupt Orkla’s production due to delivery delays, with more suppliers being affected in the long-term.
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 4.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	This scenario follows a path in which social, economic, and technological trends do not shift markedly from historical patterns, but the world takes action to limit emission growth. However, the world fails to cut emissions in the short term and misses the goals set in the Paris agreement. This results in close to +2 degrees warming by 2050 but is lowered using carbon sequestration and storage (CSS). The assessment is based on IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), climate scenario RCP 4.5 and the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs). The scenario is dominated by several physical risks, due to the lack of coordinated policy actions to limit climate change. The scenario has been evaluated in medium- and long-term perspectives and the analysis has been both qualitative and quantitative. More than half of direct materials of Orkla’s supply chain derive from agriculture, and marine products, fruits, berries, cocoa, and most vegetables depend on other species for feed and pollination. Orkla spends about 15% on biodiversity pollinated products. The scenario assumes that in the medium term there will be a reduced global yield due to climate change, overexploitation, and biodiversity loss, which will lead to higher prices. Growth in the world population, coupled with more food demand, will enable continued deforestation and biodiversity loss. In the long term, it is expected that there will be more effort put into both climate change reduction and loss of biodiversity. Production zones will shift, annual yields will become more variable, and price volatility of agricultural commodities will become more variable, and price volatility of agricultural commodities will increase. For Orkla, it is assumed that there will be a price shock on vegetables, oils, grain, and livestock products due to losses/gains in yield from year to year. This will lead to higher operational costs for Orkla and in the medium- and long-term higher costs of products for the end-customers. Certain raw material relies heavily on water availability and are therefore impacted by changes in precipitation patterns, higher mean temperatures, and extreme heat events that all exacerbate water scarcity. Limitations on water concessions, higher costs or water extraction bans can as a result affect deliveries of upstream products and packaged goods.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

How will climate change impact the availability and prices of raw materials, and how will this affect Orkla financially?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

More than half of direct materials of Orkla’s supply derive from agriculture. Physical risks present in the RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios such as biodiversity loss, increased extreme weather and higher mean temperatures combined with overexploitation will reduce crops and increase prices of raw materials. This can in the long-term affect prices of products for the end-costumer. As a consequence, the demand for our products can be reduced, impacting revenues. Global aggregate agricultural production is not projected to decline before 2050, but suitable production zones will shift, annual yields will become more variable, and price volatility of agricultural commodities will increase. It is expected that vegetables, oils, grain, and livestock products are likely to feel price shocks due to losses/gains in yield from year to year. For example, in both scenarios it is expected that global wheat will see a +-3% volatility in the medium-term and +-8% in the long term. This will increase prices of these commodities in the medium- and long-term, leading to higher prices for the end customers. Climate change will particularly affect smallholder farms, as they are less likely to be able to adapt to climatic changes. This can lead to price volatility and reduce the availability of certain raw materials, such as cocoa, shea- and coconut oils, butts, berries and fruits. It is assumed that there will be an 89% yield loss in cocoa during droughts, leading to production interruptions for two of Orkla’s sites. As a result of the findings Orkla has worked towards increasing the understanding of how to develop and source from production sites that are more resilient to climatic changes, Orkla engages in improvement projects in the value chain, working closely with suppliers to ensure that they have solid sustainability strategies and to diversify their sourcing. Another part of our strategy is to use third-party certifications to ensure sustainably produced raw materials and contribute to improved agricultural practices. Orkla’s ability to source globally is an important mitigating factor and we strive to have flexible product recipes that can be put in use if necessary. This means that we can alternate suppliers and origins depending on the current situation.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Consumers are increasingly concerned about the climate footprint from their food consumption. Food with low carbon footprint (vegan, locally produced, etc) are increasingly popular and we have initiated several adaption and mitigation activities to meet the demand. We therefore see a strategic opportunity in developing and introducing new products meeting consumers and customer expectations like e.g. vegetarian products and products with improved packaging. This opportunity impacts all business areas. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be high as long as we see developing demand for those kinds of products. Plant-based food produced by Orkla had an aggregate turnover of NOK 1 240 million in 2022 and growth of 18 per cent compared to 2021. By 2025, we aim to achieve a turnover of NOK 3 billion in plant-based food. Our goal is to be one of Europe's leading players in alternative proteins by 2030. Important decision was establishment of Orkla Ocean. Orkla Ocean works closely with specialist communities and industry players to make these products available. Among other things, they have teamed up with several companies in Orkla Foods to create new recipes and products with a focus on tastiness and improved nutritional content. In September 2022, Orkla Ocean took part in Idu's taste fair with crispbread, focaccia and macaroons made with seaweed and kelp. Credin Sverige has launched a baking mix containing sugar kelp, and TORO uses seaweed and kelp in its Spicy Noodle Wok ready-to-eat meal. Naturlig and Anamma use seaweed and kelp to add flavour to their plant-based products. Grandiosa has launched a plant-based taco pizza in its Delux range, and here too seaweed and kelp are used to attain the desired flavour.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	We see a potential risk of volatile prices and lower availability of raw materials (mainly agriculture) due to climate change. We assume that these risks will impact all business areas and we have initiated several adaption and mitigation activities to meet the potential risk. The magnitude of impact is increasing, but the consequence of extreme weather is moderate for Orkla in the short and medium term. Most of Orkla's manufacturing and sourcing is carried out in the Nordics, the Baltics and Eastern Europe, where the likelihood of water shortages and drought is lower than in areas with a warmer climate. However, raw materials produced in other continents, like cocoa, are at risk because of climate change combined with unsustainable farming practices, hence the availability might be threatened. We therefore engage in improvement projects in the value chain, working closely with our suppliers. The most important strategic decision made was the establishment of a new classification system for sustainable food raw materials with detailed criteria for sustainable raw material production. The system offers a comprehensive approach to promoting sustainable agricultural production, based on the Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) framework, developed by SAI platform. Key raw materials are assessed, and supplier's certification systems are compared with the FSA. Where there are no relevant FSA criteria, Orkla has initiated action to establish the necessary criteria. If an existing certification system does not meet the requirements of the FSA Silver level, Orkla will consider other, more suitable certification programmes.
Investment in R&D	Yes	We see an opportunity in developing new products including packaging as well as being part of developing new technologies as partner in R&D programs (e.g. development of bio-based plastic, energy efficient production and increasing recycling). The magnitude of impact is increasing and we have initiated several adaption and mitigation activities to meet the opportunity. We see this as a strategic opportunity partly due to increased consumer demands, but also due to expected future regulations on packaging made from fossil raw materials. In 2022 the Orkla companies has continued their efforts to optimize packaging, design packaging to facilitate recycling and develop new packaging solutions based on recyclable, recycled or renewable materials. The most important strategic decisions relating to this has been firstly our efforts to work on recycling design. Several Orkla's companies has begun using mono-material plastic packaging, which means that the packaging is made of one and the same material and can be handled as a single waste product. Secondly, Orkla is involved in a variety of development projects in cooperation with suppliers, external centers of expertise and other players in the value chain. For example, Orkla cooperates with HolyGrail, which is a joint international project under the auspices of AIM, the European Brands Association. The goal is to test digital watermarking for packaging which makes it possible to track the packaging through the value chain. By identifying types of plastic and previous applications, waste packaging can be sorted more accurately, and the quality of the recycled plastic can be improved. Lastly, the Orkla companies are making active efforts to use more recycled and renewable materials in our packaging, increasing the share to 70% in 2022. We assess this opportunity to be medium term.
Operations	Yes	We see an opportunity in renewable energy which we assume will reduce operational costs and we have initiated several adaption and mitigation activities to meet the opportunity. The magnitude of the impact is currently low but may increase in the future as we already see increasing carbon taxes in Europe. Orkla has invested in HydroPower production in Norway, which generate and supply electricity to the Nordic power market and have an annual production of 2.4 TWh. Orkla Hydro power is also a part of the system for Guarantees of Origins (GoO) and selling certificates for renewable energy and projects. Documentation of the consumption of renewable electricity has been an important measure to achieve our goals. Due to the extraordinary situation in the energy market in 2022, Orkla has not secured its entire electricity consumption through guarantees of origin. This is the main reason for the change in improvement compared to what had been achieved by reducing greenhouse gas emissions (Scopes 1+2) as of 2021. Renewable energy accounted for a total of 33% of our energy use in 2022. A strategic decision related to our operations is setting our target of 60% renewable energy in 2025 will be reached by phasing out fossil fuels and increasing our use of energy from renewable sources. We assess this opportunity to be short-term and already have program in place for securing 100% of renewable electricity in 2023.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures	Climate risks and opportunities are impacting Orkla's financial planning. For example, we see an opportunity for increased sale of vegan, vegetarian and organic food and products with a reduced climate impact. Consumers' increased focus on health and sustainability has given rise to strong innovations in 2022, under new brands, but also under the well-established brands in the portfolio. The estimated share of revenues from vegan and lacto-ovo vegetarian products was in 2022 58%, compared to 50% in 2021. Due to the increased demand by consumers, we are expecting an increase in revenue from sale of vegan, vegetarian, and organic products in the short- and medium term. Orkla aims to achieve strong growth in plant-based products in new markets. This opportunity has been a key part in Orkla's financial planning in order to meet consumer's expectations and Orkla aims to achieve strong growth in plant-based foods in the coming years. The time horizon is assessed to be medium-term. Another example of how climate risks and opportunities impact financial planning is inclusion of possible damage from physical risks in Orkla's direct costs and CapEx. Our physical assets may be impacted by climate change e.g. facilities in water-stressed areas, extreme weather events damaging facilities etc. Where feasible, Orkla takes relevant actions including capital investments to reduce the impact of climate-related factors on its physical assets and risk of business interruption. In terms of weather-related incidents, as part of the Orkla's Property Loss Prevention Program, an in-depth identification of natural hazard exposures is made for existing sites and projects proactively to anticipate potential risks such as floods, wind storms etc. This process helps in the decision-making process for future standards of prevention and protection, as well as preparation if an event occurs in the current sites.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy	At both the company and activity level

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Climate change mitigation

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

66255934

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

2.3

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

20

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

30

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

Orkla has assessed which of our activities are within the scope of the Taxonomy, and thereby eligible. The assessment is based on applicable laws and regulations, as well as guidance and information as currently available to us. Changes to the factual circumstances as well as the regulatory landscape, in particular amendments to laws and regulations, future legislation, guidance and information may lead to a different assessment of our economic activities under the Taxonomy Regulation in the future.

The economic activities of Orkla are mainly within the industrial production of food and beverages. These activities are included in the Taxonomy draft for screening criteria under environmental objectives 3-6 but as of today are not included in the Climate Delegated Act. As a result, Orkla's eligible activities for 2022 are related to energy production from hydropower, buildings and to some extent renewable energy. To avoid double counting of the reported KPIs, we have chosen to focus our Taxonomy reporting on environmental objective 1, climate change mitigation. In 2022, we identified a total of 11 eligible activities, as listed below. Five of these, have been assessed as taxonomy-aligned:

- 4.16 Installation or operation of electric heat pumps
- 7.3 Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment
- 7.4 Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings and parking spaces attached to buildings
- 7.5 Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings
- 7.6 Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

Financial Metric

OPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Climate change mitigation

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

2321908

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0.1

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

10

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

15

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

Orkla has assessed which of our activities are within the scope of the Taxonomy, and thereby eligible. The assessment is based on applicable laws and regulations, as well as guidance and information as currently available to us. Changes to the factual circumstances as well as the regulatory landscape, in particular amendments to laws and regulations, future legislation, guidance and information may lead to a different assessment of our economic activities under the Taxonomy Regulation in the future.

The economic activities of Orkla are mainly within the industrial production of food and beverages. These activities are included in the Taxonomy draft for screening criteria under environmental objectives 3-6 but as of today are not included in the Climate Delegated Act. As a result, Orkla's eligible activities for 2022 are related to energy production from hydropower, buildings and to some extent renewable energy. To avoid double counting of the reported KPIs, we have chosen to focus our Taxonomy reporting on environmental objective 1, climate change mitigation. In 2022, we identified a total of 11 eligible activities, as listed below. Five of these, have been assessed as taxonomy-aligned:

- 4.16 Installation or operation of electric heat pumps
- 7.3 Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment
- 7.4 Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings and parking spaces attached to buildings
- 7.5 Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings
- 7.6 Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

(C3.5b) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Economic activity

Installation and operation of electric heat pumps

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment

Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)

CAPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

155100

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution

Activity enabling mitigation

Calculation methodology and supporting information

Some Orkla factories invested in new electric heat pumps in 2022, and two of these have been assessed as aligned.

Technical screening criteria met

Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

Substantial contribution: We performed an initial screening and only two of the installed heat pumps have a global warming potential that does not exceed 675 kg CO₂e, and comply with the regulations in Directive 2009/125/EC

Do no significant harm requirements met

Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis

• The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources: Orkla has conducted a water risk assessment on a company level, where relevant risks related to preserving water quality and avoiding water stress were identified. For example, Orkla has several sites in India and Romania that are considered to be located in a water stress area. In order to mitigate the risks, Orkla is working on building water resilience across the value chain. For example, improving washing processes and increasing water recycling on sites. • The transition to a circular economy: According to the suppliers of electric heat pumps, materials with high durability and recyclability were used

in the manufacturing process. Furthermore, all of the Orkla sites where electric heat pumps were installed have a waste management plan in place and an agreement with a local waste management company for recycling of electronic waste. • Pollution prevention and control: The sound power levels for the two heat pumps have been checked and are considered to be below the threshold level

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

Human Rights

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Tax

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Fair Competition

All Orkla employees have accepted the Code of Conduct, which includes a chapter on fair competition. Further, targeted training and awareness activities related to competition laws and regulations are carried on regular basis. Orkla thus complies with the Fair Competition requirements of the Minimum Safeguards of the EU Taxonomy

Economic activity

Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment

Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)

CAPEX

OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

44603207

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1.55

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

1427932

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.06

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution

Activity enabling mitigation

Calculation methodology and supporting information

A substantial number of Orkla's factories installed, maintained or repaired equipment related to buildings' energy performance in 2022.

Technical screening criteria met

Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

The measures include new energy management systems, lighting control systems and façade elements with solar shading. Based on this, we consider that this activity meets the substantial contribution criteria for climate mitigation

Do no significant harm requirements met

Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis

At this time, the activity only has one DNSH criterion, which is related to climate change adaptation (climate risk assessment in accordance with EU Taxonomy). In 2021, Orkla conducted a climate risk assessment in accordance with the TCFD recommendations. This assessment was updated in 2022. Orkla identified temperature and water related climate risks relevant to its business operations. The risks were assessed for three different global warming impact scenarios according to the IPCC5 and NGFS6. The outcome of this vulnerability assessment was that the financial impact was considered low for the risks outlined in Appendix A: Generic criteria for DNSH to climate change adaptation, such as heat stress, water stress, sea level rise and drought. Hence, for the 2022 assessment Orkla has not found it necessary to map relevant adaptation measures. Nonetheless, Orkla has set a target of 30% reduction in water withdrawal and at least 60% energy from renewable energy sources by 2025. These targets are considered to be part of our adaptation and mitigation strategy; a more detailed adaptation plan will be included in the future risk assessment

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

Human Rights

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Tax

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Fair Competition

All Orkla employees have accepted the Code of Conduct, which includes a chapter on fair competition. Further, targeted training and awareness activities related to competition laws and regulations are carried on regular basis. Orkla thus complies with the Fair Competition requirements of the Minimum Safeguards of the EU Taxonomy

Economic activity

Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment

Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)

CAPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

389445

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.01

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution

Activity enabling mitigation

Calculation methodology and supporting information

Orkla ASA performed screening of activities through sending out questionnaires to the BUs.

Technical screening criteria met

Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

Substantial contribution: Orkla installed several charging stations for electric vehicles in 2022, and thereby complies with the criteria for climate change mitigation.

Do no significant harm requirements met

Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis

At this time, the activity only has one DNSH criterion, which is related to climate change adaptation (climate risk assessment in accordance with EU Taxonomy). In 2021, Orkla conducted a climate risk assessment in accordance with the TCFD recommendations. This assessment was updated in 2022. Orkla identified temperature and water related climate risks relevant to its business operations. The risks were assessed for three different global warming impact scenarios according to the IPCC5 and NGFS6. The outcome of this vulnerability assessment was that the financial impact was considered low for the risks outlined in Appendix A: Generic criteria for DNSH to climate change adaptation, such as heat stress, water stress, sea level rise and drought. Hence, for the 2022 assessment Orkla has not found it necessary to map relevant adaptation measures. Nonetheless, Orkla has set a target of 30% reduction in water withdrawal and at least 60% energy from renewable energy sources by 2025. These targets are considered to be part of our adaptation and mitigation strategy; a more detailed adaptation plan will be included in the future risk assessment

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Please select

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

Human Rights

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Tax

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Fair Competition

All Orkla employees have accepted the Code of Conduct, which includes a chapter on fair competition. Further, targeted training and awareness activities related to competition laws and regulations are carried on regular basis. Orkla thus complies with the Fair Competition requirements of the Minimum Safeguards of the EU Taxonomy.

Economic activity

Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment

Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)

CAPEX

OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

15029553

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.52

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

352716

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.01

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution

Activity enabling mitigation

Calculation methodology and supporting information

Orkla ASA performed screening of activities through sending out questionnaires to the BUs.

Technical screening criteria met

Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

The measures include new energy management systems, lighting control systems and façade elements with solar shading. Based on this, we consider that this activity meets the substantial contribution criteria for climate mitigation

Do no significant harm requirements met

Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis

At this time, the activity only has one DNSH criterion, which is related to climate change adaptation (climate risk assessment in accordance with EU Taxonomy). In 2021, Orkla conducted a climate risk assessment in accordance with the TCFD recommendations. This assessment was updated in 2022. Orkla identified temperature and water related climate risks relevant to its business operations. The risks were assessed for three different global warming impact scenarios according to the IPCC5 and NGFS6. The outcome of this vulnerability assessment was that the financial impact was considered low for the risks outlined in Appendix A: Generic criteria for DNSH to climate change adaptation, such as heat stress, water stress, sea level rise and drought. Hence, for the 2022 assessment Orkla has not found it necessary to map relevant adaptation measures. Nonetheless, Orkla has set a target of 30% reduction in water withdrawal and at least 60% energy from renewable energy sources by 2025. These targets are considered to be part of our adaptation and mitigation strategy; a more detailed adaptation plan will be included in the future risk assessment

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

Human Rights

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corruption, and conduct risk-based monitoring of suppliers. This shows that Orkla complies with the Anti-Corruption requirements of the Minimum Safeguards of the EU Taxonomy.

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Fair Competition

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Economic activity

Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment

Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)

CAPEX

OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

6078629

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.21

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

541269

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.02

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution

Activity enabling mitigation

Calculation methodology and supporting information

Orkla ASA performed screening of activities through sending out questionnaires to the BUs.

Technical screening criteria met

Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

The projects related to this activity include installation of solar photovoltaic systems and heat exchanger systems. The activity is therefore assessed as substantially contributing to climate change mitigation.

Do no significant harm requirements met

Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis

At this time, the activity only has one DNSH criterion, which is related to climate change adaptation (climate risk assessment in accordance with EU Taxonomy). In 2021, Orkla conducted a climate risk assessment in accordance with the TCFD recommendations. This assessment was updated in 2022. Orkla identified temperature and water related climate risks relevant to its business operations. The risks were assessed for three different global warming impact scenarios according to the IPCC5 and NGFS6. The outcome of this vulnerability assessment was that the financial impact was considered low for the risks outlined in Appendix A: Generic criteria for DNSH to climate change adaptation, such as heat stress, water stress, sea level rise and drought. Hence, for the 2022 assessment Orkla has not found it necessary to map relevant adaptation measures. Nonetheless, Orkla has set a target of 30% reduction in water withdrawal and at least 60% energy from renewable energy sources by 2025. These targets are considered to be part of our adaptation and mitigation strategy; a more detailed adaptation plan will be included in the future risk assessment

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

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Fair Competition

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C3.5c

(C3.5c) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

Capital expenditures The CapEx KPI is calculated as the part of CapEx related to assets or developments associated with taxonomy-eligible/-aligned activities divided by the total CapEx. The total CapEx is defined as IFRS standards IAS 16, IAS 36 and IFRS 16, and can be found as "additions" in Note 19 Intangible assets, Note 20 Property, plant and equipment and Note 21 Leases in the consolidated financial statements. Disposals/Investments related to assets are reported here and are included in the CapEx. Acquired companies are reported on a different line in the cash flow statement. Further information regarding CapEx and investments may be found in the section on Alternative Performance Measures (APMs). Orkla's eligible CapEx includes CapEx related to assets associated with taxonomy-eligible/-aligned activities, and CapEx related to output from taxonomy-eligible/-aligned activities. As a result of time constraints, CapEx related to a plan to make an activity taxonomy-eligible/-aligned has so far been excluded. **Operating expenses** The OpEx KPI is defined as operational expenses related to taxonomy eligible/aligned assets or processes divided by the direct non-capitalised cost related to research and development and any other direct expenses relating to the day-to-day maintenance of fixed assets. Other operating expenses directly linked to activities with turnover and activities related to selling, general, and administration are not considered as applicable for the calculation of the OpEx KPI. The taxonomy requires OpEx to include maintenance, repair and research and development. Any product variable costs (raw materials, change in inventory etc.), as well as any selling, general and administrative costs (SG&A) should be excluded together with any depreciation, amortization, and impairment. If costs are split to define direct expenditures relating to aligned assets and other assets, a best estimate approach should be applied. In 2022 Orkla's OpEx, according to the taxonomy is based on today's possible extraction methods and does not completely comply with the taxonomy definition. Orkla will continue its work during 2023 to adequately extract the OpEx from its financial statement applicable to the taxonomy. Other operating expenses are recognised as and when they are incurred and are types of costs that are not classified on the lines for cost of materials, payroll expenses or depreciation and write-downs. The other operating costs are related to Note 13 in the financial statements. Orkla's eligible OpEx includes OpEx related to assets that are associated with taxonomy-eligible/-aligned activities, and OpEx-related individual measures enabling the target activities to become low carbon or individual building renovation measures. As a result of time constraints, OpEx related to a CapEx-plan to make an activity taxonomy-eligible/-aligned has so far been excluded.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2015

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2016

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

128719

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

167471

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

296190

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

65

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

108267

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

51536

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

159803

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% coverage, no exclusions

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The targets were set in 2015 with the baseline year 2014 as a result of new requirements from SBTi baseline year was changed to 2016 in 2022. The near-term targets remained unchanged.

In order to achieve 65% reductions by 2025, we are working towards improving energy efficiency in our factories. For example, improving insulation, installation of LED lights and other energy efficiency measures as well as equipment for monitoring use of energy. Another important measure is replacement of fossil fuels and many of the factories are switching to use of electricity or district heating instead of LPG and natural gas. (Felix Austria, Fredrikstad). Purchase of GOOs remain one of the main tools and for 2023 Orkla Portfolio companies are required to establish a system for securing renewable electricity. Currently we are able to achieve 41% reduction through these initiatives compared to 2016.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2015

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2016

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

128719

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

167471

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

296190

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

108267

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

51536

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

159803

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% coverage, no exclusions

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The targets were set in 2015 with the baseline year 2014 as a result of new requirements from SBTi baseline year was changed to 2016 in 2022. The near-term targets remained unchanged.

In order to achieve 70% reductions by 2030, we are working towards improving energy efficiency in our factories. For example, improving insulation, installation of LED lights and other energy efficiency measures as well as equipment for monitoring use of energy. Another important measure is replacement of fossil fuels and many of the factories are switching to use of electricity or district heating instead of LPG and natural gas. (Felix Austria, Fredrikstad). Purchase of GOOs remain one of the main tools and for next years Orkla Portfolio companies are required to establish a system for securing renewable electricity. Currently we are able to achieve 41% reduction through these initiatives compared to 2016.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2015

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 10: Processing of sold products
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 13: Downstream leased assets
Category 14: Franchises
Category 15: Investments

Base year

2016

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2867440

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

133317

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24746

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

47623

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9580

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3816

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10500

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

29000

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

179469

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

222968

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

40470

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3568943

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3568943

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2645049

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

199467

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23292

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25531

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
8088

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2847

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
9942

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
30360

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
13

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
164924

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
221379

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
38340

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3369233

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
3369233

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% coverage, no exclusions

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The targets were set in 2015 with the baseline year 2014 as a result of new requirements from SBTi baseline year was changed to 2016 in 2022. The near-term targets remained unchanged.

More than 90% of Orkla's greenhouse gas emissions stem from activities in the external value chain (Scope 3), and we have taken several important steps to bring about a change in these emissions. We have developed a tool that contains data on greenhouse gas emissions for raw materials, packaging and other Scope 3 categories, which can be used to analyse emission figures for various raw materials, suppliers and products. The tool can also be used to prioritise the raw materials and suppliers on which we should focus in order to reduce Scope 3 emissions. We have entered into a dialogue with a large number of suppliers with emphasis on animalbased raw materials, which generate the greatest climate impact. The availability and quality of climate data vary, and we consider it important to update and expand databases and tools in cooperation with suppliers and research institutes.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 4

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2015

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 10: Processing of sold products
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 13: Downstream leased assets
Category 14: Franchises
Category 15: Investments

Base year

2016

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2867440

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

133317

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24746

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

47623

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9580

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3816

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10500

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

29000

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

179469

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

222968

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

40470

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3568943

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3568943

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2645049

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

199467

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23292

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
25531

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
8088

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2847

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
9942

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
30360

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
13

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
164924

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
221379

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
38340

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3369233

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
3369233

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100%, no exclusions

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The medium - term target year has been changed from 2040 to 2030, as a result of setting Net Zero target. However, originally targets were set in 2015 and the climate transition curve remained the same.

More than 90% of Orkla's greenhouse gas emissions stem from activities in the external value chain (Scope 3), and we have taken several important steps to bring about a change in these emissions. We have developed a tool that contains data on greenhouse gas emissions for raw materials, packaging and other Scope 3 categories, which can be used to analyse emission figures for various raw materials, suppliers and products. The tool can also be used to prioritise the raw materials and suppliers on which we should focus in order to reduce Scope 3 emissions. We have entered into a dialogue with a large number of suppliers with emphasis on animal-based raw materials, which generate the greatest climate impact. The availability and quality of climate data vary, and we consider it important to update and expand databases and tools in cooperation with suppliers and research institutes. Long term strategy for Orkla is investing in plant-based and switching to raw materials with low carbon footprint.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Net-zero target(s)

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs1

Abs2

Abs3

Abs4

Target year for achieving net zero

2045

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We are covering 100% of our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, including bioenergy

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

Orkla is currently cooperating with different actors and doing research on possible carbon offsets projects, but we prioritize investment in energy efficiency, renewable energy and sustainable production of raw materials.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	1	
To be implemented*	1	105000
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	84	26886
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization
-------------------------------------------	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6886

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

44000000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

75000000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Orkla factories conducted a number of energy efficiency programs, such as energy optimization of equipment, leakage reduction. For example on factories in Orkla Foods Europe in Sweden.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Large hydropower (>25 MW)
-------------------------------	---------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

20000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

18830833

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

<1 year

Comment

In 2022, Orkla has not secure 100% renewable electricity, due to extraordinary market situation, but purchase of RECs remain one of the most important tools and we have plans in place for upcoming years.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Employee engagement	Orkla has implemented resource and efficiency program where employee engagement in sustainability work is a part of it. We encourage all employees through different internal initiatives to contribute to Orkla sustainability work and help achieving common goals in these terms. In 2022 internal and external environmental specialists been providing training and webinars on such topics as energy efficiency measures, transition to renewable energy, GHG Scope 1,2&3 and food waste. In addition, several of Orkla companies have been providing awareness training on efficient resource use on sites. One of examples was Orkla EHS week that was held in September 2022 and during it most standing out projects were awarded this year it was Koti Pizza with recycable pizza boxes.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Orkla recognizes and prizes any contribution to sustainability work both monetary and non-monetary. We believe that appreciation of the hard work of each part involved in achieving sustainability goals will pay off and stimulate even better performance in the future. Annual Orkla Growth Awards include sustainability and operational prize for the best initiative within sustainability field, which covers resource efficiency and climate gases reduction. Annual Orkla Growth Awards include sustainability and operational prize for the best initiative within sustainability field, which covers resource efficiency and climate gases reduction. Another example is monetary award that is provided for management team and EHS leader for achieving emission reduction.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Compliance is essential for us and a non-negotiable requirement. In addition to complying with laws, regulations and internal requirements, Orkla has an EHS standard that we apply across all the countries where we operate. To exemplify, Orkla is committed to phase out heavy oil that is a part of implemented resource and efficiency program. This will allow to be compliant with stringent requirements and drive low carbon business. In 2022 Steyr factory in Austria has switched from consumption of natural gas to district heating. As an example, in 2022 Steyr factory in Austria has switched from consumption of natural gas to district heating.
Financial optimization calculations	Before making decision of any investment Orkla assesses how it will impact the financial planning towards what climate-related benefits it will bring. The investments with the highest environmental benefits and lowest financial contribution required minimizing the payback time are prioritized.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Low-Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry Taxonomy

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Vegetarian food and hydropower)
-------	--------------------------------------------------------

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Orkla is involved in a variety of research and innovation projects with the purpose of developing low-carbon or otherwise sustainable products and circular business models. So far, the biggest contributions to revenues come from vegetarian food and products with low-carbon packaging.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

58

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, an acquisition

Yes, other structural change, please specify (Move of production)

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

In 2022 we invested in new companies, improved production and some restructuring projects, with a view to creating a business that is competitive in the longer term. Companies Vesterålen Marine Olje, British Healthspan and Eastern were acquired.

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Orkla Health has strengthened its position in dietary supplements by acquiring the companies Vesterålen Marine Olje and British Healthspan. Orkla Latvija opened its new chocolate manufacturing factory in Adazi under the brand name Laima. At the same time, the company established Orkla Biscuit Production, a completely new biscuit factory in Latvia outside Riga. In connection with the closure of the old biscuit factory of Orkla Confectionery and Snacks Sverige in Kungälv, 144 employees became redundant, while the new biscuit factory outside Riga will secure jobs for around 300 employees in Latvia. Orkla Wound Care decided to move parts of its production at Norgesplaster in Vennesla to the company's factory in Bigues, Spain. The production of Ekström's powdered desserts and soups has been moved from Orkla Foods Sverige's operations at Örebro to Orkla Foods Norge's facility at Arna. Orkla Foods Sverige's production of powdered potato at Eslöv has been discontinued and replaced by products from an external source. In connection with the merger of MTR Foods and the newly acquired company Eastern, two warehouses in Gaziabad and Varanesi were closed down. Orkla Foods Česko & Slovensko has conducted an efficiency improvement project which has resulted in some redundancy in the company's administration and at some production sites. Orkla House Care has made staff cutbacks at its operations in the UK and China as a consequence of reduced demand for paint products. Nic UK also needed to reduce its staffing because of lower demand. A total of about 470 employees became redundant as a consequence of restructuring in 2022. Of these, 50 have obtained new positions within Orkla and the others have received help in finding new jobs. In spring 2022 Orkla decided to end its operations related to Hamé Foods ZAO in Russia because of Russia's war against Ukraine. The sales process affected 342 employees.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based Scope 3	Orkla is following GHG protocol and emission data is updated on regular basis, reflecting the structural changes.	Yes

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2016

Base year end

December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

128719

Comment

The baseline year has been changed to 2016 due to the SBTi requirements of baseline being after 2015. The base year emission has been updated to most recent data.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2016

Base year end

December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87293

Comment

The baseline year has been changed to 2016 due to the SBTi requirements of baseline being after 2015. The base year emission has been updated to most recent data.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2016

Base year end

December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

167471

Comment

The baseline year has been changed to 2016 due to the SBTi requirements of baseline being after 2015. The base year emission has been updated to most recent data.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1 2016

Base year end

December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2867440

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1 2016

Base year end

December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

133317

Comment

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

January 1 2016

Base year end

December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24746

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2016

Base year end

December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47623

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1 2016

Base year end

December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9580

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2016

Base year end

December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3816

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
10500

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
N/A

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
29000

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
13

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
N/A as per GHGP

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
179469

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2016

Base year end
December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
N/A

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1 2016

Base year end

December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

222968

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1 2016

Base year end

December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40470

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
108267

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
115519

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
115253

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
123914

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

52568

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

51536

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

62775

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

10202

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

70597

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

21808

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Comment

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

73597

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

19807

Start date

January 1 2019

End date

December 31 2019

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

2654049

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

70

Please explain

The emission data is calculated based on production input of raw materials and "cradle-to-gate" LCA emission factors which again are developed according to ISO 14040-series for different food ingredients and packaging materials made by Swedish Institute for Food and Bio Technology AB, Gothenburg.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

199467

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

The figure is based on the financial accounting and purchased capital goods, such as machinery and buildings. The CO₂ factor was calculated for each type of capital goods and connected to the spend. We used factors of 0,17 kg CO₂/nok for the machinery and 0,0124 kg CO₂/nok for the construction, based on the conducted LCA.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

23292

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

These are upstream scope 3 emissions from the reported fuel consumption emissions in scope 1 and electricity consumption in scope 2. The data source is identical to the data sources in scope 1 and 2 and the source for the emissions factors is The Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, DEFRA 2021. For diesel: 0.6261 kg CO₂e per liter, for petrol: 0.6028 kg CO₂e per liter, for burning oil: 0.5281 kgCO₂e per liter, for LPG: 0,1838 kgCO₂e per liter, for natural gas: 0,3459 kgCO₂e per m³. For electricity, the source of emission factor is IEA 2014-2016. As long as electricity consumption from Norwegian locations constitutes over 80% of the total electricity consumption in Orkla Group the same emission factor: Electricity Nordic grid loss (0.0015 kgCO₂e/kWh) was used to calculate upstream emission from the total electricity consumption. The GWP values used to calculate the emissions are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year). Data quality is identical to what is reported in scope 1 and 2. Allocation is based on the principle of operational control in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

25531

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

60

Please explain

Allocation is based on the principle of operational control in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The emission data comes from the 3rd party companies providing transportation services to Orkla.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8088

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

The activity data is provided by the waste management supplier. In order to reflect the new LCA standard (EN15804) the emission factors shows the total climate impact of waste treatment without including avoided emissions in other systems (next cycle). This means that the energy recovery from the incineration of waste for the production of district heating is not deducted from the emission factor of waste for incineration. Recycled waste fractions includes only a small transport component (collection of waste) while the material recycling and replacement of virgin materials takes place outside the system (by the actor who buy the recycled material). The emission factor is 0.502 kg CO2 per kg incinerated waste and 0.0213 for recycled waste. The source of emission factors is Ecoinvent 3.8 and DEFRA 2021. The GWP values used to calculate the emissions are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year). Allocation is based on the principle of operational control in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2847

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

The data is provided by internal system. The emission factors used come from DEFRA 2021. The GWP values used to calculate the emissions are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year). Allocation is based on the principle of operational control in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9942

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Average data method was used as following the GHGP emissions from employee commuting = \sum (total number of employees x % of employees using mode of transport x commuting distance (vehicle-km or passenger-km) x working days per year x emission factor of transport mode (kg CO2e/passenger-km)) Sources: Carbon factors - Trafikverket 2021. The following CO2 factors were used 0,145 kg CO2 eq/pkm – car, 0,038 kg CO2 eq/pkm – bus, 0, 0016 kg CO2 eq/pkm and 0,0017 kg CO2 eq/pkm-train.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Any emissions from relevant upstream leased asset are already reported in Scope 1, the emissions are therefore 0.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

30360

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Average data method was used as per GHGP. Transportation distance was estimated to be 300 km to the warehouse and 30 km distribution, based on location of the sites. The following CO₂ factors from Trafikverket were used 0,2 kg CO₂ eq/tkm for distribution lorry and 0,06 2 kg CO₂ eq/tkm for long distance transportation.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

13

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Orkla ASA produces almost only consumer's goods with no further processes involved. We took into account Orkla Food Ingredients as the only company that sells B to B. Generally main sold product is improver for bread. Therefore, the calculation was based on carbon footprint of bread (22 g CO₂ eq/kg) and internal analysis of contribution of improver to carbon footprint of baking products (20%).

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Orkla ASA is mainly into food production and only a small share of the products needs further preparation before consumption. As a food producer this category is optional for Orkla.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

164924

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

To obtain the figure we used waste type specific method and took into account all the waste that is generated at the end of life stage of Orkla's products and the specific treatment method applied to this type of waste. The emission factor is on average 0.502 kg CO₂ per kg incinerated waste and 2 kg CO₂ for recycling of waste, depending on the type of waste. The source of emission factors is Ecoinvent 3.8 and DEFRA 2021. The GWP values used to calculate the emissions are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year). Allocation is based on the principle of operational control in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Orkla does not have any downstream leased assets.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

221379

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method
Franchise-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

50

Please explain

The average data method was used. We used the emission data from similar type of franchises and applied it to the Koti and New York pizza, that Orkla owns. The CO2 factor per one pizza place was considered to be 575,6 t CO2 eq.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

38340

Emissions calculation methodology

Investment-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Allocation is based on the principle of operational control in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The GHG emission was calculated based on % ownership of Jotun AS - 42.6% and the total GHG emission provided by the company. The GWP values used for calculation of Jotun AS GHG emission are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year).

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

N/A

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

N/A

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

2783922

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

129434

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

22479

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

46236

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

9224

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1142

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

10340

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

29465

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

13

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

174242

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

216474

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

38340

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Categories Investment, franchises and upstream transportation have increased due to better quality of data.

C-AC6.8/C-FB6.8/C-PF6.8

(C-AC6.8/C-FB6.8/C-PF6.8) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Yes

C-AC6.8a/C-FB6.8a/C-PF6.8a

(C-AC6.8a/C-FB6.8a/C-PF6.8a) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

592

Methodology

Default emissions factors

Please explain

Reported number refers to use of biofuel, such as biogas, wood chips , biofuel. Emission factors used coming from IEA and DEFRA.

C-AC6.9/C-FB6.9/C-PF6.9

(C-AC6.9/C-FB6.9/C-PF6.9) Do you collect or calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each commodity reported as significant to your business in C-AC0.7/FB0.7/PF0.7?

Agricultural commodities

Cattle products

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

440950

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Cattle absolute emissions are calculated by multiplying consumption (from Orkla ERP systems) by emission factors. The emission factors are developed for Orkla product category groups based on official sources and verified by RICE research institute of Sweden. The GHG emission for cattle products is based on LCA performed for each product that belongs to this group: beef, milk, milk powder, cream, cheese and butter. The total GHG emission from cattle products has not changed significantly, but quality of data has improved a lot due to Orkla's cooperation with suppliers.

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future

<Not Applicable>

Agricultural commodities

Wheat

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46321

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Wheat absolute emissions are calculated by multiplying consumption (from Orkla ERP systems) by emission factors. The emission factors are developed for Orkla product category groups based on official sources and verified by RISE research institute of Sweden. The total GHG emission from wheat are lower, due to improved data quality and improvement in categorization methodology.

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future

<Not Applicable>

Agricultural commodities

Sugar

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63315

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Sugar absolute emissions are calculated by multiplying consumption (from Orkla ERP systems) by emission factors. The emission factors are developed for Orkla product category groups based on official sources and verified by RISE research institute of Sweden. The total GHG emission from sugar products are on the same level as in 2021, but more suppliers have their Climate targets in place,

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future

<Not Applicable>

Agricultural commodities

Palm Oil

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

171764

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

Higher

Please explain

Palm oil absolute emissions are calculated by multiplying consumption (from Orkla ERP systems) by emission factors. The emission factors are developed for Orkla product category groups based on official sources and verified by RISE research institute of Sweden. The total GHG emission from palm oil products are higher than in 2021, this is due to an increase in purchased volumes.

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future

<Not Applicable>

Agricultural commodities

Timber

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32209

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Timber absolute emissions are calculated by multiplying consumption (from Orkla ERP systems) by emission factors. The emission factors are developed for Orkla product category groups based on official sources and verified by RISE research institute of Sweden. The total GHG emission from timber products are on the same level as in 2021, but more suppliers have their Climate targets in place. Timber refers to purchased paper based packaging.

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future

<Not Applicable>

Agricultural commodities

Soy

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3241

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Soy absolute emissions are calculated by multiplying consumption (from Orkla ERP systems) by emission factors. The emission factors are developed for Orkla product category groups based on official sources and verified by RISE research institute of Sweden. The total GHG emission from soy products are on the same level as in 2021, but more suppliers have their Climate targets in place.

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future

<Not Applicable>

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.0000029

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

159803

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

5540000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

14

Direction of change

Increased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Please explain

Orkla was not being able to secure 100% of GOOs in 2022, therefore there has been an increase in market based emissions and 14% increase in intensity figure. However we are planning to implement climate transition plan, where use of GOOs remain the main tool for emission reduction.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	102674	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	318	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	412	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	3443	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Sweden	33728
Denmark	12802
Germany	880
Estonia	3645
Netherlands	1143
Poland	2348
Austria	3715
China	22
Spain	519
India	983
Norway	13207
Finland	6275
Lithuania	582
Latvia	7217
Malaysia	33
Iceland	278
Portugal	305
Romania	2688
Slovakia	1171
Czechia	16036
Hungary	74
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	466
Switzerland	141

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Orkla Care	1753
Orkla Confectionary & Snacks	29181
Orkla Food Ingredients	19323
Orkla Foods	57461
Orkla Corp.	0
Orkla Consumer & Financial Investments	549

C-AC7.4/C-FB7.4/C-PF7.4

(C-AC7.4/C-FB7.4/C-PF7.4) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Yes

C-AC7.4b/C-FB7.4b/C-PF7.4b

(C-AC7.4b/C-FB7.4b/C-PF7.4b) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Activity

Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions category

<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

108267

Methodology

Default emissions factor

Please explain

Processing and manufacturing is the main activity for Orkla and 100% of Scope 1 emissions are associated with it . Emissions factors are coming from IEA and DEFRA.

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Sweden	4731	4818
Denmark	1380	5539
Germany	256	263
Estonia	5366	73
Netherlands	1384	40
Poland	2142	1181
Austria	421	0
China	1211	0
Spain	161	0
India	7434	7434
Norway	3208	14618
Finland	1507	1237
Lithuania	188	359
Latvia	1127	1505
Malaysia	3919	0
Iceland	0	0
Portugal	150	133
Romania	1448	781.4
Slovakia	417	314
Czechia	15268	11784
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	813	1427
Hungary	8	74.3
Switzerland	19	161

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Orkla Care	5278	1881.6
Orkla Confectionary and Snacks	8184	7032
Orkla Food Ingredients	8590	8628
Orkla Foods	28863	32410
Orkla Corp.	72.5	631
Orkla Consumer & Financial Investments	1580.4	953.4

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	41334	Increased	22	Due to extraordinary market situation Orkla was not able to secure 100% of GOOs in 2022 and as a result emissions from Scope 2 market-based has increased by 4 times. However, we are planning to implement climate transition plan, where use of GOOs remain the main tool for emission reduction.
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable>		
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 10% but less than or equal to 15%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	48084	524885	572969
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	289405	136662	426067
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	23354	46077	69431
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	2721	<Not Applicable>	2721
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	363564	707624	1071188

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

48084

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Fuels that has been considered: Bio energy, biofuel, wood pellets, biogas and wood chips, according to the CDP classification lignocellulosic biomass and biomass from waste been used for fuels production.

Other biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

9317

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Wood logs are used in factories in India, but there is no evidence of certification, therefore it is reported as other biomass.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

30238

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Burning oil, heavy fuel oil

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

440086

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Natural gas, LPG and CNG

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

45123

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Diesel and Petrol

Total fuel**Heating value**

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

572939

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment**C8.2d****(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.**

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	2721	2721	2721	2721
Heat	572939	572939	48084	48084
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e**(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.****Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

India

Sourcing method

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8703

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

India

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Iceland

Sourcing method

Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line PPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2577.4

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Iceland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Sweden

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

110377

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Denmark

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

31597

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Norway

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

65729

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Austria

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1509

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Czechia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13279

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Estonia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10638

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Finland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13821

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

391

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Hungary

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Latvia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5196

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Lithuania

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

225

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4457

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Poland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2204

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Portugal

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

345

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Romania

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2530

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Slovakia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1468

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Spain

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1047

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Malaysia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5992

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Malaysia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

China

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1960

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3510

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

16.2

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

20027

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1960

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

99.6

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27403

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21767

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

83733

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45153

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4755

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

66312

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Estonia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10630.2

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6150

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

15547

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Finland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14832.2

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9111.5

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

31205

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

819.5

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3526.1

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Hungary

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

323.2

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Iceland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2577.4

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1106.4

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10655

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

11492.2

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

13409.5

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5992

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

144.7

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4500

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

120.6

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5997.8

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Norway

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

120787

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5013

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

63774

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3424

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10097

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Portugal

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

813

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1260

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Romania

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5285.1

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9506.4

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Slovakia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3155.2

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

34

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5807.2

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1046.5

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2041.4

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

138564.5

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

22228

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

201231.2

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

752.1

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

656.3

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3942.1

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1616.5

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Latvia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10154

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

33259

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

15062023_EY_Assurance_CDP_letter_2022_Orkla_Signed.pdf

Page/ section reference

All pages

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

15062023_EY_Assurance_CDP_letter_2022_Orkla_Signed.pdf

Page/ section reference

All pages

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

15062023_EY_Assurance_CDP_letter_2022_Orkla_Signed.pdf

Page/ section reference

All pages

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

15062023_EY_Assurance_CDP_letter_2022_Orkla_Signed.pdf

Page/section reference

All pages

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	ISAE3000	Energy data is verified by EY during the verification of environmental data in annual report. 15062023_EY_Assurance_CDP_letter_2022_Orkla_Signed.pdf Attestasjonsuttalelse Orkla 22 english.pdf
C8. Energy	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 3)	ISAE3000	Energy data is verified by EY during the verification of environmental data in annual report. 15062023_EY_Assurance_CDP_letter_2022_Orkla_Signed.pdf Attestasjonsuttalelse Orkla 22 english.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

EU ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

12.7

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1 2022

Period end date

December 31 2022

Allowances allocated

13814

Allowances purchased

7000

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

13814

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

The remaining amount to cover up to the needed volumes was covered by the free certificates given by the government.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

In Orkla only one boiler house, in Eslov, Sweden, is at the size to be part of EU ETS scheme. The strategy for complying with EU ETS is to have a constant focus on energy efficiency measures, which will directly reduce the relevant emissions. As part of Orkla's focus on energy efficiency, our goal is to achieve a 30% reduction up to 2025. To transfer best practices for improving energy efficiency, Orkla prepared a central energy initiative in 2015 as part of its Improved Resource and Energy Efficiency programme. The program has been reviewed and evaluated during the past years and is still developing, new initiatives will be implemented each year up to 2025 in order to reduce energy consumption and emissions. As a result of the program, a growing number of efficiency improvement projects are being implemented in all the business areas: Babice, Bigues, Kims in Denmark are just some of the factories, where major improvements were achieved in 2022. Adjusted for acquisitions and increased turnover, energy consumption has been reduced by 37% since 2014 (relative terms).

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

- Yes, our suppliers
- Yes, our customers/clients
- Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Provide training, support, and best practices on how to set science-based targets

% of suppliers by number

1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

13

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

35

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

At Orkla we work closely with our suppliers all over the world to promote a sustainable value chain for food and grocery products. Through risk assessment and audits, as well as collection of information on carbon footprint of raw materials Orkla identified most critical raw materials and their suppliers. We started dialog with identified tier 1 suppliers, that were chosen based on the carbon intensity of raw materials and size in order to work together towards reduction of climate impact. As a company that established science based targets we decided to encourage identified critical suppliers to do the same through meetings, where we provide information about science based targets and share our experience and results, through this incentivizing suppliers to set SBT targets. The target's requirement of suppliers to report emission reduction progress will not only encourage progress on GHG emissions management but also allow measurement of absolute emissions reductions. As per 2022 13% of suppliers (spend based) were engaged in the meetings and program.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We work towards reduction of climate impact from raw materials and assume that incentivization through training and support on SBT will help us achieve 30% reduction in Scope 3 by 2025. We expect that the impact of engagement will include supplier GHG emissions reductions and improved climate change strategies including target setting. Through these we aim to achieve 4% reductions in Scope 3 category Purchased goods and services annually from the suppliers with the highest spend and impact. The measure of success is progress on number of suppliers with science based targets. We are still in process of developing clear targets on the supplier engagement, but our goal is gradually increase number of suppliers engaged in SBT meeting and target setting.

As per now 21% of all our suppliers have science based targets and we will continue our engagement with the most critical one.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services
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% of customers by number

100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

6

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

As a leading supplier of branded goods, Orkla wants to contribute to sustainable development by offering products and solutions that promote a healthy, sustainable lifestyle. This includes targeted efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, develop packaging solutions that increase recycling and contribute to sustainable agriculture, fisheries and other raw material production. In addition, the companies in the Group actively engage in innovation activities to develop food products with a favourable nutrition profile, increase consumption of plant-based food and use recycled materials and raw materials from renewable sources. The driver behind this work is due to the enhanced demand from our customers on more transparent information about sustainability and the risk of damaging our reputation by not meeting consumer demands. This could lead to a reduction in revenues if we see a decrease in the demand of our products. Our engagement strategy has therefore been to help customers in choosing products with low carbon impact and provide the necessary information for them to make informed choices. We have several ongoing engagement campaigns related to sustainable products and consumption in all of our geographical locations and across business areas. In addition, the Orkla companies have launched a number of products with new packaging solutions that help to increase recycling of packaging waste, products with a smaller climate footprint and healthier food products, snacks and bakery goods. For example, we have developed a climate impact labelling of food on several of our products. The label is based on a climate impact scale developed in cooperation with RISE Research Institutes of Sweden. Products are ranked according to whether they have a high, medium, low, or very low climate impact and is clearly marked on the product package. The scope of engagement is set at 100% of our customers because we provide information about our sustainable products through our annual sustainability reporting, which is publicly available, on our website and on the packaging of our products. This information is therefore readily available for all of our customers in all geographical locations.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The impact and success of the engagement strategy is measured by share of revenue deriving from plant-based food and products who have a smaller climate impact through packaging solutions. We are clearly seeing an impact of our engagement strategy towards our customers through enhanced demand for sustainable products and heightened awareness amongst our customers. Climate-smart labelling is one of our engagement strategies towards customers. It was launched in 2019 and has over the past years been put to use on several of Orklas brands, such as TORO, Grandiosa, Bare Bra and NATURLI. The share of Orkla's branded consumer goods turnover derived from products rated as "most sustainable" was 11% in 2022, compared with 16% in 2021. The decline is mainly due to the fact that we adopted more stringent criteria, so the figures are not directly comparable. Many of the companies have extensive plans for further improvement work, and we expect the percentage of these products to increase in the next few years. One of the internally defined criteria include climate-smart packaging. In 2022, we achieved a total turnover of NOK 1,240 million for plant-based foods produced by Orkla, an increase of 18% from 2021. Orkla's most important plant-based brands are Naturli', Anamma, Felix Veggie, Frankful, Beauvais Veggie and Lecora Green Line.

Our measure of success is achievement of 3 billion NOK by 2025 in revenues from plant-based products and we are on good pathway, as mentioned organic growth was 18% in 2022 and through education and sharing information about climate impact and benefits of plant based we are aiming to increase it even more.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

We collaborate with certification organisations and key suppliers on preventing tropical deforestation, incl. collaboration with the RSPO, UTZ and Proterra and FSC. This is based on a Group-wide no deforestation policy with time-bound commitments. We prioritize engagement in the supply chains which are considered high-risk. The risk assessment is based on externally available reports and internal competence. In the case of raw materials from tropical regions, Orkla works closely with selected suppliers who implement their own programmes for ensuring deforestation-free raw material production.

We collaborate with other consumer goods companies, retailers and experts to improve business practices linked to climate management, sustainable sourcing and other challenges. As part of our efforts to address the challenges linked to human rights and the environment, we actively participate in industry initiatives involving companies, government authorities and expert organisations such as Ethical Trade Norway, AIM-Progress, Sedex and the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI Platform).

Orkla uses several types of plant-based protein and constantly seeks interesting new alternatives that are better for the environment and health. Orkla participates in a research project run by Lund University to learn more about rapeseed as an alternative to soya as a source of protein. The aim is to obtain a high-quality ingredient from rapeseed with good techno-functional properties.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

Description of this climate related requirement

We are monitoring our suppliers on engagement in SBTi and setting a climate target in line with Paris Agreement.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

21

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2

(C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Yes

C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a

(C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Management practice reference number

MP1

Management practice

Fertilizer management

Description of management practice

Orkla's main suppliers are followed up through an audit program and specific cooperation programs. Several management practices are introduced through these contacts. One example is a cooperation between Orkla Foods Sweden and local farmers producing cucumbers. The farmers are IP-certified and minimize their use of chemical fertilizers.

Your role in the implementation

Knowledge sharing

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

The implementation of described management practice is encouraged by regular meetings, dialogue and audits.

Climate change related benefit

Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)

Comment

C-AC12.2b/C-FB12.2b/C-PF12.2b

(C-AC12.2b/C-FB12.2b/C-PF12.2b) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Yes

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Orkla Nature and Climate Policy.docx

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our engagement activities with policymakers are linked to number of activities including reduction of food waste and certification of raw materials for example. In order to ensure that it is in line with our climate strategy we are internally evaluating every engagement initiative. In this case waste reduction was in line with our target on waste reduction and overall climate strategy. And through certification of raw materials and collaboration with rainforest alliance we are able to secure progress on our deforestation target.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify (NHO Mat og Drikke (Norwegian Food and Drink Federation), UN Global Compact, AIM - European Brand Association, Cabisco)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

NHO is an active partner for the Norwegian government in engaging business in efforts towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and has a particular focus on business opportunities linked to renewable energy and technology development. Orkla supports the sustainable development goals and have support the positive initiatives from the trade associations. Among others Orkla has taken a leading role in the work on zero deforestation in Norway and Sweden.

We are also actively working with UN Global Compact and publicly promote their position through committing to SDG targets.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

230322_Orkla_Annual-Report_FINAL.pdf

Page/Section reference

p.101-109

p.154-155

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Comment

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Orkla-TCFD-Report-2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

Whole report

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) UN Global Compact	Orkla has been affiliated with the UN Global Compact since 2005, and we actively support the organisation's ten principles for human and workersrights, the environment and anti-corruption. We participate in a global mobilisation to attain the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were launched by the United Nations in 2015. We use SDG 12 – responsible consumption and production - as a guiding star for our work. Orkla has been a member of SBTN hub, since 2020 and all Orkla targets are SBTi approved.

C13. Other land management impacts

C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2

(C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Yes

C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a

(C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Management practice reference number

MP1

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Soil

Water

Description of impacts

Reduced soil and water pollution. We have just started cooperation with suppliers related to different management practices.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Yes

Description of the response(s)

The cooperation so far with few suppliers to start with we have a positive attitude to manage, mitigate, control or adapt to management practice.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	The Orkla Sustainability Strategy and EHS management (including biodiversity) are anchored at Orkla Group Executive Board and at the Board of Directors. Orkla's overall risk picture, including risks relating to biodiversity, is reviewed by the Group Executive Board and discussed by the Board of Directors, in addition to being reviewed by the Board's Audit Committee. Orkla's Board of Directors monitors the groups efforts by means of an annual assessment of progress in sustainability work, quarterly reviews of changes in key EHS indicators, and ongoing discussion of individual matters considered to be of material importance of Orklas operations. This assessment includes a range of climate related topics, such as biodiversity. During 2022, Orkla has updated it's TCFD report, which included risks relating to biodiversity. Orkla also assessed the impact Orkla's activities and products have on our entire value chain, including biodiversity. This was presented to, and, approved by the Executive Management. The production of food raw materials can give rise to a risk of biodiversity loss, and is therefore of great importance to Orkla. Climate change, including biodiversity, is interated into the company's strategy and company-wide management process. Therefore, the positions with the highest responsibilities are the CEO of Orkla, and the CEO, Sustainability Director and COO of the business areas who have the overall overview of all strategic areas in the company. Moreover, in 2022 Orkla has launched Nature and Climate policy, which is covering biodiversity and climate and sets targets and guidelines in this areas.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas	SDG Other, please specify (SAI Platform Framework, SBTN Corporate Engagement Program)

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management Education & awareness

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Biodiversity strategy	p. 104-105 230322_Orkla_Annual-Report_FINAL.pdf
Other, please specify (Nature policy)	Biodiversity strategy	Orkla Nature and Climate Policy.docx

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	CEO and President	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	55400000000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member
McDonald's Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
219

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, propane and wood pellets combustion

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
2283

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The brands purchased by Mc Donalds are produced in Fågelmara, Eslöv, Orchard Valley Foods Sweden and Orkla Wound Care sites. These factories are included in annual GHG emission accounting and hence, Orkla has an overview of the carbon footprint for their production. The allocation of emissions was based on production volume from the factories. Therefore, it is limited due to uncertainty in data quality and conversion factors.

Requesting member

McDonald's Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

11.2

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Non renewable part of electricity consumption. Orkla is working towards securing 100% of renewable electricity on all sites, but in 2022 due to extraordinary situation on the market it was challenging.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2283

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The brands purchased by Mc Donalds are produced in Fågelmara, Eslöv, Orchard Valley Foods Sweden and Orkla Wound Care sites. These factories are included in annual GHG emission accounting and hence, Orkla has an overview of the carbon footprint for their production. The allocation of emissions was based on production volume from the factories. Therefore, it is limited due to uncertainty in data quality and conversion factors.

Requesting member

Salling Group A/S

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2070

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas, LPG and other fossil fuels used for production.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

17411

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are number of Orkla factories selling products to Sailing Group, such as Condite, Easyfood in Denmark, Orkla Wound Care sites, Kims Denmark, as well as Orkla Health and some other sites from Orkla Foods, located in Europe. Orkla has verified data on Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for these sites and reported amount refers to it. Data quality is affected by allocation, since units report in different volume metrics and conversion factors have to be used, in addition there is an uncertainty in reported data. Increase in emissions compared to 2021 explained by better coverage of sites, that are selling to the customer.

Requesting member

Salling Group A/S

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

818

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Non renewable part of electricity consumption. Orkla is working towards securing 100% of renewable electricity on all sites, but in 2022 due to extraordinary situation on the market it was challenging.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

17411

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are number of Orkla factories selling products to Sailing Group, such as Condite, Easyfood in Denmark, Orkla Wound Care sites, Kims Denmark, as well as Orkla Health and some other sites from Orkla Foods, located in Europe. Orkla has verified data on Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for these sites and reported amount refers to it. Data quality is affected by allocation, since units report in different volume metrics and conversion factors have to be used, in addition there is an uncertainty in reported data. Increase in emissions compared to 2021 explained by better coverage of sites, that are selling to the customer.

Requesting member

Kesko Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2964

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas, LPG and other fossil fuels used for production.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

19362

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are number of Orkla factories selling products to Kesko Corporation, such as Condite, Haraldsby, Vaajakoski, Orkla Wound Care sites, Orkla House Care, as well as Orkla Health and some other sites from Orkla Foods and Confectionary and Snacks, located in Europe. Orkla has verified data on Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for these sites and reported amount refers to it. Data quality is affected by allocation, since units report in different volume metrics and conversion factors have to be used, in addition there is an uncertainty in reported data. Increase in emissions compared to 2021 explained by better coverage of sites, that are selling to the customer.

Requesting member

Kesko Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Please select

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

882

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Non renewable part of electricity consumption. Orkla is working towards securing 100% of renewable electricity on all sites, but in 2022 due to extraordinary situation on the market it was challenging.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

19362

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are number of Orkla factories selling products to Kesko Corporation, such as Condite, Haraldsby, Vaajakoski, Orkla Wound Care sites, Orkla House Care, as well as Orkla Health and some other sites from Orkla Foods and Confectionary and Snacks, located in Europe. Orkla has verified data on Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for these sites and reported amount refers to it. Data quality is affected by allocation, since units report in different volume metrics and conversion factors have to be used, in addition there is an uncertainty in reported data. Increase in emissions compared to 2021 explained by better coverage of sites, that are selling to the customer.

Requesting member

S Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4915

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas, LPG and other fossil fuels used for production.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

30304

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Number of sites in Orkla foods Europe, Confectionary and Snacks, Orkla Wound Care and Orkla Health sell products to S-Group. Orkla has verified data on Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for these sites and reported amount refers to it. Data quality is affected by allocation, since units report in different volume metrics and conversion factors have to be used, in addition there is an uncertainty in reported data. Increase in emissions compared to 2021 explained by better coverage of sites, that are selling to the customer.

Requesting member

S Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1436

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Non renewable part of electricity consumption. Orkla is working towards securing 100% of renewable electricity on all sites, but in 2022 due to extraordinary situation on the market it was challenging.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

30304

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Number of sites in Orkla foods Europe, Confectionary and Snacks, Orkla Wound Care and Orkla Health sell products to S-Group. Orkla has verified data on Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for these sites and reported amount refers to it. Data quality is affected by allocation, since units report in different volume metrics and conversion factors have to be used, in addition there is an uncertainty in reported data. Increase in emissions compared to 2021 explained by better coverage of sites, that are selling to the customer.

Requesting member

AstraZeneca

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

N/A

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The brands purchased by AstraZeneca are produced by one Orkla Wound Care factory in Sweden. These factories are included in annual GHG emission accounting and hence, Orkla has an overview of the carbon footprint for their production. The allocation of emissions was based on purchased volume by AstraZeneca. The reported volume of sold products to AstraZeneca is 0, and the emissions are therefore 0. The allocation of emissions based on volume is limited due to the uncertainty in volume and conversion factors.

Requesting member

AstraZeneca

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

N/A

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The brands purchased by AstraZeneca are produced by one Orkla Wound Care factory in Sweden. These factories are included in annual GHG emission accounting and hence, Orkla has an overview of the carbon footprint for their production. The allocation of emissions was based on purchased volume by AstraZeneca. The reported volume of sold products to AstraZeneca is 0, and the emissions are therefore 0. The allocation of emissions based on volume is limited due to the uncertainty in volume and conversion factors.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	Limitation of products portfolio and tracking availability.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

Orkla in cooperation with Swedish research institute has developed LCA tool to asses environmental impact of each product in its portfolio. That includes also carbon footprint. The tool will facilitate allocation of emissions to each customer in the future. Knowing the quantities of orders and the carbon footprint of the particular products we will be able to easily calculate associated total GHG emissions with high certainty.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms