

Carbon Accounting Report 2020

SpareBank 1 SR Bank

This report provides an overview of the organisation's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which is an integrated part of the organisation's climate strategy. Carbon accounting is a fundamental tool in identifying tangible measures to reduce GHG emissions. The annual carbon accounting report enables the organisation to benchmark performance indicators and evaluate progress over time.

This report comprises all registered data relating to greenhouse gas emissions from SpareBank 1 SR Bank in 2020.

The input data is based on consumption data from internal and external sources, which are converted into tonnes CO₂-equivalents (tCO₂e). The carbon footprint analysis is based on the international standard; *A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard*, developed by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative (GHG Protocol). The GHG Protocol is the most widely used and recognised international standard for measuring greenhouse gas emissions and is the basis for the ISO standard 14064-1.

Reporting Year Energy and GHG Emissions

Emission source	Description	Consumption	Unit	Energy (MWh)	Emissions tCO ₂ e	% share
Transportation total				158.5	35.2	10.4 %
Petrol		5,975.0	liters	57.4	13.8	4.1 %
Diesel (NO)		9,706.0	liters	101.1	21.4	6.3 %
Scope 1 total				158.5	35.2	10.4 %
Electricity total				4,694.2	192.5	57.0 %
Electricity Nordic mix		4,694,228.0	kWh	4,694.2	192.5	57.0 %
Electric vehicles total				6.0	0.2	0.1 %
Electric car Nordic		35,000.0	pkm	6.0	0.2	0.1 %
Scope 2 total				4,700.2	192.7	57.1 %
Waste total				-	5.7	1.7 %
Residual waste, incinerated		7,068.6	kg	-	3.5	1.1 %
Paper waste, recycled		12,064.0	kg	-	0.3	0.1 %
Glass waste, recycled		1,617.0	kg	-	-	-
Metal waste, recycled		260.0	kg	-	-	-
Organic waste, recycled		9,460.0	kg	-	0.2	0.1 %
Plastic waste, recycled		595.0	kg	-	-	-
EE waste, recycled		329.0	kg	-	-	-
Hazardous waste, incinerated		500.0	kg	-	1.3	0.4 %
Residual waste, recycled		9,431.4	kg	-	0.2	0.1 %
Wood waste, incinerated		820.0	kg	-	-	-
Cardboard waste, recycled		810.0	kg	-	-	-
Business travel total				-	104.2	30.8 %
Flights		104,171.0	kgCO ₂ e	-	104.2	30.8 %
Scope 3 total				-	109.8	32.5 %
Total				4,858.7	337.7	100.0 %
kj				17,491,228,272.0		

Reporting Year Market-Based GHG Emissions

Category	Unit	2020
Electricity market-based	tCO ₂ e	1,234.6
Scope 2 market-based	tCO ₂ e	1,234.8
Total market-based	tCO ₂ e	1,379.8

Climate accounting

In 2020, SpareBank 1 SR Bank had a total greenhouse gas emission of 337.7 tonnes of CO₂ equivalents (tCO₂e). This is a percentage reduction of 51.8% compared to 2019, corresponding to 363.3 tCO₂e. In general, emissions have sharply reduced in 2020, and the reason for this is the Covid-19 pandemic.

Greenhouse gas emissions in 2020 had the following distribution:

Scope 1: 10,4% (35,2 tCO₂e)

Scope 2: 57,1% (192,7 tCO₂e)

Scope 3: 32,5% (109,8 tCO₂e)

KPI

Emissions per revenue have been reduced by 49.6% from 2019 to 2020. The reason for this is the large reduction in emissions in the periode.

Emissions per square meters have been reduced from 17.9 to 9.9 kgCO₂e from 2019 to 2020, equivalent to a reduction of 44.9 %. This is due to the fact that emissions have been significantly reduced during the period, and the number of square meters is reduced.

Scope 1

Fuel consumption: In 2020, SpareBank 1 SR Bank's own cars had a total fuel consumption of 15,681 litres. 5,975 litres of this are petrol, while diesel accounts for 9,706 litres. The total emissions related to fuel correspond to 35.2 tCO₂e. This is a reduction of 49.1% from 2019.

Scope 2

Electricity: Emissions from electricity consumption have increased by 4.8% from 2019 to 2020, corresponding to 8.7 tCO₂e, while the bank's electricity consumption has decreased by 15,849 kWh in the same period. The reason for this increase is a change in emissions from electricity consumption, as the emission factor Nordik mix increased by 5.1% from 2019 to 2020. This means that in 2020 electricity was produced from sources with higher greenhouse gas emissions compared to the previous year.

Greenhouse gas emissions calculated with a market-based factor are at the bottom of the table above. As SpareBank 1 SR Bank did not purchase guarantees of origin (OG / REC) for its consumption of electricity in 2020, the emission factor Nordic residual mix is used in the calculation. The practice of presenting the emissions from electricity consumption with two different emission factors is further explained under Scope 2 in Method and sources.

Electric car: Emissions from the use of electric cars are measured at 0.2 tCO₂ of total greenhouse gas emissions in 2020, corresponding to a reduction of 7.2% compared to 2019.

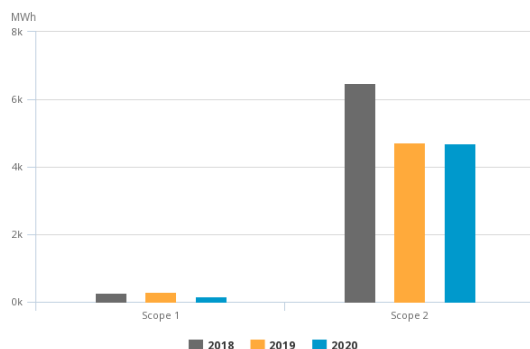
Scope 3

Flights: The first half of the year is calculated based on a report from a travel agency. The second half of the year is based on counts from reimbursements/travel invoices, where www.myclimate.org is used to calculate CO2 consumption on flights in the second half of the year. In 2020, SR Bank's greenhouse gas emissions were 104.2 tCO₂e. This is a reduction of 75.9% compared to 2019.

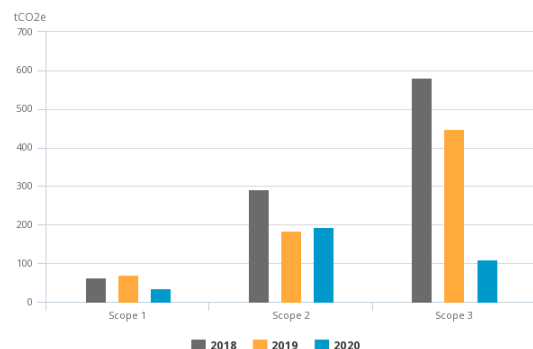
Waste: Reported waste in kg divided into different waste fractions, as well as treatment method (recycled, energy recovered, landfilled). Waste accounts for greenhouse gas emissions corresponding to 5.7 tCO₂ in 2020. This is a decrease of 62.5% compared with 2019.

Annual GHG Emissions

Category	Description	2018	2018	2020	% change from previous year
Transportation total		62.5	62.5	35.2	-49.1 %
Petrol		24.7	24.7	13.8	-39.9 %
Diesel (NO)		37.8	37.8	21.4	-53.7 %
Scope 1 total		62.5	62.5	35.2	-49.1 %
Electricity total		291.7	291.7	192.5	4.8 %
Electricity Nordic mix		291.7	291.7	192.5	4.8 %
Electric vehicles total		0.2	0.2	0.2	-7.2 %
Electric car Nordic		0.2	0.2	0.2	-7.2 %
Scope 2 total		291.9	291.9	192.7	4.8 %
Waste total		17.5	17.5	5.7	-62.5 %
Residual waste, incinerated		16.3	16.3	3.5	-75.2 %
Paper waste, recycled		0.8	0.8	0.3	-54.1 %
Glass waste, recycled		0.1	0.1	-	-27.6 %
Metal waste, recycled		-	-	-	100.0 %
Organic waste, recycled		0.2	0.2	0.2	70.3 %
Plastic waste, recycled		-	-	-	495.0 %
EE waste, recycled		-	-	-	-65.4 %
Hazardous waste, recycled		-	-	-	-100.0 %
Hazardous waste, incinerated		-	-	1.3	100.0 %
Residual waste, recycled		-	-	0.2	100.0 %
Wood waste, incinerated		-	-	-	100.0 %
Cardboard waste, recycled		-	-	-	100.0 %
Business travel total		564.1	564.1	104.2	-75.9 %
Flights		-	-	104.2	100.0 %
Continental/Nordic, RF		564.1	564.1	-	-100.0 %
Scope 3 total		581.6	581.6	109.8	-75.5 %
Total		936.0	936.0	337.7	-51.8 %
Percentage change		100.0 %	100.0 %	-51.8 %	

Annual energy consumption (MWh)
Scope 1 & 2

Annual GHG emission per scope



Annual Market-Based GHG Emissions

Category	Unit	2018	2018	2020
Electricity market-based	tCO ₂ e	1,873.4	1,873.4	1,234.6
Scope 2 market-based	tCO ₂ e	1,873.6	1,873.6	1,234.8
Total market-based	tCO ₂ e	2,517.7	2,517.7	1,379.8
Percentage change		100.0 %	100.0 %	-6.6 %

Annual Key Energy and Climate Performance Indicators

Name	Unit	2018	2018	2020	% change from previous year
Total emissions (s1+s2+s3) (tCO2e)		936.0	701.1	337.7	-51.8 %
tCO2e/Omsetning (S1+2+3)		0.2	0.1	0.1	-49.6 %
tCO2e/Årsverk (S1+S2+S3)		0.7	-	-	-
kgCO2e/Oppvarmet areal (S1+S2+S3)		20.7	17.9	9.9	-44.9 %
Revenue	Mill NOK	5,450.0	6,530.0	6,237.0	-4.5 %
Oppvarmet areal	m ²	45,200.0	39,191.0	34,254.0	-12.6 %

Methodology and sources

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol initiative (GHG Protocol) was developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). This analysis is done according to *A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard Revised edition*, currently one of four GHG Protocol accounting standards on calculating and reporting GHG emissions. The reporting considers the following greenhouse gases, all converted into CO₂-equivalents: CO₂, CH₄ (methane), N₂O (laughing gas), SF₆, HFCs, PFCs and NF₃.

For corporate reporting, two distinct approaches can be used to consolidate GHG emissions: the equity share approach and the control approach. The most common consolidation approach is the control approach, which can be defined in either financial or operational terms.

The carbon inventory is divided into three main scopes of direct and indirect emissions.

Scope 1 includes all direct emission sources. This includes all use of fossil fuels for stationary combustion or transportation, in owned and, depending on the consolidation approach selected, leased, or rented assets. It also includes any process emissions, from e.g. chemical processes, industrial gases, direct methane emissions etc.

Scope 2 includes indirect emissions related to purchased energy; electricity and heating/cooling where the organisation has operational control. The electricity emission factors used in Cemasys are based on national gross electricity production mixes from the International Energy Agency's statistics (IEA Stat). Emission factors per fuel type are based on assumptions in the IEA methodological framework. Factors for district heating/cooling are either based on actual (local) production mixes, or average IEA statistics.

In January 2015, the GHG Protocol published new guidelines for calculating emissions from electricity consumption. Primarily two methods are used to "allocate" the GHG emissions created by electricity generation to the end consumers of a given grid. These are the location-based and the market-based methods. The location-based method reflects the average emission intensity of the grids on which energy consumption occurs, while the market-based method reflects emissions from electricity that companies have purposefully chosen (or not chosen).

Organisations who report on their GHG emissions will now have to disclose both the location-based emissions from the production of electricity, and the market-based emissions related to the potential purchase of Guarantees of Origin (GoOs) and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs).

The purpose of this amendment in the reporting methodology is on the one hand to show the impact of energy efficiency measures, and on the other hand to display how the acquisition of GoOs or RECs affect the GHG emissions. Using both methods in the emission reporting highlights the effect of all measures regarding electricity consumption.

The location-based method: The location-based method is based on statistical emissions information and electricity output aggregated and averaged within a defined geographic boundary and during a defined time period. Within this boundary, the different energy producers utilize a mix of energy resources, where the use of fossil fuels (coal, oil, and gas) result in direct GHG-emissions. These emissions are reflected in the location-based emission factor.

The market-based method: The choice of emission factors when using this method is determined by whether the business acquires GoOs/RECs or not. When selling GoOs or RECs, the supplier certifies that the electricity is produced exclusively by renewable sources, which has an emission factor of 0 grams CO₂e per kWh. However, for electricity without the GoO or REC, the emission factor is based on the remaining electricity production after all GoOs and RECs for renewable energy are sold. This is called a residual mix, which is normally substantially higher than the location-based factor. As an example, the market-based Norwegian residual mix factor is approximately 7 times higher than the location-based Nordic mix factor. The reason for this high factor is due to Norway's large export of GoOs/RECs to foreign consumers. In a market perspective, this implies that Norwegian hydropower is largely substituted with an electricity mix including fossil fuels.

Scope 3 includes indirect emissions resulting from value chain activities. The scope 3 emissions are a result of the company's upstream and downstream activities, which are not controlled by the company, i.e. they are indirect. Examples are business travel, goods transportation, waste handling, consumption of products etc.

In general, the carbon accounting should include information that users, both internal and external to the company, need for their decision making. An important aspect of relevance is the selection of an appropriate inventory boundary which reflects the substance and economic reality of the company's business relationships.