



Knowledge grows

Erfaringer med E1

Fagsamling CSRD, 4. desember
2024

Bernhard Stormyr, VP Sustainability
Governance



Hvor starter vi

- Omfattende klimarapportering allerede gjort over mange år, inkludert ekstern assurance
- Scope 3 kartlagt i tråd med krav fra SBTi
- Prosessering av klimascenarios siden 2020
- Gapanalysen:
 - 149 materielle datapunkter
 - 94 av disse manglet fullgode svar i 2023-rapporten
 - 71 datapunkter ikke materielle

Implementation Guidance 3 - List of ESRS Data Points

This list is not intended to be used as a starting point of the materiality assessment [please refer to ESRS 1]

Please find instructions, explanations and a disclaimer on the content of this Workbook in the accompanying explanatory note.

Standard (click to jump):

[ESRS 2 - General Disclosures](#)

[ESRS 2 - Minimum Disclosure Requirements \(MDR\)](#)

[E1 - Climate Change](#)

[E2 - Pollution](#)

[E3 - Water and Marine Resources](#)

[E4 - Biodiversity and Ecosystems](#)

[E5 - Resource Use and Circular Economy](#)





[S1 - Own Workforce](#)

[S2 - Workers in the Value Chain](#)

[S3 - Affected Communities](#)

[S4 - Consumers and End-users](#)

[G1 - Business Conduct](#)

Legend of colours used	
	Identification of MDR DPs in the topical ESRS.
	Identification of Voluntary DPs
	Blue colour used to identify TABLES in case DR and AR requires that some requirements can be broken down in several dimensions [i.e. by countries, region..]. The presentation in an ESRS statement does not necessarily need to be in tabular format, unless ESRS requires it.
	Line items related to the tables are also highlighted in blue [i.e. ESRS E1-4_04 - E1-4_18]

Prosjektorganisering

- Endringer i scope (fra GHG Operational control til IFRS consolidation)
- Økt vektlegging av verdikjeden
- Økt interaksjon med strategi og forretningsmodell
- Økt interaksjon med ledelsen og styret
- Dokumentasjon på 1.5-graders klimamål
- Fases inn: Kvantifiserte finansielle effekter, kvantifiserte klimascenarios
- Omstillingsplan for klima – Capex-planlegging



- Mer tverrfaglig samarbeid:
 - Kjerneteam av Sustainability, Corporate Finance, Group Accounting
 - Delprosjekter på kvantifiserte effekter (finansiell modellering + sustainability), Omstillingsplan, Scenarios, Due Diligence
- Økt involvering i rapporteringsprosessen:
 - Ledelse, styre
 - Innkjøpsavdeling, business line
 - Strategi, risk

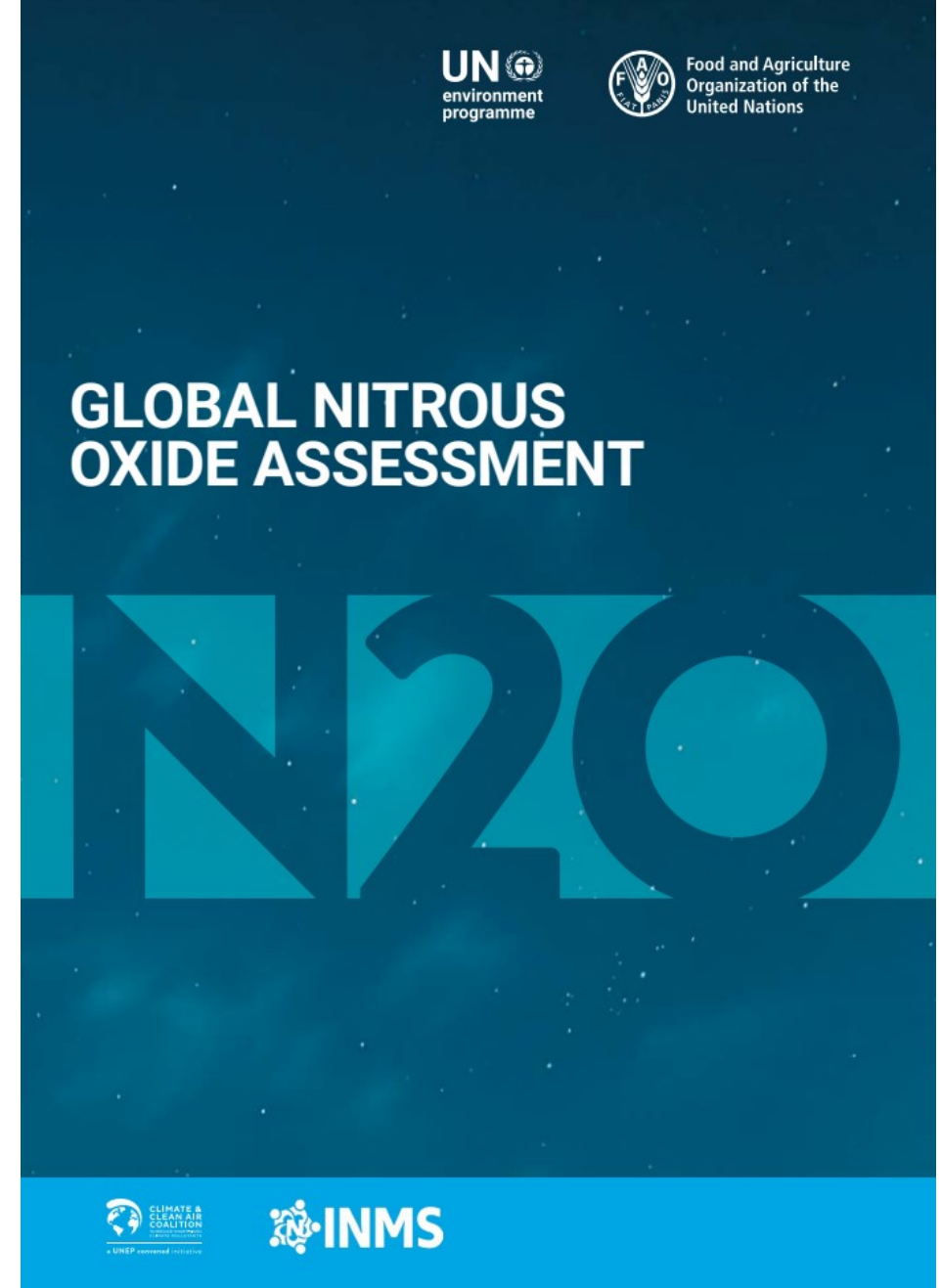
Noen innebygde utfordringer

- “Sustainability information is understandable when it is clear and concise. Understandable information enables any reasonably knowledgeable user to readily comprehend the information being communicated.”
- Å gi treffende og nyttig informasjon og data er en krevende øvelse, jfr. våre 149 materielle datapunkter

F
Disclosure of the effects of significant events and changes in circumstances (relevant to its GHG emissions) that occur between the reporting period and the end of the reporting period
Biogenic emissions of CO2 from the combustion or bio-degradation of biomass not included in Scope 1 GHG emissions
Percentage of contractual instruments, Scope 2 GHG emissions
Disclosure of types of contractual instruments, Scope 2 GHG emissions
Percentage of market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions linked to purchased electricity bundled with instruments
Percentage of contractual instruments used for sale and purchase of energy bundled with attributes about energy generation in relation to Scope 2 GHG emissions
Percentage of contractual instruments used for sale and purchase of unbundled energy attribute claims in relation to Scope 2 GHG emissions
Disclosure of types of contractual instruments used for sale and purchase of energy bundled with attributes about energy generation or purchase of unbundled energy attribute claims in relation to Scope 2 GHG emissions
Biogenic emissions of CO2 from combustion or bio-degradation of biomass not included in Scope 2 GHG emissions
Percentage of GHG Scope 3 calculated using primary data
Disclosure of why Scope 3 GHG emissions category has been excluded
List of Scope 3 GHG emissions categories included in inventory
Biogenic emissions of CO2 from combustion or bio-degradation of biomass that occur in value chain not included in Scope 3 GHG emissions
Disclosure of reporting boundaries considered and calculation methods for estimating Scope 3 GHG emissions
GHG emissions intensity, location-based (total GHG emissions per net revenue)
GHG emissions intensity, market-based (total GHG emissions per net revenue)
Disclosure of reconciliation to financial statements of net revenue used for calculation of GHG emissions intensity
Net revenue
Net revenue used to calculate GHG intensity
Net revenue other than used to calculate GHG intensity
Disclosure of GHG removals and storage resulting from projects developed in own operations or contributed to in upstream and downstream operations
Disclosure of GHG emission reductions or removals from climate change mitigation projects outside value chain financed or to be financed
Removals and carbon credits are used
GHG Removals and storage Activity by undertaking scope (breakdown by own operations and value chain) and by removal and storage
Total GHG removals and storage
GHG emissions associated with removal activity
Reversals
Disclosure of calculation assumptions, methodologies and frameworks applied (GHG removals and storage)
Removal activity has been converted into carbon credits and sold on to other parties on voluntary market
Total amount of carbon credits outside value chain that are verified against recognised quality standards and cancelled
Total amount of carbon credits outside value chain planned to be cancelled in future
Disclosure of extent of use and quality criteria used for carbon credits
Percentage of reduction projects
Percentage of removal projects
Type of carbon credits from removal projects
Percentage for recognised quality standard
Percentage issued from projects in European Union
Percentage that qualifies as corresponding adjustment
Date when carbon credits outside value chain are planned to be cancelled
Explanation of scope, methodologies and frameworks applied and how residual GHG emissions are intended to be neutralised
Public claims of GHG neutrality that involve use of carbon credits have been made
Public claims of GHG neutrality that involve use of carbon credits are accompanied by GHG emission reduction targets
Claims of GHG neutrality and reliance on carbon credits neither impede nor reduce achievement of GHG emission reduction targets or other climate change mitigation objectives
Explanation of whether and how public claims of GHG neutrality that involve use of carbon credits are accompanied by GHG emission reduction targets
Explanation of credibility and integrity of carbon credits used
Carbon pricing scheme by type
Type of internal carbon pricing scheme

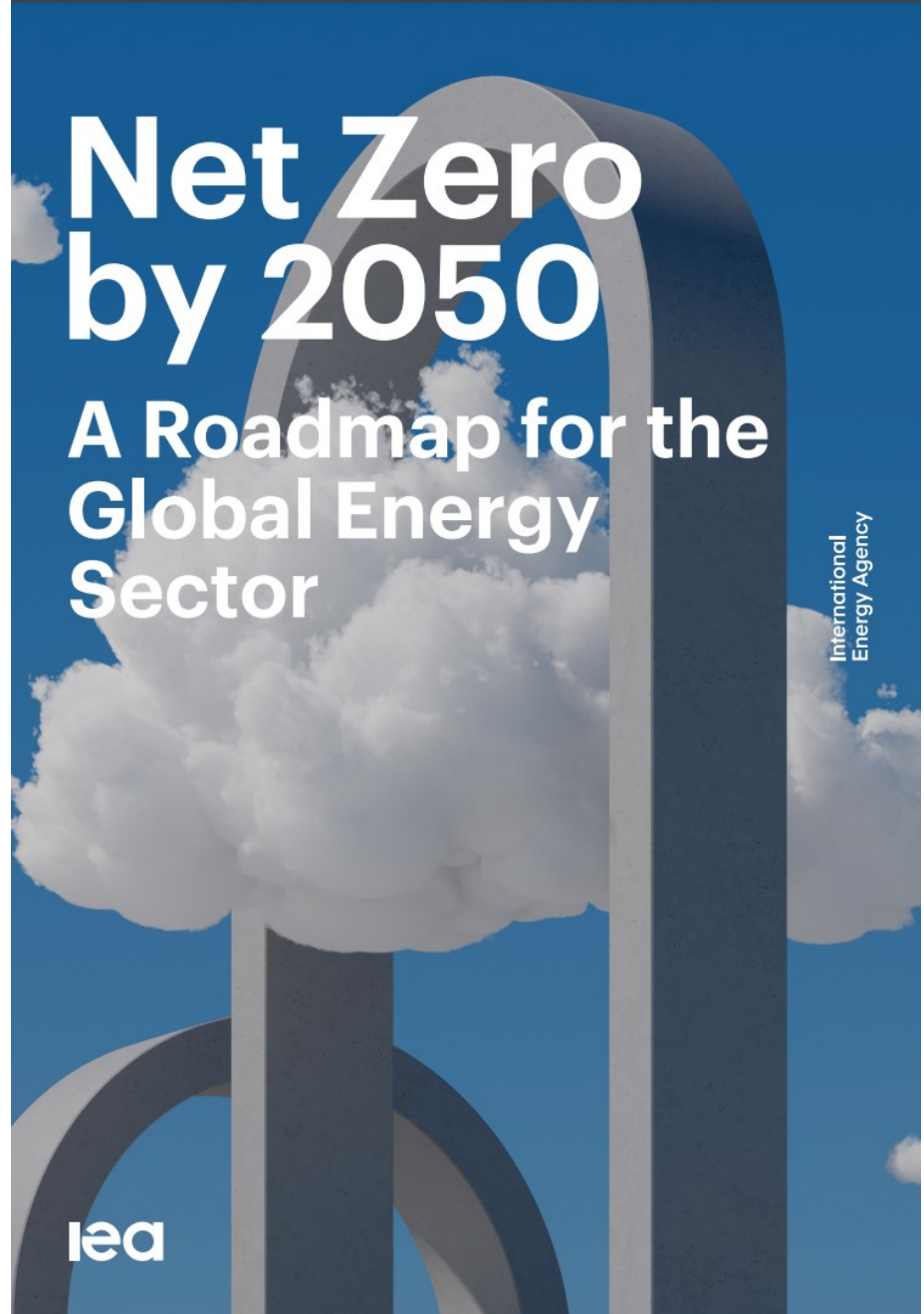
Ofte store utfallsrom (1/2)

- Scope 3, cat. 11:
 - IPCC: -12% innen 2050
 - SBTi: -72% innen 2050 → -17% innen 2050
 - UNEP: -40% innen 2050
- Utfordring: Hvordan dokumentere alignment med 1.5 grader



Ofte store utfallsrom (2/2)

- Karbonpriser i 2050:
 - NGFS Net Zero: USD 850 – 1320
 - NGFS Current Policies: USD 0 – 20
 - IEA NZ, Advanced Economies: USD 250
 - IEA NZ, Developing Economies: USD 55
- Utfordring: Hvordan gi meningsfull informasjon om finansielle effekter i klimascenarios?



Prosessen er i stadig utvikling

- I tråd med ESRS blir vi mer granulær – fra å vurdere tema, til å se på faktiske impacts, risks and opportunities
- Finansiell materialitet vurderes av både finansielle eksperter og fageksperter på ESG
- Bedre inkludering av business line

2023 example:

Topics and subtopics	Type of impact	
	Negative	Positive
E2 Pollution		
Pollution of air	Yes	No

2024 example:

Pollution of air	High	Medium	Positive
Reduced NOx emissions through use of products	X		X
NOx-emissions to air in production	X		

Resultater

- Økt bevissthet om store utfallsrom og usikkerhet knyttet til scenarios
- Balansen mellom å gi informasjon som understøtter beslutninger vs. å levere komplett informasjon
- Økt byråkrati og ressurskrevende
- Hente data fra andre operatører – risiko for dobbeltrapportering
- Målet er standardisering, men spørsmålet er om vi ender med sammenliknbare data
- Økt datafangst, automatisering, internkontroll får økt betydning



Knowledge grows

