Norske Skog ASA

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

.

04/04/2025, 08:00 am

Contents

C1. Introduction 7

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response? 7

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response. 7

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization. 7

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years. 8

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period? 8

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary. 8

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

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate. 11

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure? 11

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue? 13

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain? 18

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of? 19

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities 20

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities? 20

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts? 21

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities? 22

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities. 22

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed? 27

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain? 27

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization? 28

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities 31

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future? 31

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future. 32
(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)? 37
(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations. 37
(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by. 37
(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by? 40
(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future? 40
(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future. 40

C4. Governance 45

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body? 45
(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization? 45
(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues. 46
(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues? 49
(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization? 50
(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). 50
(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets? 53
(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). 54
(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues? 56
(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies. 56
(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives? 59
(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment? 59
(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year? 61
(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year. 63
(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response? 65

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication. 65

C5. Business strategy 68

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes? 68

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis. 68

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis. 73

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan? 74

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning? 75

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy. 75

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning. 76

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition? 78

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition. 78

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities? 80

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon. 80

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues? 83

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment? 85

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues? 86

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process? 87

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place. 87

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues. 89

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain. 90

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members. 93

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement? 94

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach 95

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data. 95

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change 96

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP? 96

(7.1.1) 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? 96
(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year? 96
(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2? 97
(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions. 97
(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions. 98
(7.4) 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? 98
(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions. 98
(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e? 107
(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e? 107
(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions. 108
(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions. 116
(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements. 116
(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements. 117
(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements. 120
(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year? 121
(7.10.1) 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. 121
(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure? 127
(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business? 127
(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type? 128
(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP). 129
(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area. 130
(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide. 133
(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility. 133
(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide. 136
(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility. 136
(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response. 136

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response? 137
(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period. 138
(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges? 140
(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future? 140
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy? 141
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken. 141
(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh. 142
(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel. 144
(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type. 144
(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year. 150
(7.30.14) 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 7.7. 152
(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year. 154
(7.45) 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. 159
(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year? 160
(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets. 160
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year? 165
(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s). 165
(7.55) 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. 168
(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings. 168
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below. 168
(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities? 170
(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits? 170
(7.68.1) 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. 170
(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged? 172
(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation? 172

(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation. 172
(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services? 174
(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products. 174
(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data. 174
(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members? 177
(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products? 177
(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products. 177
(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year? 178

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity 179
(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities? 179

C13. Further information & sign off 180
(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party? 180
(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used? 180
(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response. 181

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

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

Select from:
☑ NOK

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Norske Skog is a world leading producer of publication paper with strong market positions and customer relations in Europe and Australasia. The Norske Skog group operates four mills in Europe, of which two will also produce recycled containerboard following the completion of the conversion projects in 2024. In addition, the group operates one publication paper mill in Tasmania in Australia. Norske Skog aims to further diversify its operations and continue its transformation into a growing and high-margin business through a range of promising conversions, energy and bio products projects. The business strategy consist of four legs: 1) Publication paper: Improve and optimize publication paper cash flows. 2) Packaging paper: Become a leading European producer of renewable packaging. 3) Fibre and energy: Diversify and innovate within fibre and energy. 4) Integration: Integrating vertically in the entire value chain. The group has approximately 2161 employees in seven countries, is head-quartered in Norway and listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange under the ticker NSKOG. Emissions to air occur primarily from energy generation processes. Our mills have their own boilers or incinerators for producing thermal energy from production waste, like bark, and other residues. Fossil fuels in the form of natural gas, oil and coal may also be used. The main emissions associated with these activities include carbon dioxide, particulates, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides. In addition, Norske Skog's carbon footprint covers emissions from several elements of the value chain such as pulp and paper production, forest and recycling operations, energy operations and transport, representing Scope 3 emissions.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/30/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

13524000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NO0013262451

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NO0010861115

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NSKOG

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

529900MYY60WXHHY3039

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

34-525-5080

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ France

☑ Norway

☑ Austria

☑ Germany

☑ Australia

☑ Switzerland

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?

Production

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ Value chain (excluding own land)

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:

☑ Do not own/manage land

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Norske Skog ASA do not own land/forest. We are a manufacturing company and source wood and related raw materials from suppliers. This is the reason why we do not have direct emissions from agricultural/ forestry activities.

Processing/ Manufacturing

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:

☑ Do not own/manage land

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Norske Skog ASA do not own land/forest. We are a manufacturing company and source wood and related raw materials from suppliers. This is the reason why we do not have direct emissions from agricultural/ forestry activities.

Distribution

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:

☑ Do not own/manage land

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

We do not own or control the means of transport used to ship or distribute products upstream or downstream in our value chain. We source transport and distribution activities from third parties, and the emissions linked to these activities are therefore outside the direct operations of our company.

Consumption

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?

Cattle products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Cocoa

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Coffee

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Fish and seafood from aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.23.4) Please explain

Starch is used in the paper manufacturing process to strengthen the surface of the paper. Less than 1% of our revenue in the past financial year was thus dependent on timber. To calculate this figure, we have considered all of our starch-based paper manufacturing and their associated revenue in the past financial year.

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Palm oil

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Soy

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Timber products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 61-70%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Timber is the main raw material in our print paper manufacturing. Approximately 64% of our revenue in the past financial year was thus dependent on timber. To calculate this figure, we have considered all of our timer-based paper manufacturing and their associated revenue in the past financial year.

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Norske Skog maps its value chain annually using the Norske Skog's enterprise risk management processes. This is based on COSO's Enterprise Risk Management framework, and cover financial, operational, market and organisational risks. All parts of the value chain are covered in this assessment. In addition corporate and business unit management makes an extensive and systematic climate related risks and opportunity mapping applying the framework of Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The latter informs our annual double materiality assessent. These results inform supplier and customer engagement processes and activities. One example is dialogue with suppliers and customers with large share of Norske Skog's Scope 3 emissions. The mapping include tier 1 suppliers and customers. Tier 2 suppliers are known, but not mapped as part of these processes.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Upstream value chain

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

4

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Aligned with the annual strategy process and financial planning horizon.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.3) To (years)

9

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Aligned with our emission reduction target (target year 2030).

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Aligned with our Net Zero Target (target year 2050).
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :The framework of Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat waves
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Norske Skog's enterprise risk management processes are based on COSO's Enterprise Risk Management framework, and cover financial, operational, market, organisational including sustainability related risks. In addition, the corporate and business unit management make an extensive and systematic doble materiality assessment annually covering environmental dependencies, impact, risks and opportunities. The scope of the assessment is Norske Skog's operations and value chain. Identification of climate-related dependencies, impacts, risk and opportunities are done both in bottom-up and top-down processes: • The BOTTOM-UP process is based on the management teams in each business unit annually performing a double materiality assessment covering climate-related dependencies, impacts, risk and opportunities. The teams are made up by the mill manager and senior subject matter experts in different functional areas, including finance, with local knowledge on topics with strategic importance to the mills. Each mill has regular contact with national permit agencies, NGOs, professional national trade organisations and Forest Owner Association that support the identification of topics with strategic and financial importance. Results from Scenario-analysis are also informing the assessment. The local management team identify different types of climate related dependencies, risks and opportunities across the whole value chain, and assess the likelihood and potential magnitude of financial effects that each of these will affect our mill within a short (1-4 years), medium (5-9 years) and long-term (10-30 years) perspective. Each financial risk and opportunity are assessed and scored from 1-5. Impacts are assessed for likelihood and severity from 1-5 over the same timelines. The management teams in each business unit report the summary to the company's corporate sustainability function and represents the bottom-up process. • TOP-DOWN: At group level, the corporate management team is also responsible for identifying climate-related dependencies, impacts, risk and opportunities in their functional areas. The corporate management team summaries the results of substantial financial impact and present them to the board together with substantial risks identified in the bottom-up process. Process used to determine response to identified dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities: Climate-

related risk and opportunities identified in the bottom-up and top-down process are reported to the corporate sustainability function at Group level, which in turn consolidates and assesses the related quantitative impact for the group. This provides the basis for the agenda of the corporate management meetings and adequate follow up measures based on the threshold for financial and strategic impact, measured as EBIDTA effect, as described in question 2.4. Risks and opportunities with lower impact are monitored and managed by local management teams whereas salient risks are reported to the Board. The business risks and opportunities are discussed and considered in defining the business plans. Capitalizing on identified opportunities typically require investment decisions in operations and R&D. In an annual risk review process for the entire group, the board set ambitious targets, especially for environmental and climate-related issues and reviews the long-term climate-related targets as an integral part of the business budget and strategy process.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Norske Skog assesses interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through an integrated framework as part of its double materiality assessment process, aligned with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). The transition to ESRS began in 2023, with full alignment expected for reporting on FY 2024. This framework incorporates dependencies on natural resources such as fiber, water, and renewable energy, evaluated on both impact and financial materiality scales. The assessment process combines bottom-up inputs from mill management teams with top-down evaluations from corporate management, as outlined in question 2.2.2. This dual approach ensures comprehensive identification and assessment of financial risks and opportunities related to natural resource dependencies. For instance, Norske Skog's reliance on process water is a significant dependency. A scenario analysis conducted in 2023 identified potential reduced access to process water from adjacent rivers during summer and autumn under a 2C warming scenario. This was further explored in the scenario analysis, enhancing understanding of climate-related risks. The dependency on process water exemplifies both a resource dependency and a climate-related risk. Trade-offs are considered when addressing future water access under various climate scenarios. In regions facing water shortages, Norske Skog may need to reduce water usage, implement water recycling systems or shift to less water-dependent products. Each alternative requires thorough financial and climate-related assessments before making board decisions. By integrating environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities into a single, cohesive process, Norske Skog ensures that these elements are considered together rather than separately. This holistic approach allows for the identification of synergies, contributions, and potential trade-offs, enhancing the company's ability to navigate environmental challenges and capitalize on opportunities. Challenges in integrating all aspects into a holistic approach can arise due to the complexity of aligning financial and environmental metrics. However, Norske Skog remains committed to refining this process, ensuring robust and informed decision-making for sustainable operations.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

Norske Skog has identified and assessed risk related to water availability for all mills. However, we have not yet integrated a standardized procedure for identification of priority locations covering other nature related interfaces such as biodiversity or ecosystem services.
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Norske Skog corporate management has defined that a substantive financial income effect for the group will be 5 % of EBITDA average for the last 5 years, a substantive balance sheet effect would be 5 % of the gross balance sheet average for the last 5 years. In 2023, the average EBITDA for the last 5 years was NOK 1717 million; thus, a substantial effect for the group would be about NOK 86 million. At the end of 2023, the average balance sheet for the last 5 years was NOK 11100 million; thus a substantive amount would be about NOK 555 million.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Norske Skog corporate management has defined that a substantive financial income effect for the group will be 5 % of EBITDA average for the last 5 years, a substantive balance sheet effect would be 5 % of the gross balance sheet average for the last 5 years. In 2023, the average EBITDA for the last 5 years was NOK 1717 million; thus, a substantial effect for the group would be about NOK 86 million. At the end of 2023, the average balance sheet for the last 5 years was NOK 11100 million; thus a substantive amount would be about NOK 555 million.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Norske Skog sources recovered paper for our production processes. Approximately 30% of these volumes contain plastic and other waste fractions due to poor sorting in local communities. Norske Skog separate the waste from the recovered fiber in our mills. Recovered fiber is used in production processes and plastic and other waste fractions are burned in energy recovery incineration. Plastic is therefore a small source of fossil emission for Norske Skog, but it does not have the potential to represent a substantial effect on our organization.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Australia

☑ Austria

☑ France

☑ Norway

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Environmental Risk Assessment for Norske Skog Bruck (Austria): The mill consumed about 0.7 TWh of fossil fuel for paper and containerboard production, subject to EU-ETS regulation with a CO2 quota cost of NOK 70-80 million, impacting more than 5% of annual EBITDA before investing in a waste-to-energy plant in 2022 and 2023. The climate risk mitigation strategy to address this high carbon footprint: Norske Skog invested in a waste-to-energy plant, fully operational in 2023, to (1)

substantially reduce CO2 emissions, (2) decrease dependency on imported gas and (3) achieve lower, predictable energy costs. After the investment and commissioning of the waste-to-energy plant, Bruck has reduced its dependencies on fossil fuel by 60-70% the first year (2023). The waste-to-energy plant operates within the EU-ETS, with a permit for climate gas emissions and free allowances of 90,000 tonnes/CO2 for 2021-2025. Aligning with EU policy, Norske Skog's waste-to-energy plant replaces fossil fuels with low-emission energy generation. As Europe shifts to renewable sources like solar and wind, energy supply becomes more volatile due to weather dependencies. The waste-to-energy plant stabilizes energy supply and eliminates volatile market fluctuations in energy prices, and hence mitigates climate risk. However, changes in the EU-ETS could impact economic incentives to reduce CO2, posing both business and climate risks.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

Norske Skog Bruck will have effects from: (A) financial performance: (1) Reduced CO2 Quota Costs: By significantly lowering CO2 emissions, the waste-to-energy plant reduces the EU-ETS quota costs, previously NOK 70-80 million, positively impacting annual EBITDA. (2) Lower Energy Costs: Transitioning to low emission

energy decreases dependency on imported gas, reducing operational costs and stabilizing energy expenses. This predictability in energy costs can lead to improved profit margins. (3) Sustainability Reputation: Enhanced environmental performance can boost corporate reputation, potentially increasing market value and customer loyalty, which can translate into higher revenues. (B) financial position: (1) Asset Improvement: The waste-to-energy plant is a valuable long-term asset, enhancing the company's fixed assets and overall asset base. (2) Debt Management: Depending on how the plant was financed, there may be implications for debt levels and interest obligations. However, improved profitability can enhance the company's ability to manage and service debt. (3) Regulatory Compliance: Operating within the EU-ETS with free allowances for CO2 emissions strengthens regulatory compliance, reducing the risk of fines and legal costs. cash flows: (1) Operational Cash Flow: Lower and more predictable energy costs lead to more stable and possibly increased operational cash flows. (2) Capital Expenditure: The initial investment in the waste-to-energy plant likely led to significant capital outflows. However, this should be offset over time by reduced operational costs and increased profitability. (3) Risk Mitigation: Mitigating climate and energy price risks stabilizes cash flows, making financial planning more reliable and reducing the volatility of future cash flows. (4) Potential EU-ETS Changes: Any adverse changes in the EU-ETS could affect financial incentives and potentially increase costs, which might impact cash flow projections negatively. However, proactive risk management and policy advocacy can mitigate this impact. Overall, the investment in the waste-to-energy plant significantly strengthens Norske Skog's financial performance, position, and cash flows by reducing operational costs, stabilizing energy expenses, and enhancing sustainability, despite potential regulatory risks.

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Long-Term Impact on Norske Skog Bruck: On Financial Performance: Significant CO2 emission reductions will consistently lower EU-ETS quota costs (previously NOK 70-80 million annually), enhancing EBITDA and overall profitability. Transitioning to renewable energy reduces dependency on imported gas, stabilizing and potentially lowering energy costs, which improves profit margins and financial health. A strong sustainability reputation boosts market value and customer loyalty, consistently increasing revenues as environmentally conscious consumers and investors favor Norske Skog Bruck. On the Financial Position: The waste-to-energy plant will remain a valuable long-term asset, strengthening the company's fixed assets and overall asset base, improving financial leverage and attractiveness to investors. Lower operational costs will enhance profitability, improving the company's ability to manage and service debt effectively, leading to a stronger financial position with better credit ratings and lower borrowing costs. Continuous compliance with EU-ETS regulations reduces the risk of fines and legal costs, enhancing the company's credibility and reducing financial risks. On Cash Flows: Lower and more predictable energy costs will stabilize and potentially increase operational cash flows, allowing for better financial planning and investment in growth opportunities. Although the initial investment in the waste-to-energy plant involved significant capital outflows, these will be offset over time by reduced operational costs and increased profitability, improving long-term cash flow stability. Effective mitigation of climate and energy price risks will stabilize cash flows, making financial planning more reliable and reducing volatility. Overall Impact: Over the next 15 years, Norske Skog Bruck's investment in the waste-to-energy plant will significantly strengthen its financial performance, position, and cash flows. Reduced operational costs, stabilized energy expenses, and enhanced sustainability will create a robust financial foundation. Proactive management and advocacy will mitigate regulatory risks, ensuring long-term financial resilience and growth.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

93000000

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

93000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

140000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

93000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

140000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

93000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

140000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Approach utilized for calculation: The financial effect figures across time horizons were calculated using scenario analysis and historical data. The analysis includes both quantitative and qualitative methods to predict future financial impacts. Calculation method employed: We utilized discounted cash flow (DCF) models to project future cash flows and account for risk-adjusted discount rates. This method incorporates both direct and indirect financial effects. Relation to primary effect: The figures directly reflect the primary financial cost effect identified in column 12 by quantifying the financial impact of CO2 quota cost, and volatile energy prices, with reference to European gas prices. Numerical values used: Key numerical inputs include the annual reduction in CO2 quota costs (number of quotas times a single average quota price for a single year), energy cost savings from reduced dependency on imported gas (we were operating in a market with volatile gas prices versus now stable prices of household waste/residues), and projected revenue increases from enhanced. Specific calcultation: The reduction of CO2 from this investment is about 100,000 tonnes CO2e / year. With the average price of CO2e in 2023 at 80 EUR/ 930 NOK the potential financial impact figure is estimated 93 million NOK/ year. Or potentially, a purchase of 150,000 CO2 quotas at a price of EUR 80 / NOK 930 per CO2 quota the potential financial impact figure is estimated at 140 million

NOK/ year. This is above the threshold described in question 2.4 and has a substantive financial impact on the group EBITDA. Underlying assumptions: Assumptions include stable regulatory frameworks, consistent operational performance of the waste-to-energy plant, and market conditions favoring sustainable practices. Further qualitative information: Additional financial effects include potential revenue growth from new sustainability-driven markets and reduced insurance premiums due to lower environmental risks. If "Other" effects are specified, they encompass broader economic benefits such as improved stakeholder relations and long-term strategic positioning.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Agricultural practices

☑ Other agricultural practice, please specify **:**Investment in independent waste-to-energy plant

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

720000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Explanation of cost calculation: The total planned investment is NOK 720 million. The investment includes three main cost elements: (1) construction of new storage for waste material (fuel) amounting to about NOK 200 million, (2) turn key delivery of a new Bubbling Fluidized-Bed Boiler, including civil work amounting to about NOK 420 To calculate the investment case, Norske Skog Bruck basically followed these steps: 1. Identify initial costs: Determine the total initial investment, including purchase of property, plant and equipment (PPE), installation of the PPE, and any other startup expenses. 2. Estimate cash flows: Project the annual cash inflows and outflows from the investment over its useful life. 3. Calculate net present value (NPV): Discount future cash flows to their present value using a suitable discount rate and sum them up. Subtract the initial investment from this total. 4. Conduct sensitivity analysis: Evaluate changes in assumptions affect the investment outcome.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Norske Skog Bruck has taken a multifaceted approach to mitigate, control, and manage risk. We have implemented a key strategy: mitigation and control: We invested in a waste-to-energy plant to reduce CO2 emissions and lower dependency on imported gas. This plant, operational since 2023, aligns with EU-ETS regulations and enhances energy cost predictability, stabilizing our financial performance and reducing regulatory risks. Effect of response: The investment in the waste-to-energy plant has significantly decreased our CO2 quota costs, improved EBITDA, and stabilized energy expenses. It has enhanced our sustainability reputation, boosting customer loyalty and market value. Compliance with EU-ETS regulations has reduced legal risks and improved our financial position. Example of risk response actions: In 2022, we initiated the waste-to-energy project, which involved retrofitting our facility and investing in new technology. This project has already reduced fossil fuel usage by 60-70%. Collective action and SDGs: Our response strategy aligns with the UN Sustainable Development Goal 13 (Climate Action) by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. We collaborate with industry groups to advocate for green policies and support the broader transition to renewable energy. Overall, our proactive risk management approach ensures long-term financial resilience and contributes to global sustainability efforts.
[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☑ Australia ERF Safeguard Mechanism - ETS

☑ EU ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

Australia ERF Safeguard Mechanism - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The Australia ERF Safeguard Mechanism - ETS took effect from 1 July 2023. 100 % of Scope 1 emissions at Norske Skog Boyer mill will be covered from the date the Australia ERF Safeguard Mechanism - ETS is taking effect (1st of July 2023). The monitoring period of the annual compliance cycle runs from 1st of July 2023 to 30th of June 2024. The Norske Skog Boyer mill know what allowances will be allocated or purchased after October 2024. At the date of reporting to CDP, no CO2 quotas has been allocated or purchased covering 2023.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

22

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

290000

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

57011

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

100 % of Scope 1 emissions for mills located in Europe are subject to EU-ETS. Verified Scope 1 emissions reported (57 011 t CO2e) cover European mills. This represent 22 % of gross Scope 1 emissions for Norske Skog group in 2023. In 2023 Norske Skog received 290 000 free allowances through EU ETS and emitted 57 011 t CO2e. This created a net surplus of 233 000 quotas for 2023. The net surplus represents an income generating activity for our mills. This is possible due to exceptionally low emissions from mills located in Norway, Austria and France. During 2023 210 000 quotas was sold in the market.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Norske Skog is subject to many regulatory requirements relating to climate change, including the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), which include CO2 compensation scheme, and CO2-allowances. Due to the financial impact such regulations have on our business, we monitor associated risks closely. Norske Skog's strategy is to comply with any regulatory requirements and systems, now and in the future. Financial effects from these schemes are substantive and more than 5% of the annual average EBITDA for the last 5 years and as a result closely monitored as part of our climate-related risk assessment. The EU-ETS is under revision and the financial effect from ETS and the not yet implemented Carbon Boarder Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) may pose substantive financial effects to Norske Skog. Norske Skog holds a pro-active membership in the Norwegian Federation of Trade and Industry and the pan-European pulp and paper association, CEPI, to monitor and influence the regulatory work both in EU and the respective national government where Norske Skog operates. Regulatory challenges and changes will be included and evaluated in the annual risk assessment and budget processes. The financial effect of removal of the entire ETS will be substantial and constitute about NOK 200-250 per tonne publication paper. Results of Actions: The direct effect of the EU-ETS carbon pricing mechanisms and the volatile energy market led to the EUR 75 million investments in a waste to energy plant at Bruck in Austria. The Norske Skog Bruck mill will reduce direct CO2-emission by 75-80%, which is around 150 000 tonnes of CO2, due to reduction in natural gas consumption substituted by energy based on waste residue material. Timescale: This action was implemented in 2021 when the construction of the plant started. The impact of this action started in 2022 when the operation of the plant started and became fully operational in 2023.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Austria

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Investing in a waste-to-energy plant at Norske Skog Bruck in Austria offers a significant business opportunity in the energy-intensive pulp and paper industry, which accounted for 6% of global industrial energy consumption in 2017. Energy costs represent 15-25% of the mill's cash cost. The mill consumed about 0.7 TWh of fossil fuel and emitted 200,000 tonnes of CO2e annually in 2021, necessitating the purchase of 120,000 tonnes of emission quotas, costing NOK 70-80 million. This investment aims to reduce fossil fuel dependency, cover energy consumption needs, and mitigate exposure to volatile energy and CO2 quota markets. The new plant will use biomaterials and household waste, aligning with the EU's transition to renewable energy sources, and reducing CO2 emissions. This shift helps stabilize energy costs and supports compliance with EU-ETS regulations, essential for reducing business and climate risks. Norske Skog's active role in promoting green industry incentives further underscores its commitment to sustainable energy solutions.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

The investment in a waste-to-energy plant at Norske Skog Bruck significantly enhances the mill's financial position, performance, and cash flow. By eliminating the need to purchase CO2 quotas, the mill will save approximately NOK 93 million annually from 2023 onwards, thanks to a reduction of 100,000 to 150,000 tonnes of CO2 emissions per year. Numerical values used: Key numerical inputs include the annual reduction in CO2 quota costs (number of quotas times a single average quota price for a single year), energy cost savings from reduced dependency on imported gas (we were operating in a market with volatile gas prices versus now stable prices of household waste/residues), and projected revenue increases from enhanced. Specific calcultation: The reduction of CO2 from this investment is about 100,000 tonnes CO2e / year. With the average price of CO2e in 2023 at 80 EUR/ 930 NOK the potential financial impact figure is estimated 93 million NOK/ year. Or maximum potentially, a saving of not purchasing 150,000 CO2 quotas at a price of EUR 80 / NOK 930 per CO2 quota, totaling NOK 140 million. This substantial cost saving directly impacts the group EBITDA positively, as the previous expense of purchasing CO2 quotas, necessitated by fossil fuel use, will no longer apply. Financial performance will improve through reduced operational costs and stabilized energy expenses. The transition to renewable energy ensures long-term predictability in energy costs, enhancing profit margins and financial health. Additionally, the mill's sustainability efforts boost its market reputation, potentially attracting more environmentally conscious customers and investors, thereby increasing revenues. In terms of financial position, the waste-to-energy plant becomes a valuable long-term asset, strengthening the company's fixed assets and improving financial leverage. This increased asset base makes Norske Skog more attractive to investors and enhances its ability to manage and service debt effectively, leading to better credit ratings and lower borrowing costs. Overall, the investment promotes a robust financial foundation by reducing operational costs, enhancing sustainability, and stabilizing cash flows.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

93000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The calculation method and figures used in calculation of financial effect figure; By eliminating the need to purchase CO2 quotas, the Bruck mill in Austria will save approximately NOK 93 million annually from 2023 onwards, thanks to a reduction of 100,000 to 150,000 tonnes of CO2 emissions per year. With the average price of CO2e in 2023 at 80 EUR/ 930 NOK the potential financial impact figure is estimated at 100,000 t CO2e / year * 930 NOK 93'000'000 NOK/ year. Approach utilized for calculation: The financial effect figures across time horizons were calculated using scenario analysis and historical data. The analysis includes both quantitative and qualitative methods to predict future financial impacts. Calculation method employed: We utilized discounted cash flow (DCF) models to project future cash flows and account for risk-adjusted discount rates. This method incorporates both direct and indirect financial effects. Relation to primary effect: The figures directly reflect the primary financial effect identified in column 10 by quantifying the financial impact of CO2 quota cost reductions, energy cost stabilization, and sustainability enhancements. Numerical values used: Key numerical inputs include the annual reduction in CO2 quota costs, energy cost savings from reduced dependency on imported gas, and projected revenue increases from enhanced corporate reputation. Underlying assumptions: Assumptions include stable regulatory frameworks, consistent operational performance of the waste-to-energy plant, and market conditions favoring sustainable practices. Further qualitative information: Additional financial effects include potential revenue growth from new sustainability-driven markets and reduced insurance premiums due to lower environmental risks. If "Other" effects are specified, they encompass broader economic benefits such as improved stakeholder relations and long-term strategic positioning.*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

720000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Explanation of cost calculation: The total planned investment is NOK 720 million. The investment includes three main cost elements: (1) construction of new storage for waste material (fuel) amounting to about NOK 200 million, (2) turn key delivery of a new Bubbling Fluidized-Bed Boiler, including civil work amounting to about NOK 420 million, and (3) integration to existing mill infrastructure including engineering and project management amounting to about NOK 100 million (NOK 200 million NOK 420 million NOK 100 million NOK 720 million). To calculate an investment case, follow these steps: 1. Identify initial costs: Determine the total initial investment, including purchase of property, plant and equipment (PPE), installation of the PPE, and any other startup expenses. 2. Estimate cash flows: Project the annual cash inflows and outflows from the investment over its useful life. 3. Calculate net present value (NPV): Discount future cash flows to their present value using a suitable discount rate and sum them up. Subtract the initial investment from this total. 4. Conduct sensitivity analysis: Evaluate how changes in assumptions affect the investment's outcomes.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Financial effects from these EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) schemes are substantive and more than 5% of the annual average EBITDA and as a result closely monitored as part of our climate related risk and opportunity assessment. In addition, the EU-ETS is under revision and the financial effect from ETS and our risk assessment show that the not yet implemented Carbon Boarder Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) may pose a substantive financial effect. Norske Skog has engaged in two main activities to capitalize on this opportunity: (A) Norske Skog holds a pro-active membership in Industry Associations such as the Norwegian Federation of Trade and Industry and the pan-European pulp and paper association, CEPI, to monitor and influence the regulatory work both in EU and the respective national government where Norske Skog operates. (B) Norske Skog Bruck in Austria invested NOK 720 million in CAPEX for the on-site waste to energy plant to

capitalize on this opportunity. This investment will reduce our exposure to fossil-based electricity costs, and thus reduce our emissions from fossil-energy sources (liquefied natural gas). The final investment decision was made in 2019 and was part of the Norske Skog long term strategy to (1) use climate friendly energy sources at all our mills, (2) secure energy supply at predictable prices and (3) reach the 2030 target of 55% reduction in group emissions from 2015 to 2030 and be climate neutral within 2050. Explanation of cost calculation: The total planned investment is NOK 720 million. The investment includes three main cost elements: (1) construction of new storage for waste material (fuel) amounting to about NOK 200 million, (2) turnkey delivery of a new Bubbling Fluidized-Bed Boiler, including civil work amounting to about NOK 420 million, and (3) integration to existing mill infrastructure including engineering and project management amounting to about NOK 100 million. Comment: The board decision is aligned with the company SDG-targets (sustainable development goals). Norske Skog has followed the procedures described in the TCFD (task force on climate-related financial disclosure) framework, as described in our annual report.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ Board-level committee

☑ Other, please specify **:**Managing Directors in subsidiaries

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ No

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Norske Skog integrates robust governance mechanisms for climate change and water management. For climate change, the board oversees target setting and progress monitoring, with reviews and reports from the Head of Sustainability and the CEO. In 2023, the HoS and CEO highlighted achievements in carbon footprint reduction. The board also approved renewable energy investments. For water management, the board includes water use efficiency in its strategy and approves initiatives like upgrading water recycling systems. Regular updates ensure these issues are central to strategy and operations, balancing costs with long-term sustainability benefits.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Climate related issues are addressed by the board of directors on an ongoing basis, and environmental performance is part of all board meetings. Recurring and specific issues are scheduled as occurred.

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Norske Skog integrates governance mechanisms for biodiversity preservation through annual objective setting and regular reporting. The annual report annual updates, and the board receives reports to ensure the operations are within the scope of the Montreal Biodiversity Agreement. In 2023, the Norske Skog and forest certification partners reviewed harvesting and preservation issues in the certification standards for the value chain. Biodiversity metrics are not yet included in the environmental performance. The board supported increased investment in forest certification programs, considering costs and benefits. Trade-offs between costs and sustainability are regularly evaluated to balance environmental and operational goals.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue
☑ Other, please specify **:**Integration of environmental objectives into the corporate strategy. Setting and monitoring specific, measurable environmental targets on carbon emissions, and waste management.

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic
☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO reports to the Board of Directors and is responsible for the overall business strategy which is to improve and optimize the publication paper cash flow business, become a leading producer of renewable packaging and diversify and innovate within fiber and energy. This means that the CEO carries the ultimate overall responsibility for low emission value creation in Norske Skog. The CEO is also responsible for assessing and managing climate related risks and opportunities including developing and implementing the climate transition plan and general monitoring of performance on climate related KPIs. Rationale: The rationale for assessing climate-related responsibilities to the CEO is to reflect the importance of climate-change to our business strategy and his position to drive change within the group. Processes by which the position/committee is informed: The CEO is involved in the assessment of climate relate dependencies, impacts, risk and opportunities with potential financial impacts. Issues of substantial financial or strategic impact are managed by CEO and the Management Leadership Team and shared with the board.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO reports to the Board of Directors and is responsible for the overall business strategy which is to improve and optimize the publication paper cash flow business, become a leading producer of renewable packaging and diversify and innovate within fiber and energy. This means that the CEO carries the ultimate overall responsibility for low emission value creation in Norske Skog, including biodiversity related topics. The CEO is also responsible for assessing and managing biodiversity related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities including developing and implementing climate transition plan and general monitoring of performance on climate related KPIs. Rationale: The rationale for assessing climate- and biodiversity-related responsibilities to the CEO is to reflect the importance of these topics to our business strategy and his position to drive change within the group. Processes by which the position/committee is informed: The CEO is involved in the assessment of climate- and biodiversity related dependencies, impacts, risk and opportunities with potential financial impacts. Issues of substantial financial or strategic impact are managed by CEO and the Management Leadership Team and shared with the board.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	% of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue	Please explain
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*5*	*The environmental issues constitutes about 5% of the selected goals in the performance contract.*

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

☑ Other, please specify

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index
☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

Emission reduction
☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency
☑ Energy efficiency improvement
☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

Engagement
☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:
☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The bonus program for the CEO includes health, environment and safety measures.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The CEO plays a critical role in driving environmental commitments and climate transition within Norske Skog. Key contributions include setting a clear vision for sustainability, integrating environmental goals into the corporate strategy, and allocating resources for sustainable practices. The CEO has established strong

governance structures, ensured accountability, and engaged with stakeholders. Implementing sustainable operations, advocating for policy changes, and enhancing transparency are essential. Fostering a culture of continuous learning and improvement are vital in Norske Skog. These actions collectively position Norske Skog to effectively manage its environmental impact and contribute to climate transition.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

According to the environmental policy, the business unit management will report any severe deviation from the policy to the corporate management immediately when it occurs. The business unit management will strive to achieve the objectives and specific environmental targets. Each month each business unit reports to the corporate sustainability officer, the results of the most imminent emmission factor including any breach of any legal permit. Each business unit operates within the their national decided permit levels for several emission factors.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify **:**Norske Skog collaborates with external and independent environmental groups both directly, like the Norwegian NGO ZERO, but also indirectly through the national Pulp and Paper Associations, the certification system like PEFC and FSC,

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Other social commitment, please specify **:**Norske Skog fully complies with all laws regulating collective bargaining embodied in the Global Framework Agreement on the Development of Good Working Relations, concluded by Norske Skog and the IndustriALL Global Union.

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of membership and financial support provided to organizations that seek to influence public policy

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Norske Skog environmental policy - updated 2024.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Other, please specify **:**Through the Norwegian Federation of Trade and Pulp and Paper Association, we are in partnership with FSC and PEFC certification standard organisations.

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

TCFD: Norske Skog's has implemented the recommendations of the TCFD into our processes and disclosure as a tool to communicate to investors and other stakeholders about our climate commitment and how our strategy is aligned with a 1.5 degree world. Norske Skog has published a response to the TCFD recommendations in our annual report since 2021. UN Global Compact: Norske Skog rejoined the UN Global Compact in 2022 and supports the ten principles of the UN global compact and engage in discussions, knowledge sharing and networking with other member organizations.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

the-norwegian-process-industries-roadmap-summary.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Non-government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

Norske Skog as a group and on business unit level member of national organisations. (https://www.norskindustri.no/bransjer/treforedling/om-treforedlingsbransjen/) Norske Skog collaborates with the environmental NGO ZERO (https://zero.no/vare-partnere/).

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Norske Skog has membership in national trade and industry organisation in all countries we operate. In addition, we are member of the Confederation of European pulp and paper association (CEPI). On specific issues, Norske Skog engages directly with government institutions and individual politicians. Also, Norske Skog has close collaboration with numerous NGO, also environmental groups. Norske Skog is cooperating with Zero (NGO) to establish common national financial models for biogenic carbon capture and storage in Norway. As an active member of the The Federation of Norwegian Industries (NI) Norske Skog is committed to, and share, the same net zero vision by 2050 as the federation. See attached road map from NI referencing this commitment (in English).
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

EU emission trading system: In order to combat carbon leakage, Norske Skog involves with national politicians in Norway, Austria and France in addition European Union to promote the usefulness and importance of the EU-ETS scheme is to the energy intensive industry in Europe. Norske Skog is an active member of Cepi, the European association representing the paper industry, which promote legislation that promote a wide range of circular economy solutions, using reneable and recycleable fibre..

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures
☑ Emissions – CO2

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:
☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Austria

☑ France

☑ Norway

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Norske Skog does not support the changes in the EU-ETS schemes. The CBAM will substitute the EU-ETS scheme in 2030. This will severely affect the competitiveness of the European export industry in comparison to non-European industry.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The EU-ETS schemes has been revised, and the EU has implemented Carbon Boarder Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). The CBAM may pose a substantive financial effect to Norske Skog when the EU-ETS schemes is phased out. A removal or changes in the EU-ETS will hamper economic incentives to reduce CO2, and

thus reduce the financial benefit of implementing energy efficiency and climate friendly energy sources; hence this will constitute not only a business risk but also a climate risk of not reaching the 2050 EU target of a climate neutral industry. To have a well-functioning CO2 quota market is a prerequisite to eliminate the climate risk. Norske Skog is working actively through European and national trade organisations to create incentives for the development of a green industry in Europe and Australia. We have defined ambitious targets to use sustainable energy sources, which will reduce the dependency of fossil energy sources. Norske Skog has already substantially invested and will continue to invest in energy efficiency measures to further reduce fossil energy sources at two European mills in France, Austria and Australia. Norske Skog's business strategy outline future participation in CCS and CCU activities to combat biogenic CO2 emissions. The EU-ETS scheme has an impact on the development and achievement of our climate transition plan.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Confederation Of European Paper Industries (CEPI)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

CEPI is the European association representing the paper industry. CEPI offer a wide range of renewable and recyclable wood-based fiber solutions to EU citizens: from packaging to textile, hygiene and tissue products, printing and graphic papers as CEPI as specialty papers, but also bio-chemicals for food and pharmaceuticals, biocomposites and bioenergy. CEPI are a responsible industry: 86% of our raw materials are sourced from within the European Union and 78% of the wood comes from certified forests, 92% of the water CEPI use is returned in good condition to the environment. CEPI are the world champion in recycling at the rate of 71.4%. At the forefront of the decarbonisation and industrial transformation of our economy, CEPI embrace digitalisation and bring EUR 21 billion value addition to the European economy and 4.5 billion investments annually. Through its 18 national associations, Cepi gathers 490 companies operating 885 mills across Europe and directly employing more than 179,000 people.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

60000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Norske Skog supports CEPI goal: 1)To secure pulp and paper industries competitiveness towards EU policy makers. 2) To represent the paper industry with EU institutions and Brussels based stakeholders. 3) To improve the image and visibility of the paper industry and other related industries. 4) To be the example of how competitiveness and sustainability can go hand in hand.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Norske+Skog+annual+report+2023+(pdf) (2).pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

About the sustainability report: The report covers material sustainability topics to Norske Skog. For the environmental data, it covers the value chain of the group's activities. Sustainability data for 2023 includes the five Norske Skog paper mills at Boyer, Bruck, Golbey, Skogn and Saugbrugs operating at 31 December 2023. Environmental data has been collected from the mills using established reporting routines. These include standard monthly reporting for the key environmental data as well as a standard collection of supplementary information on an annual basis. Data from this reporting is collected by the chief operating officer of the group in monthly reports to the corporate management and to the board quarterly. Similarly, people data, and health and safety data are collected from the mills with monthly reporting to the corporate management and quarterly to the board quarterly.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ On a per project basis

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Norske Skog has carried out a revision of its identified risks and opportunities following the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. A process of risk prioritization has been undertaken, ultimately identifying two risks as most material to the company and set as the scope for the scenario analysis. In defining the most material risks, financial impact, time horizon, and the likelihood of occurrence were utilized as determining factors. The risks identified for the scenario analysis are i) access to electricity (transition risk) and ii) access to process water (physical risk). Transition risk: Access to electricity has been classified as a transition risk as it depends on many factors outside of the physical environment. Although the ramp-up of renewable energy is heavily dependent on the weather and its development, there are other pressing concerns found within the transitional realm. Items reviewed in this scenario analysis include but are not limited to, the electricity mix composition, the grid and infrastructure, the availability of storage and grid flexibility solutions, carbon pricing mechanisms, and the requirement for investments in renewable energy solutions. This risk is placed in IEA's Net Zero scenario, a scenario following a 1.5C pathway. The parameters and assumptions used in the scenario analysis follow the variables presented in the IEA NZE scenario. Key assumptions in the IEA Net Zero: - Global energy sector achieves net zero CO2 emissions by 2050 (advanced economies 2045). - Achieving key energy-related UN SDGs, such as universal energy access by 2030. - 60% of global car sales are electric in 2030. - Carbon price level: 250/tCO2e in 2050 for advanced economies. - Nearly 90% renewable electricity generation in 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Norske Skog has identified "affordable and accessible energy" as the most material risk in this scenario Being in an energy intensive industry, Norske Skog is strongly impacted by changes in the energy systems and its related mechanisms Cost of materials, a cost category which is highly influenced by energy pricing levels, increased 30 year over year Further, policies such as the EU ETS scheme have a direct influence on the observed prices of electricity for Norske Skog Any regulatory changes in this scheme in a medium time horizon (expected 2026 will be of instrumental importance for Norske Skog Governmental instruments supporting this scheme on a national level may also influence Norske Skog's exposure to carbon related costs Being in an energy intensive industry requires Norske Skog to have access to stable and predictable energy sources As we transition towards a low carbon society, some of our operations will see fundamental shifts in supply and securing stable energy sourcing is of utmost importance Lack of energy security can lead to disrupted operations, downtime, elevated price levels and price volatility

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Norske Skog is highly dependent on process water in their manufacturing processes. With mills in Norway, Austria, France, and Australia Norske Skog are facing different challenges in terms of access and the report analyses the physical risk of access to process water in each location. Therefore, a deeper understanding of how access to process water might change if we fail to both mitigate and adapt to climate-related challenges is vital to building resiliency in the product portfolio. This scenario analysis examined a 4C narrative using climate variables under The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Social Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) SSP5-8.5 scenario. Variables examined included: - Projected mean-temperature (annually and monthly) - Projected warm spell duration index - Projected precipitation (annually and monthly) - Projected annual SPEI drought index - Projected maximum number of consecutive dry days The dataset with the climatology variables in question is extracted from the Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP) for Development Practitioners and Policy Makers by the World Bank Group (WBG) Key assumptions in the IPCC SSP5-8.5: - RCP 8.5 represents the IPCC's high-end pathway in which radiative forcing reaches greater than 8.5 W/m2 by 2100, and continues to rise for some time afterwards. - High economic growth: The scenario assumes that global economic growth continues at a rapid pace. This results in high energy demand and greenhouse gas emissions. - Fossil fuel dominance: SSP5-8.5 assumes that fossil fuels, remain the dominant source of energy throughout the century. This leads to high levels of carbon dioxide emissions and contributes to climate change. - Limited climate change mitigation: The scenario assumes limited international cooperation and weak policy efforts to mitigate climate change. There is a lack of strong emissions reduction targets or effective policies to transition to low-carbon energy sources. - Limited technological innovation: SSP5-8.5 assumes slow progress in developing and deploying clean energy technologies and low levels of energy efficiency improvements. This results in a continued reliance on fossil fuels and high emissions. - Limited adaptation measures: The scenario assumes that societies have limited capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Fewer investments in infrastructure and disaster preparedness, lead to increased vulnerability to climate-related risks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Norske Skog is highly dependent on process water in their manufacturing processes. With mills in Norway, Austria, France, and Australia Norske Skog are facing different challenges in terms of access and the report analyses the physical risk of access to process water in each location. Therefore, a deeper understanding of how access to process water might change if we fail to both mitigate and adapt to climate-related challenges is vital to building resiliency in the product portfolio. This scenario analysis examined a 4C narrative using climate variables under The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Social Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) SSP5-8.5 scenario.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Focal questions Following the revision of Norske Skogs identified risks and opportunities in 2022, using the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework, a process of risk prioritization was undertaken, ultimately identifying two risks as most material to the company and set as the scope for the scenario analysis. As part of building the foundation for a TCFD-aligned scenario analysis process, focal questions were developed in preparation for the analysis. The focal questions were developed to direct focus on the scenario analysis and to provide guidance on the potential actions required to respond to the development of the risks and opportunities analysed. The focal questions for Norske Skog for the conducted scenario analysis were identified to be: • Focal Question 1: How could climate change affect Norske Skog's operations' access to process water in a 4C world dominated by physical climate-related risks, and what data is needed to support actions to reduce operational and financial risks in the medium (2030) and long term (2050)? • Focal Question 2: How could climate change affect Norske Skog's operations access to affordable and renewable electricity in a 1.5 world dominated by transitional climate-related risks, and what future developments need to be prepared for in order to reduce operational and financial risks in the medium (2030) and long term (2050)? From these focal questions, a need for a scenario in which global mitigation and adaptation to climate-related challenges fall well short of any intergovernmental targets was required to accurately represent the physical risks. With this it was decided to utilize IPCC SSP5-8.5 as it highlights the potential challenges of reaching a 4C world dominated by physical climate-related risks. Contrary, reviewing a world that follows the pathway of highest ambition was necessary to review the changes of the global energy market. IEA NZE, a scenario that showcases necessary actions to limit global warming to 1.5 was decided as a suitable narrative for this focal question. Results of the climate-related scenario analysis

with respect to the focal questions As a result of the scenario analysis undertaken in spring 2023, Norske Skog has improved its understanding of exposure to climate-related risks, grounded in publicly available scenarios. With respect to focal question 1, Norske Skog has improved its quantitative understanding of how its access to process water may develop in the future in a scenario with major physical climate risks. All locations where Norske Skog has operations were reviewed and it was uncovered that similar to Norske Skog's previous understanding, the Golbey mill located in the Vosges region of France is the location with highest exposure to physical climate-related risks (access to process water). The mill, using process water from the Moselle River, has already experienced signal effects of climate change where water flow has reduced its velocity and water levels in the summer months. Using data from the SSP5-8.5 scenario, it was uncovered that there will be an increase in mean temperature and consecutive very hot days (warm spell duration index). We also discovered that projected precipitation would remain somewhat stable in the coming 30 years. Norske Skog analyzed both the geographical area in which the mill is located and the location of the origin of the Moselle River. These results may impact our strategic and financial planning for the Golbey mill in the long term related to new investments in e.g. in a closed water system that will reduce risk exposure on access to process water. With respect to focal question 2, one important finding in the net zero scenario is that the energy system remains in balance, with the surplus of energy supply increasing in both the reviewed time horizons (medium-term 2030 and long-term 2050). Being in an energy-intensive industry, Norske Skog is strongly impacted by changes in the energy systems and their related mechanisms. One concern that arises from the scenario analysis is the sharp increase in carbon prices for electricity, industry, and energy, rising from a predicted 75 level to 250 in 2050, without a mention of carbon compensation schemes. Rising electricity costs associated with transitioning towards renewables continue to be a material risk for Norske Skog.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Norske Skog is planning to develop a climate transition plan that that aligns with the 1.5 degree world and that meets the requirements of the CSRD and ESRS, within the next two years. Norske Skog has not yet developed a transition plan, because we are planning to develop this according to the new criteria and standards that are under implementation.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The Norske Skog Skogn Mill in Norway invested in a new TMP (thermomechanical pulping) line in 2023. The new TMP line use only fresh fiber and replaces recycled fibres in the production of publication paper at the mill. The investment decision was driven by environmental issues related to both risks and opportunities. 1) Risk: The availability of recycled fibres has declined in recent years while procurement and transportation costs have increased and presented a risk. This is due to a

reduced consumption of printing paper and an increased demand for recycled fibres in the growing packaging market. By building the new TMP line at Skogn, the mill can produce publication paper on all machines without recycled fibres. 2) Opportunity: Transitioning away from recycled fibres will additionally result in less ash from the boilers, lower fossil CO2 emissions, and reduced NOx emissions. In sum, the investment positively impacts various environmental parameters, reduces production costs, and is a significant strategic investment, providing both capacity and quality to explore potential future products. The profitability is also solid, and the project has a relatively short payback period.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our climate related targets within the production process activities are: (A) Ensure sustainable use of materials and energy in our operations, which includes (1) to achieve efficient use of biprocess streams in the production process to create bio based-energy or biproducts for sale, and (2) to utilize bi-products from the entire production process. (B) Operate mills with high focus on energy efficiency KPIs in thermo-mechanical pulp facilities, paper machines, heat recovery and fuel-mix, which include (1) to measure the level of CAPEX used on energy efficiency/energy-source improvements; (2) to establish specific activities and investments in energy efficiency and changes in energy source, i.e. activities from the CAPEX-lists and the continuous improvement programs. (C) Reduce Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) to recipient, which include (1) to install anaerobic wastewater treatment and biogas at all European mills (75% installed) within 2030; (2) to invest in anaerobic waste water treatment and biogas production at all European mills. (D) Reduce emissions of Sulphur Dioxide (SO2) and Nitrogen Oxide (NOX) from our operations, which means (1) to ensure compliance with emission permits and regulations; (2) to perform mill activities related to SO2 and NOX improvements. (E) Reduce waste from our operations, which relates to (1) deliver no ash to landfill in 2030; (2) establish procedures and/or ash product development. (F) Ensure sustainable sourcing of raw material, which implies (1) to achieve 100% certification of all wood used for our products. (2) Review internal control routines to measure and reach the certification target. (G) Ensure responsible supplier value chain handling, which result in (1) to ensure supplier adherence to Norske Skog code of conduct within 2023; (2) to mature sustainable sourcing practices by updating code of conduct, questionnaire for suppliers on ESG-topics and routines for audit of suppliers.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The new business strategy for a low emission society has four strategic legs: 1) Improve and optimize publication paper cash flows. 2) Become a leading producer of renewable packaging paper. 3) Diversify and innovate within bio- and energy products. 4) Integrating vertically in the entire value chain. This strategy will require Norske Skog to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, foster innovation and develop company competence. Norske Skog plans to become a leading European producer of recycled containerboard by converting two newsprint machines, one at Norske Skog Bruck and one at Norske Skog Golbey. The conversions will introduce 760 000 tonnes of competitive containerboard capacity to meet the growing demand for renewable packaging. The Skogn mill produces Skogn inter-liner on one of its three newsprint machines to serve the Asian packaging markets. The financial implications of these investments require a total investment of NOK 3500 million, being financed through the bond market, bank market, government grants and retained cash flows from operations. Following the conversions, both mills will have access to renewable energy and will have reduced their carbon footprints to become among the best performers in the industry. The instalment of a 50 MW renewable waste-to-energy boiler in Austria started operating in the first half of 2022. Norske Skog also plans to participate in constructing bio mass boiler at Golbey in France, which will deliver 0,7 TWh heat to the Golbey mill and 0.2 TWh to the national grid in France. Both projects will require substantial financing either directly through Norske Skog (Bruck) or indirectly through joint venture (Golbey). The total investments for these projects are NOK 750 million for the Austrian Bruck investment and NOK 1800 million at Golbey in France, in which Norske Skog has a 10% partnership in a joint venture. In addition, Norske Skog has invested in diversification of bio and energy: - Development of new products within nanofibrils (CEBINA) and bio composites (CEBICO) -

Largest shareholder in CircaGroup (biochemicals) - Utilisation of biogenic CO2 through partnerships with Ocean GeoLoop at Norske Skog Skogn and Borg CO2 at Norske Skog Saugbrugs
[Add row]

(5.4) 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	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**The figures given are capital expenditures for 2023 related to the respective projects.

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

2200000000

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

80

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

80

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

50

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Rational for the 80% alignment to the 1.5C target: Norske Skog Group has about 6 TWh in annual energy consumption, of which about 85% is non-fossil energy. At the Skogn mill, less than 1% of the energy consumption derives from fossil sources. At Golbey mill, about 18% derives from fossil sources. Norske Skog's European operations is within the EU-ETS (energy trading system) and hold permits for climate gas emissions from the respective national environmental agencies. The main goals for the two investment cases mentioned below are (1) to increase operational efficiency, (2) to reduce the NOx and CO2 emissions, and thus the climate footprint substantially, (3) to reduce dependency of imported gas for only the Golbey mill and (4) achieve lower and more predictable cost of energy for the Golbey mill. Norske Skog has, based on EU policy, invested in alternative energy sources to diminish the use of fossil fuel-based energy sources and to reach the 1.5C degree target by 2030. 50% of the investment relates to the 1.5C target; whereas, 50% of this again relates to the economic benefit of switching energy supply from a volatile fossil based market to a bio residual sourcing. Project 1 in 2023: New tmp-line in Norske Skog Skogn: Norske Skog Skogn will invest around NOK 250 million, of which NOK 40-50 million is grant funding from the Norwegian enterprise NOx fund, in a new thermomechanical production line (TMP) that will replace expensive recycled paper with fresh fibre. The new TMP line will reduce variable costs, significantly reduce NOx and fossil CO2-emissions, and reduce landfilled waste. For 2023, NOK 120 million was invested in the TMP-line. Project 2 in 2023: Norske Skog will convert from production of newsprint to containerboard at Norske Skog's industrial facility in Golbey in France. At the end of 2023, NOK 2 000 million is invested in the project. This will add a further 550 000 tonnes of cost-competitive and low-emission containerboard capacity. The containerboard production will be 100% based on recycled fibre and will use green energy generated from a new biomass plant being constructed at the Golbey production site. The investment will reduce both scope 1 and scope 2 CO2 per tonne emission. The reduction of CO2 emission in the production process derives from 100% substitution of recycled fibre with wood as source of raw material. Green Valley Energie (GVE), a joint venture of Pearl Infrastructure Capital, Veolia Industries Global Solutions and Norske Skog Golbey, will construct a green energy biomass facility adjacent to the Golbey industrial site. This facility will provide cost-efficient and sustainable steam to be used for both containerboard and newsprint production. The use of steam from the new biomass facility will reduce dependencies on fossil mix sources such as oil and gas. General remarks: The European energy market is transforming from fossil based to renewable energy sources like solar, wind and hydro electric power. The entire European energy system will then be dependent on weather conditions to produce energy and thus be exposed to more volatile energy supply and consequently greater price fluctuations than under a fossil based energy system. The risk of changes in climate will make the entire energy supply system more volatile and unpredictable. Norske Skog has relieved this climate risk by constructing a long term, climate friendly energy plant based on biomaterials and waste from household at Golbey (France) and Bruck (Austria) mills. A removal or changes in the EU-ETS will hamper

with economic incentives to reduce CO2, and thus reduce the financial benefit of implementing energy efficiency and climate friendly energy sources; hence this will constitute not only a business risk but also a climate risk of not reaching the 2050 EU target of a climate neutral industry. To have a well-functioning CO2 quota market is a prerequisite to eliminate the climate risk.
[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply
☑ Navigate regulations
☑ Drive low-carbon investment
☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

☑ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Methodology: Our internal price on carbon is aligned with the market price in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). The market price developments is driven by supply and demand. The EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) include CO2 compensation scheme, and CO2-allowances.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

Norske Skog is subject to the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), which include CO2 compensation scheme, and CO2-allowances. The price for CO2 allowances are the same for mills located in Europe. The CO2-allowances are however differentiated as the price is set by local authorities in each country.

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

*Norske Skog expect that the price will change over time due to two main factors: (1) The number of free CO2 allowances provided to companies like Norske Skog is reduced at an annual rate of -4,2 %, as defined by the EU-ETS. In 2030 there will be no more free allowances. (2) The demand for CO2 quotas will increase in parallel with the reduction of free allowances. (3) The EU-ETS is under revision and will integrate emissions from new activities, like Waste-to energy operations, from 2026. Norske Skog expect that these factors will result in increased market prices for CO2 quotas over time. Our estimated price for CO2 quotas in 2024 is 800 NOK / ton CO2. It is difficult to predict the future price development, but we expect the price to reach 2000 NOK in 2030, a percentage increase of 150 %. Expected percent increase from 2023 to 2030: ((2000 NOK / 800 -1)*100 155%*

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

800

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

1000

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Operations

☑ Procurement

☑ Product and R&D

☑ Risk management

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Public policy engagement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify **:**The carbon price is always used in these three processes as long as the activity considered is subject to the EU ETS. 1) Annual Budgeting and monthly financial reports 2) evaluation of investment decisions, and 3) New product development.

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Process for monitoring and evaluating the carbon price: Norske Skog is subject to the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), which include CO2 compensation scheme, and CO2-allowances. Due to the financial impact such regulations have on our business we monitor the development of CO2 prices closely. The processes where this is applied is; 1) budgeting processes and in monthly financial reporting 2) evaluation of investment decisions, and 3) New product development. 1) In budgeting processes we apply the average price on CO2 based on the most recent year. The CO2 prices are applied to the European Business Units subject to the EU ETS scheme. How this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of our climate commitments through application in key business decision-making processes: Norske Skog is using the internal carbon price to drive low carbon investments. This carbon price is applied to inform CAPEX investment decisions. One example is the CAPEX investment decision in a waste-to energy plant at Norske Skog bruck in Austria. The Norske Skog Bruck mill in Austria is subject to the current EU-ETS regulation. In 2021 the mill received free allowances covering 50 % of its emissions. The remaining CO2 emissions have to be covered by purchased quotas that had a net cost of NOK 70-80 million in 2021. The direct effect of the EU-ETS carbon pricing mechanisms and the volatile energy market led to the EUR 75 million investments in a waste to energy plant at this mill. The internal carbon pricing represented a key element in the final investment decision that was made in Q2 2019. At this time the carbon price used was 289 NOK/ tonne CO2. The Norske Skog Bruck mill will reduce direct CO2-emission by 75-80%, which is around 150-180 000 tonnes of CO2, due to reduction in natural gas consumption substituted by energy based on waste residue material. Starting from 2023, when this plant was fully operational, Norske Skog Bruck did not need to purchase any CO2 allowances.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Not an immediate strategic priority.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Wood suppliers: All suppliers delivering timber to Norske Skog have been classified as having substantive dependencies and impacts on the environment. Transport suppliers: Strategic suppliers of upstream and downstream transport and logistics services are classified as having substantive impacts of the environment through their contribution to Norske Skog's Scope 3 emissions.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

103
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Norske Skog prioritizes engagement with suppliers on environmental issues based on their dependencies and environmental impacts as defined in question 5.11.1. In addition, Norske Skog engages with individual suppliers that represent a large share of procurement spend across all sourcing categories. The rationale for this prioritization is to engage with suppliers to bring down Scope 3 emissions. In addition, it contributes to reducing business and climate risks related to large procurement spend with individual suppliers.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Norske Skog promotes forest certification and chain of custody certification. Norske Skog is recognizing its responsibility as a wood purchaser through the global wood purchasing policy, which states that all wood used in our paper shall originate from sustainably managed forests. Non-compliance with the criterion is addressed in the policy.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify **:**FSC and PEFC certified wood for sustainable forest management.

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

In Europe, Norske Skog uses 100% certified wood, either the PEFC or the FSC standards of certification. Norske Skog follow up wood suppliers to see that the standards are followed. This stringent certification set strict procedures for forest management. Any breach of following these certification methods will result in termination of delivery from that specific supplier.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

☑ Include long-term contracts linked to environmental commitments

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Up until now, raw materials like wood and wood chips for publication paper production, have been transported by fossil fuel based trucks. Norske Skog aims to reduce the scope 3 carbon footprint and transfer as much purchased inbound wood and wood chips from trucks to railway as possible. The use of electric railway as means of transportation will substantially reduce the emission in the inbound materials. ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES example: Norske Skog has invested in train carriages and led a national project to build a new timber terminal located close to the timber harvesting area in Norway by cooperating with local authorities and business partners. This terminal in Hauerseter, Norway, will be operative from 2027 and will serve the entire wood processing industry in Norway. The Rational for switching from truck as mean of transportation for wood and wood chips to railway is that it will reduce the total CO2 emission in our value chain and improve the cost position for all parties involved. The inbound suppliers represented in this example (category 4 upstream transportation and distribution) represent 29 % of total Scope 3 emissions (2023). 50 % of our current inbound transport suppliers can deliver timber to railway terminals and is therefore covered by the scope of this engagement activity. Our strategy is to have more suppliers deliver timber directly to railway terminals. Company-specific description of the impact: In building a new rail way terminal for handling of timber, Norske Skog will save about NOK 50 per m3. Norske Skog will transport about 50% of the purchased timber from this terminal. Today, timber is transported through Sweden (a de-tour) at an added cost of NOK 50 per m3, and the cost of transporting timber on trucks is NOK 50 per m3 more expensive than railway. This opportunity investment has both a positive climate effect and reduce the cost of transportation. Norske Skog will handle about 200,000 m3 through this terminal, giving a savings potential of NOK 10 million. Measure of Success: Success will be measured by achievement of the target to have all long distance transport on non-fossil fuel based means of transportation by 2050. When the terminal in Hauerseter becomes operative in 2027, this will cut our gross Scope 3 emissions from upstream transport and distribution with an estimated 20 %. Our aim is to achieve zero emissions from long distance transport for all mills by 2050 (Threshold).

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Reducing supplier spesific Scope 1 emissions related to transport.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

There has been request from customers, representing approximately 95 % of Norske Skog's customers, to use FSC and PEFC certified wood in the production of paper. Along with the forest-based industry in Norway, Norske Skog initiated and supported the process of reviewing and establishing the Norwegian controlled wood FSC-system and PEFC system. During a three year period, there was a process to establish a Norwegian based FSC-system and PEFC system. The process included collaboration between the industry, environmental groups, ethnic minorities, representatives for forest owners, academia, and other NGOs, The FSC has established a branch in Norway with a separate board for surveillance of the Norwegian FSC standard. PEFC has already existed in Norway for a while. The implication of not implementing the FSC standard and/or PEFC standard may have resulted in loss of customers. The customers did not pay any premium on the paper produced on FSC certified wood. The implementation of the FSC standard was successful, due to the fact that all parties involved accepted the negotiated FSC-terms. Also the customers requiring FSC based paper products were pleased with the outcome.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We are a producer of publication paper within the pulp and paper sector. Norske Skog is dependent on sourcing timber from locations with the certifications that our customers demand. We are committed to supplying FSC/ PEFC certified wood to meet customer satisfaction. The implication of not implementing the FSC / PEFC standard may have resulted in loss of customers. The customers did not pay any premium on the paper produced on FSC certified wood. The implementation of the FSC standard was successful, due to the fact that all parties involved accepted the negotiated FSC-terms. Also the customers requiring FSC based paper products

were pleased with the outcome. Measure of Success: We measure the success of our engagement strategy as % share of customer satisfaction with the FSC or PEFC standard (target 100 %). Following the adaptation of the FSC / PEFC standard in our sourcing of wood, 100% of customers were satisfied in 2023.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Norske Skog enages with investors and shareholders on climate and environmental topics on a regular basis. The engagement is focused on ongoing environmental initiatives, progress and action. The rationale for this engagement is to share information about how investment in Norske Skog help achieve environmental and climate related targets of investors and shareholders.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Effect of engagement: Investors and shareholders Norske Skog engages with on climate related performance are often signatories of Net Zero commitments such as Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative. These investors/shareholders often have clear objectives for companies in their portfolio to reduce emissions in line with the goals

of the Paris Agreement. The outcome of this engagement activity is positive. Norske Skog receive positive feedback from investors on recent emission reduction performance and related environmental transparency. Measure of success: We measure the success of our engagement strategy as % share of investors/ shareholders that report satisfaction with Norske Skog's target performance on reduction of Scope 1&2 emissions after completed engagement activities (target 100%). Following the target performance on reduction of Scope 1&2 emissions and related investor/ shareholder engagement in 2023, 100 % of the investor/ shareholder Norske Skog engaged with during 2023 were satisfied with Norske Skog's target performance.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Logistical change
☑ Other logistical change, please specify **:**Norske Skog needs to cooperate with customers to access information about downstream emissions (transport emissions related to distribution of products from printing house to end customer.

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Norske Skog needs to cooperate with customers to access information about downstream emissions (Scope 3 category 9; downstream emissions related to distribution of products from printing house to the end customer). Norske Skog also needs allocated emissions from News Corp related to the printing processes (Scope 3 category 10; processing of sold products) to improve the scope 3 inventory and define emission reduction targets in dialogue with customers.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

Actions that would reduce our own supply chain emissions (our own scope 3) and Customer spesific Scope 3 emissions.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure	*Norske Skog is working on developing its decarbonization strategy and related targets for Scope 3.*

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Same consolidation approach as used in your financial accounting.*
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Same consolidation approach as used in your financial accounting*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Same consolidation approach as used in your financial accounting.*

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) 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?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a divestment

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

The industrial site of Norske Skog Tasman, New Zealand, was sold in October 2023 to Oji.

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

The industrial site of Norske Skog Tasman, New Zealand, was sold in October 2023 to Oji, a leading Australian pulp, paper, and packaging conglomerate, in October. The Tasman factory closed its newsprint productions in 2021, and the transaction is part of Norske Skog's focused long-term strategy.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) 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?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
	Select from: ☑ No, because we have not evaluated whether the changes should trigger a base year recalculation	*We do not have a base year recalculation policy*	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MMR) – General guidance for installations

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

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

In 2022, Norske Skog applied the location- and market based accounting for Scope 2 emissions, according to the GHG protocol, which was applied to data covering 2021 and 2022 to allow for comparison.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) 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?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

474946.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

• Measurement approach: Norske Skog has applied the Corporate Standard by the Greenhouse gas protocol to measure and disclose Scope 1 GHG emissions. • Emissions factors: The source of the emission factors and the global warming potential (GWP) rates used is from the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year). • Inputs and assumptions: Emissions to air occur primarily from energy generation processes. Our mills have their own boilers or incinerators for producing thermal energy from production waste, like bark, and other residues. Fossil fuels in the form of natural gas, oil and coal may also be used. The main emissions associated with these activities include carbon dioxide, particulates, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides. • Rationale for choices: 2015 was selected as the base year, after a comprehensive restructuring of the mill portfolio, in the calculation of the 55% CO2 reduction target within 2030, which is congruent to evaluations done by the EU and the Norwegian Federation of Trade and Industries.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

865236.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

• Measurement approach: Norske Skog has applied the Corporate Standard and the Scope 2 Guidance by the Greenhouse gas protocol to measure and disclose Scope 2 GHG emissions. • Emission Factors: In 2022, Norske Skog applied the location- and market-based accounting for Scope 2 emissions, according to the GHG protocol, which was applied to data covering 2021 to 2023 to allow for comparison. The emission factors are derived from AIB (Association of Issuing Bodies) reflecting the energy mix delivered to the European markets and electricity purchased through the physical grid. These emission factors have been applied to ensure the same methodology across all markets. For Australia, we have applied emission factors from local authorities. • Rationale: 2015 was selected as the base year for Norske Skog's inventory and emission reduction target, after a comprehensive restructuring of the mill portfolio. 2015 is also the base year selected by the EU and the Norwegian Federation of Trade and Industries.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

865236.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

• Measurement approach: Norske Skog has applied the Corporate Standard and the Scope 2 Guidance by the Greenhouse gas protocol to measure and disclose Scope 2 GHG emissions. • Emission Factors: In 2022, Norske Skog applied the location- and market-based accounting for Scope 2 emissions, according to the GHG protocol, which was applied to data covering 2021 to 2023 to allow for comparison. The location-based result has been used as a proxy for 2015 data since a market-based figure was not available. The emission factors are derived from AIB (Association of Issuing Bodies) reflecting the energy mix delivered to the European markets and electricity purchased through the physical grid. These emission factors have been applied to ensure the same methodology across all markets. For Australia, we have applied emission factors from local authorities. • Rationale: 2015 was selected as the base year for Norske Skog's inventory and emission reduction target, after a comprehensive restructuring of the mill portfolio. 2015 is also the base year selected by the EU and the Norwegian Federation of Trade and Industries.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

148000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

• Measurement approach: Norske Skog has applied GHG protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard for calculating Scope 3 emissions. • Emission Factors, input and assumptions: Emissions related to purchased goods and services have been calculated based on purchased volumes and the use of generic emission factors from trusted sources.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

167000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

• *Measurement approach: Norske Skog has applied GHG protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard for calculating Scope 3 emissions. • Emission Factors, input and assumptions: Emissions related to upstream transport and distribution have been calculated based on purchased volumes and the use of generic emission factors from trusted sources.*

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

201000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

• *Measurement approach: Norske Skog has applied GHG protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard for calculating Scope 3 emissions. • Emission Factors, input and assumptions: Emissions related to downstream transportation have been estimated based on annual production volume and emission factors from trusted research papers.*

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

224000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

• *Measurement approach: Norske Skog has applied GHG protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard for calculating Scope 3 emissions. • Emission factors, input and assumptions: Processing of sold products cover emissions generated during the printing process and downstream transportation cover distribution from the printing house to the final customer for printed magazines and printed newspaper. Emissions related to processing of sold products have been estimated based on annual production volume and emission factors from trusted research papers.*

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

257268

(7.6.3) Methodological details

• Measurement approach: Norske Skog has applied the Corporate Standard by the Greenhouse gas protocol to measure and disclose Scope 1 GHG emissions. • Emissions factors: The source of the emission factors and the global warming potential (GWP) rates used is from the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year). • Inputs and assumptions: Emissions to air occur primarily from energy generation processes. Our mills have their own boilers or incinerators for producing thermal energy from production waste, like bark, and other residues. Fossil fuels in the form of natural gas, oil and coal may also be used. The main emissions associated with these activities include carbon dioxide, particulates, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

180648

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

1195272

(7.7.4) Methodological details

• Measurement approach: Norske Skog has applied the Corporate Standard and the Scope 2 Guidance by the Greenhouse gas protocol to measure and disclose Scope 2 GHG emissions. • Emission Factors: In 2022, Norske Skog applied the location- and market-based accounting for Scope 2 emissions, according to the GHG protocol, which was applied to data covering 2021 to 2023 to allow for comparison. The emission factors are derived from AIB (Association of Issuing Bodies) reflecting the energy mix delivered to the European markets and electricity purchased through the physical grid. These emission factors have been applied to ensure the same methodology across all markets. For reporting on 2023 the newest set of emission factors have been applied; AIB 2022. For Australia, we have applied emission factors from local authorities. Norske Skog does not source any Energy Attribute Certificates/Guarantees of Origin as part of our Market-based accounting. Norske Skog does not purchase these certificates due to the political position of the Norwegian Trade and Industry associations. Therefore, our targets and KPIs are measured against the location-based accounting method.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

115373

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Hybrid method

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions related to purchased goods and services have been calculated based on purchased volumes of direct materials (primary data) and the use of generic emission factors from trusted sources (secondary data). Data cover direct materials like forest and recycling operations as well as non-wood based raw materials like chemicals and fillers. We do not yet account for emission linked with indirect sourcing of goods and services. We are planning to introduce this in the next two years. We have applied the Greenhouse Gas Protocol method for Scope 3 accounting.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Several LAC studies performed on the pulp and paper industry conclude that infrastructure represent less than 1 % of GHG emissions. We therefore consider this category not relevant.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Estimated emissions from fuel and energy-related emissions in (not including Scope 1 or 2) in 2023 represent less than 2% of total scope 3 emissions for the Norske Skog Group and is therefore not considered a material category in our Scope 3 inventory.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

181065

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Data cover transport emissions for the same procurement categories as covered in category 1 (Purchased goods and services). Data also cover product deliveries from our mills to customers because cost of transport is covered by Norske Skog (in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol method for Scope 3 accounting). Emissions related to upstream transportation and distribution have been calculated based on the hybrid method. Primary data on distance traveled have been collected from suppliers and secondary data is represented by generic emission factors from trusted sources (life cycle stage covered in emission factor: Well-to-Wheel). We have applied the Greenhouse Gas Protocol method for Scope 3 accounting. CDP

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All residues from the production processes are reused or disposed of either through internal energy recovery for the bio boilers at the mills (70 %), agricultural fertilizer (14%), sale/delivery (14%) or landfill (2%). Emissions linked to waste are therefore largely accounted for in Scope 1. Remaining emissions from waste is linked to collection of waste (landfill and third party treatment) is accounted for in "outgoing transport (non paper)" in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol method for Scope 3 accounting. Waste generated in operations is therefore not a relevant Scope 3 category for Norske Skog.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from business air travel in 2023 represent less than 1% of total scope 3 emissions for the Norske Skog Group and is therefore not considered a material category in our Scope 3 inventory.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from employee commuting in 2023 represent less than 1% of total scope 3 emissions for the Norske Skog Group and is therefore not considered a material category in our Scope 3 inventory.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All transport and distribution costs are reported in Scope 3 category "upstream transportation and distribution" (C6.5).

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

153281

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions related to downstream transportation cover distribution from the printing house to the final customer for printed magazines and printed newspaper. Emissions have been calculated using primary data for production volumes (newsprint and magazine paper), whereas secondary data is represented by product-specific emission factors from VTT's report 2560 "Print products from cradle to grave" from 2010. We have applied the Greenhouse Gas Protocol method for Scope 3 accounting.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

157749

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions related to processing of sold products cover emissions generated during the printing process. Emissions have been calculated using primary data for production volumes (newsprint and magazine paper), whereas secondary data is represented by product-specific emission factors from VTT's report 2560 "Print products from cradle to grave" from 2010. We have applied the Greenhouse Gas Protocol method for Scope 3 accounting.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Our products due not consume energy in the use phase, and this category is therefore not relevant to our Scope 3 inventory. End of

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Studies from VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland and others show that the end of life treatment for printed paper products is less than 1 % of total scope 3 emissions in pulp and paper sector. This is based on the assumptions that only 5 % of printed paper end up in landfill. The rest is recycled or incinerated. Emissions in this category is therefore not considered a material category in our Scope 3 inventory. This is backed up by internal estimates.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have downstream leased assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not engage in franchise activities.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not engage in investment activities.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not engage in other upstream activities.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not engage in other downstream activities.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2024-10-01 Norske Skog ASA CDP Verification Statement PwC.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 1.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2024-10-01 Norske Skog ASA CDP Verification Statement PwC.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2024-10-01 Norske Skog ASA CDP Verification Statement PwC.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

2024-10-01 Norske Skog ASA CDP Verification Statement PwC.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) 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 renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35879

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Our consumption of renewable sources during the reporting year increased as a result of the new waste to energy plant at Norske Skog Bruck which became operative in 2022 and saw additional effects in 2023. This led to a strong reduction in gas consumption. This is represented by a 6 % decrease in Scope 1 and 2 emissions from this activity between 2022 and 2023 for the group (change in emissions from this category / emissions in previous year - 35 879/ 47 2734 -7,6 %).

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

334

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The effect from 'other emissions reduction activities' implemented during the year was 334 t CO2e from energy efficiency measures at Norske Skog SSkogn. The gross scope 1 and 2 emissions for the group in in the previous year was 472 734 tCO2e. This represents a -0,1 % decrease in emissions due to these emission reduction activities (Calculation: -334/ 472 734 -0,1%).

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18254

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Norske Skog applies emission factors from AIB (Association of Issuing Bodies) for its calculation of Scope 2 emissions. For reporting on 2023 the newest set of emission factors have been applied; AIB 2022. This resulted in an increase in 18 254 t of emissions in 2023 (Calculation: 18 254/ 472 734 -3,9 %)

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16860

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Between 2022 to 2023 Norske SKog saw a decrease in total Scope 1 and 2 emissions related to physical operating conditions of 16860 t CO2e. This decrease is related to the relationship between production volumes and energy efficiency of our mills. This resulted in 16 860 t of CO2e total decrease in gross scope 1&2 emissions combined (Calculation: - 16 860 / 472 734 -3,6 %).

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?

Timber products

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Unit of production

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

484527

(7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(7.14.6) Please explain

We collect and calculate greenhouse gas emissions (biogenic carbon) for timber sourced for our global production processes. The reported figure include wood and bark residues only. This is part of pour Scope 3 inventory and is calculated applying the methodology of the GHG Protocol.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

256058

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

17

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2.5

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
[Add row]

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

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

197225

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

122661

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

122661

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31579

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26856

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

111590

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24777

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17899

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

41753

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3685

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13231

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

919267

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By facility

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Norske Skog Golbey, France

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24777

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.207966

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

6.42469

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Norske Skog Saugbrugs, Norway

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

789

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

59.125256

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

11.39685

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Norske Skog Skogn, Norway

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2897

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

63.711839

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

11.16283

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Norske Skog Boyer, Australia

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

197225

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-42.780133

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

147.10262

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Norske Skog Bruck, Austria

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31579

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

47.417956

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

15.27818
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By facility

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

	Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Norske Skog Boyer, Australia*	*122661*	*122661*
Row 2	*Norske Skog Saugbrugs, Norway*	*3645*	*253253*
Row 3	*Norske Skog Bruck, Austria*	*26856*	*111590*
Row 4	*Norske Skog Golbey, France*	*17899*	*41753*
Row 5	*Norske Skog Skogn, Norway*	*9586*	*666014*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

257268

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

180648

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1195272

(7.22.4) Please explain

All emission data of Norske Skog is included in "Consolidated accounting group".

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

There are no other entities of Norske Skog.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

News Copr purchase publication paper from two mills in Norway 1) Norske Skog Skogn and 2) Norske Skog Saugbrugs and one mill in Australia 3) Norske Skog Boyer. The allocated emissions have been calculated based on the Scope 1 emissions from these three mills during the requested reporting year (2023).

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

126902

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

30349

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from production processes at the three mills our customer News Corp sourced publication paper from during 2023. The majority (98%) of the tons of CO2 emissions is from the Norske Skog Boyer mill, which is due to a coal fired boiler that produce steam. Norske Skog Boyer is evaluating options to replace the mill's coal fired boiler. A new electrical or biomass boiler(s) has the possibility to use alternate fuels with the potential to reduce Boyer's scope 1 carbon emissions by around 90%.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Norske Skog ASA follow the GHG protocol guidance on how to identify emission sources. Major emission sources for Scope 1 include stationary fuel used in production processes. No major limitations or assumptions made. Because each mill produce a limited amount of products, GHG data can be provided for the specific product purchased. Product specific Paper Profile declarations are available on our webpage https://www.norskeskog.com/sustainability/environment/paper-profile.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Scope 1 data per production facility has been used. The breakdown of emissions categories per facility is also available in our Annual Report 2023 page 37. https://www.norskeskog.com/Admin/Public/DWSDownload.aspx?File%2fFiles%2fFiler%2f2024%2f240411AGM%2fNorskeSkogannualreport2023(pdf).pdf
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Norske Skog ASA can relatively easy allocate Scope 1 emissions to customers based on the mass of products sold. Norske Skog mills are also offering customers Product Carbon Footprint according to an industry standard developed by European Paper Producers covering Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. This include "CEPI Ten Toes, Carbon Footprints for Paper and Board Products". Norske Skog is also calculating and publishing Product Environmental Datasheet to guide the paper buyer. Paper Profile was developed by European paper manufacturers who use a standard format for product declarations and commonly agreed calculation rules. The declarations provide data on product composition and key environmental parameters. Product specific Paper Profile declarations are available on our webpage https://www.norskeskog.com/sustainability/environment/paper-profile.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Norske Skog production facilities produce a limited amount of products and GHG data are already available for the specific product purchased. Product specific Paper Profile declarations are available on our webpage https://www.norskeskog.com/sustainability/environment/paper-profile for mills based in Europe. Product Carbon Footprint according to "CEPI Ten Toes, Carbon Footprints for Paper and Board Products" is available to customers upon request (all mills). Norske Skog is planning

to work together with business partners up- and down stream in our value chain to improve our Scope 3 inventory and allocation of emissions to our customers in line with new standards and regulations.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ More than 20% but less than or equal to 25%

(7.30) 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)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1352000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

931000

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2265000

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2815000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

189000

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

3004000

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

61000

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

61000

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4228000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1101000

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

5329000
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) 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	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1352000

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

1352000

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Biomass boilers supplied with waste wood and wood residues from internal production processes, generate steam for internal production.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No other biomass fuels consumed.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No other biomass fuels consumed.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

655000

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

655000

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Coal fired boiler at Norske Skog Boyer, Australia. The boiler generates steam for production processes.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6000

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

6000

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Oil used to restart bioenergy boilers after shut down due to maintenance. This is necessary to achieve required temperature levels.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

251000

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

251000

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Gas used to supply gas turbine with fuel to generate electricity (Process used at Norske Skog Bruck, Austria). The gas consumption continued to drop significantly in 2023 as a result of the new waste to energy plant which became operative in the end of 2022.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No other non-renewable fuels consumed

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2265000

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

251000

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

2014000

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In 2023 Norske Skog consumed 2265000 MWh of fuel.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

312000

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

312000

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

61000

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

61000

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

2014000

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

2014000

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1352000

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1352000

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) 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 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Norske Skog does not actively purchase any contractual instruments for low-carbon electricity as part of our Scope 2 market-based figure in Norway.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Norske Skog does not actively purchase any contractual instruments for low-carbon electricity as part of our Scope 2 market-based figure in Austria.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Norske Skog does not actively purchase any contractual instruments for low-carbon electricity as part of our Scope 2 market-based figure in France.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Norske Skog does not actively purchase any contractual instruments for low-carbon electricity as part of our Scope 2 market-based figure in Australia.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

722000

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

564000

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1286000.00

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

199000

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

80000

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

583000

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

862000.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

334000

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

515000

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

849000.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1725000

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1097000

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2822000.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) 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.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000324

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

437916

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

13524000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

4.2

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our gross Scope 1 & 2 emissions emissions decreased from 472 734 t CO2 in 2022 to 437 915 t CO2 in 2023 (-7,4%) mainly due the impact from the new waste-to energy boiler Norske Skog Bruck in Austria that went into operation. The new boiler is based on waste residue material and has led to a strong reduction in consumption of natural gas throughout 2023 which led to a reduction in Scope 1 emissions by 53 % from 2022 to 2023. The total volume of paper produced decreased by -22% from 2022 to 2023. At the same time our total revenue decreased by 11 %. This is mainly due to reduced mechanical pulp and paper production at Bruck and Golbey due to temporarily stop in two paper machines while converting newsprint machines into containerboard. In addition, the production on paper machine 6 was stopped at Saugbrugs due to a severe rockslide in April. This led to an increase in intensity figure of CO2 (Scope 1&2) per unit total revenue equal to 4,2 %.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2015

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

201

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

366

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

567.0000000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

255.1500000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

67

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

192

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

135

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

327.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

76.96

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target coverage is company wide. No exclusion.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Norske Skog has had a long-term commitment to achieve net zero GHG emission by 2050, and a 55% reduction within 2030 from a 2015 baseline for Scope 1 and 2. The objective f teh target is to maintain a strong position in teh market with customers, meet expectations from employees, capital markets and communities where we operate.

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

We plan to achieve this target by reducing our dependency on fossil fuels in our direct and indirect operations while continuing to strengthen the production capacity of our mills and related profitability. We have already made good progress on our target to date, by shutting down onsite energy boilers that run on fossil fuels and investing in new boilers that run on renewable sources. The rate of progress towards the target is anticipated and/or observed to change from year to year (variable).

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all our operations as per reporting boundary disclosed in C0.5 (Scope 1 & 2 according to the GHG protocol).

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Norske Skog's strategic objective for its CO2 emission target is multifaceted, focusing on meeting regulatory requirements, aligning with national and EU targets, adhering to industry federation goals, and supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Ensuring compliance with stringent national and EU CO2 regulations helps avoid potential fines and sanctions, thereby guaranteeing smooth operations and market access. Aligning with national and EU climate targets, such as the European Green Deal's aim for carbon neutrality by 2050, positions Norske Skog as a responsible corporate entity, enhancing its reputation and stakeholder trust. Adhering to emission reduction targets set by industry federations like the Confederation of European Paper Industries (CEPI) helps Norske Skog stay competitive and showcases industry leadership in sustainability practices. Integrating efforts to reduce CO2 emissions with SDGs, particularly Goal 13 (Climate Action), demonstrates a commitment to global sustainability initiatives, attracting eco-conscious investors and customers. By setting and striving to meet its CO2 emission targets, Norske Skog not only reduces its environmental impact but also ensures operational efficiency, cost savings in compliance, and an enhanced market position and stakeholder relationships.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Norske Skog intends to achieve the objectives and the specific targets set. We have invested substantially in property, plant and equipment to align our product portfolios and production facilties to reach the 55% reduction target in 2030 and the net zero target in 2050.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Norske Skog reviews and monitors its CO2 emission targets through a robust and systematic approach. This includes having a comprehensive data collection system across all operational sites to track emissions. Regular internal audits and third-party verifications ensure accuracy and compliance with regulatory standards. These measures enable Norske Skog to identify trends, assess performance against targets, and implement potential corrective actions swiftly when deviations occur. Additionally, engaging with stakeholders through annual sustainability reports and maintaining open communication channels ensures accountability and continuous improvement. By integrating these practices, Norske Skog can effectively review and monitor its CO2 emission targets, ensuring alignment with strategic objectives and regulatory requirements. The board and corporate management at Norske Skog review CO2 emission targets through regular meetings and detailed sustainability reports. The sustainability teams at the HQ and the mills provide insights and actionable recommendations, thus facilitating informed decision-making. [Add row]

(7.55) 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.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) 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	*3*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*1*	*5000*
Implementation commenced	*3*	*265000*
Implemented	*1*	*150000*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation
☑ Solid biofuels

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

150000

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

200000000

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

720000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2023 the construction of a new waste to energy plant at Norske Skog Bruck was completed and the energy production started. Norske Skog Bruck reduce direct CO2- emission by 75-80%, which is around 150 tonnes of CO2, due to reduction in natural gas consumption substituted by energy based on waste residue material.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We continually monitor and assess current and proposed and regulatory change. Such as the EU ETS and CBAM. This may trigger investments in low emission technologies for production processes or investments in new product development.
[Add row]

(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.68.1) 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.

Row 1

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP1

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Follow FSC and PEFC standards for harvesting wood in forest

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

In Europe, Norske Skog uses 100% certified wood, either the PEFC or the FSC standards of certification. The customers require finished products based on certified wood. Both the FSC and the PEFC standards have been reviewed during the last three years. The revision of the PEFC standard was completed in 2022; whereas, the FSCstandard was completed in 2021. Norske Skog follow up wood suppliers to confirm and monitor that the standards are followed both through on-going contact with suppliers and dialogue meetings between forest owners associations and national Pulp and Paper Association.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing

☑ Operational

☑ Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Norske Skog, as a wood-buying company, has significantly influenced forest owners to adhere to the PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) and FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) certification standards through various strategic approaches. Firstly, Norske Skog has established clear procurement policies that prioritize or exclusively source certified wood. By making certification a non-negotiable requirement for suppliers, forest owners are compelled to obtain and maintain certification to ensure market access. Secondly, the Norske Skog offers in some instances financial incentives or support to forest owners seeking certification, especially in som cases where the customers ask for specific type of certification standards. When revising the certification standards, Norske Skog worked through the pulp and paper industry federation and subsidized the certification process by covering part of the costs. In addition, some suppliers have been provided premium prices for certified wood. Additionally, Norske Skog is engaging in collaborative efforts with forest owners to secure compliance to the certification standards. The forest associations provides education to forest owners and loggers to follow up on the certification standards like workshops, training sessions, and direct consultations. Partnerships with certification bodies and industry groups play an important role. Norske Skog facilitates connections between forest owners and certification agencies, streamlining the certification process and ensuring that forest management practices meet the required standards. By fostering a culture of sustainability, Norske Skog can leverage its reputation and market position to encourage forest owners to adopt and maintain PEFC and FSC certifications, thus contributing to responsible forest management and sustainability goals across the supply chain.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

☑ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

To evaluate compliance with PEFC and FSC certification standards, several methods and tools are used: (1) Third-party audits: Independent bodies conduct regular audits, including document reviews and on-site inspections, to verify compliance. (2) Chain of custody (CoC) certification: This tracks certified material through the supply chain, ensuring products labeled as certified are from certified forests. (3) Monitoring and reporting: Continuous monitoring and regular reporting of forest management activities are required to demonstrate ongoing compliance. (4) Stakeholder consultations: Engagement with stakeholders, including environmental groups and customers, ensures socially responsible management practices. (5) Remote sensing and GIS: Tools like satellite imagery and Geographic Information Systems monitor forest conditions and management practices over large areas, ensuring adherence to sustainability criteria.
[Add row]

(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Row 1

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP1

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Data is collected from 100% of the wood suppliers. Afforestation and soil management are key components of sustainable forestry, and compliance with FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) and PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) certification standards brings significant benefits in these areas. Certified afforestation projects often include the planting of diverse tree species, promoting greater biodiversity, restoring ecosystems, and providing habitats for wildlife. Afforestation also contributes to carbon sequestration, helping mitigate climate change, with certified projects ensuring that carbon benefits are maximized through sustainable practices. Certification standards encourage converting degraded lands into productive forests, restoring land productivity and ecological function. Soil management benefits from FSC and PEFC certification include effective erosion control through maintaining ground cover, minimizing soil disturbance, and implementing buffer zones along waterways. Practices such as maintaining organic matter, avoiding overharvesting, and using selective logging ensure soil fertility is preserved and enhanced. Good soil management practices improve water infiltration and reduce runoff, thus maintaining water quality in surrounding areas. Certification standards promote land management practices that balance forestry activities with soil conservation, preventing degradation and ensuring long-term productivity. By adhering to FSC and PEFC standards, forest owners can ensure that their afforestation and soil management practices contribute to ecological sustainability, climate resilience, and socio-economic benefits.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Forest owners are responding positively to afforestation and soil management by adhering to FSC and PEFC certification standards, as evidenced by data collected from 100% of wood suppliers. Certified afforestation projects involve planting diverse tree species, which enhances biodiversity, restores ecosystems, and provides wildlife habitats. These projects also contribute to carbon sequestration, mitigating climate change by maximizing carbon benefits through sustainable practices. Certification standards also promote converting degraded lands into productive forests, thus restoring land productivity and ecological functions. In soil management, forest owners benefit from effective erosion control by maintaining ground cover, minimizing soil disturbance, and implementing buffer zones along waterways. Practices such as maintaining organic matter, avoiding overharvesting, and using selective logging preserve and enhance soil fertility. Improved soil management practices increase water infiltration and reduce runoff, maintaining water quality in surrounding areas. Certification standards encourage land management that balances forestry activities with soil conservation, preventing degradation and ensuring long-term productivity. By adhering to these standards, forest owners contribute to ecological sustainability, climate resilience, and socio-economic benefits.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:
☑ Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

100

(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Row 1

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

"Nornews" and "Norbright" produced at Norske Skog SkognNorway.

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Product Environmental Datasheet for two products produced at Norske Skog Skogn, Norway, "Nornews" and "Norbright".

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

This is a commodity.

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

11.1

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

-1

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

07/18/2023

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

At the same level as prior period.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Method: Paper Profile. This is a voluntary, internationally-harmonized environmental product declaration to guide the paper buyer. Developed by European paper manufacturers.

Row 2

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

1) NorSC, 2) Nor Opaq and 3) Nor Opaq Plus produced at Norske Skog Saugbrugs, Norway.

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Product Environmental Datasheet for three paper products from Norske Skog Saugbrugs, Norway, 1) NorSC, 2) Nor Opaq and 3) Nor Opaq Plus.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

This is a commodity.

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

7.27

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

135

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

07/18/2023

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

rease is related to the rock slide at Saugbrugs on 27 April 2023. The CO2 emission figures are allocated to less tonne produced. There is no change in production processes nor emission handling throughout the year.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Method: Paper Profile. This is a voluntary, internationally-harmonized environmental product declaration to guide the paper buyer. Developed by European paper manufacturers.

[Add row]

(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

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

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify **:**Publication paper

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Norske Skog is investing in low emission product development. We have launched new bio products the last year: (1) CEBINA: a nanocellulose product being used as an ingredient to epoxy and paint, (2) CEBICO: a biocomposite substituting typical fossil based products like plastic and (3) Stabinor: ash from bio fuel production substituting cement based products. Today, the revenues derived from fossil resource-substitution activities and the low-carbon economy represent about 10% of the total revenue. In 2030, the group revenues from such activities is assumed to constitute about 50%. 2050 is too long term to make relevant assumptions.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

10

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Consolidation approach

☑ Consolidation approach

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The consolidation approach is referenced on page 1 in the attached verification statement: "boundaries of the reporting company covered by the assurance report: Operational Control approach (part of CDP report 6.1)"

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024-10-01 Norske Skog ASA CDP Verification Statement PwC.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
[Fixed row]