Borregaard

TAXONOMY

2023

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 FRAMEWORK

The EU Taxonomy ("Taxonomy") is a classification system establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. This system can play an important role in scaling up sustainable investments and implement the European Green Deal. The Taxonomy can provide companies, investors, and policymakers with appropriate definitions for which economic activities can be considered environmentally sustainable.

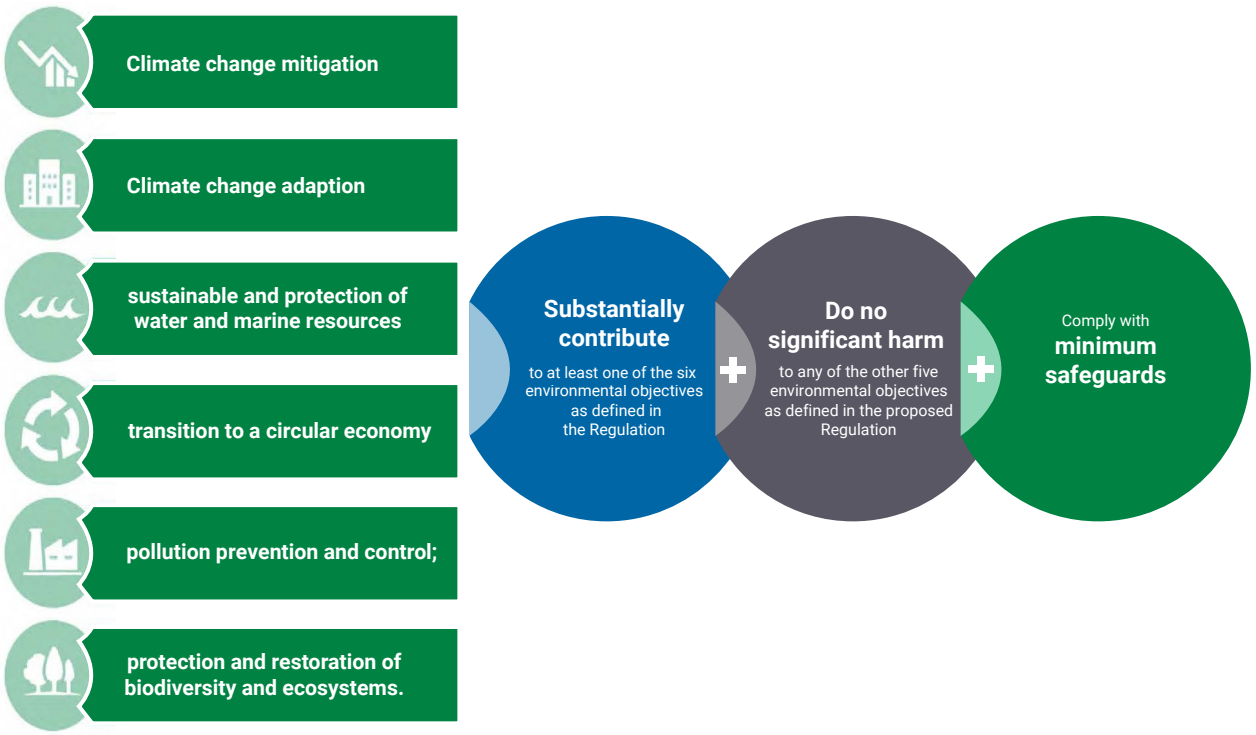
The Taxonomy was resolved to be included in the EEA Agreement on 29 April 2022. The Norwegian government established the regulation as part of Norwegian law on 1 January 2023.

Borregaard is included in the scope of the Taxonomy as the regulation covers large public interest entities within the scope of the Non-financial Reporting Directive (NFRD) (2013/34).

This taxonomy report for the annual reporting period of 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the EU Taxonomy Regulation (2020/852) and the supplementing delegated acts Climate Delegated Act (2021/2139) and Disclosure Delegated Act (2021/2178).

1.2 THE EU TAXONOMY REGULATION

As set out in the EU Taxonomy Regulation Article 3 an activity is considered environmentally sustainable if it makes a substantial contribution to at least one of the environmental objectives in Article 9 in the regulation while doing no significant harm (DNSH) to any of them. In addition, the activity must comply with the minimum safeguards to be considered Taxonomy-aligned.



The conditions for activities being regarded as aligned according to the Taxonomy Regulation Article 3 are summarised in the above figure.

1.3 DISCLOSURE DELEGATE ACT

Non-financial undertakings are required to disclose the proportion of their activities that are taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned in terms of their:

- Turnover
- Capital expenditures (Capex)
- Operating expenditures (Opex)

Borregaard has identified three Taxonomy-eligible activities for the reporting year 2023. The proportion of Turnover, Capex and Opex associated with the Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned economic activities, can be found in standard tables in the Appendix at the end of this report.

1.4 PRINCIPLE OF NO DOUBLE-COUNTING

In this report we focus on the direct economic activities and the sales of products or solutions from Borregaard. This means that indirect economic activities, such as production of biogas for internal energy purposes at Borregaard, are not included. For example, we have made a conscious decision not to count the renewable energy content twice; it is only part of the Life Cycle Assessment of the products sold, not accounted for as a separate economic activity for renewable energy production (of biogas) in the Taxonomy.

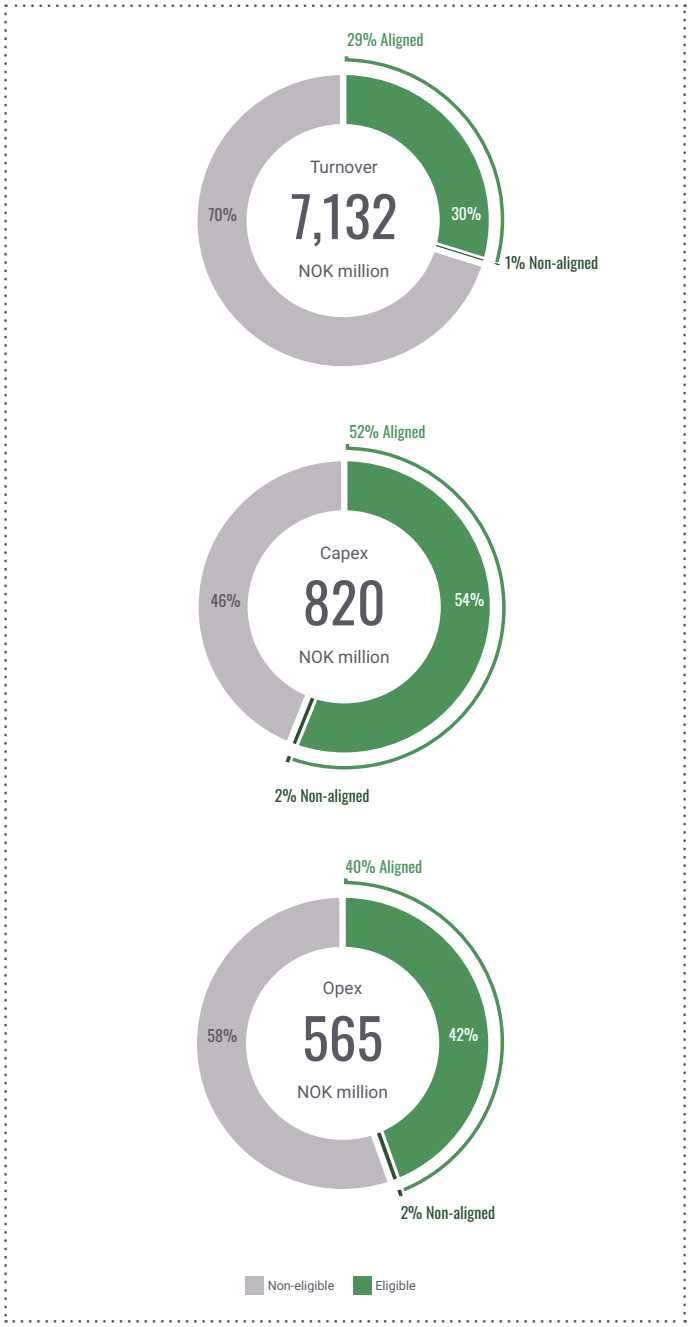
2 EVALUATION OF BORREGAARD'S ACTIVITIES FOR 2023

2.1 OVERVIEW

The processes in Borregaard's biorefinery are integrated in value chains that can substantially support and enable a transition to a circular economy. At the same time our bio-based products can contribute significantly to climate change mitigation. Moreover, the biochemicals we manufacture are in many cases a less polluting substitute for another existing chemical classified as hazardous. Borregaard's activities could therefore be relevant for three of the environmental objectives:

- Climate change mitigation
- Transition to a circular economy
- Pollution prevention and control

For the reporting year 2023, the scope of the reporting is limited to the climate change mitigation and adaption objectives as detailed criteria related to transition to a circular economy and pollution prevention and control have not yet been implemented in Norway. Borregaard has no eligible activities within climate change adaption. The graphs to the right summarise the proportion of turnover, Capex and Opex associated with Taxonomy-aligned economic activities at Borregaard.



2.2 ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

The business of biorefining intersects with the traditional pulp & paper and chemical sectors. Borregaard consequently operates under NACE codes 17.11, 20.13 and 20.14.

Although limited in economic significance to Borregaard, the economic activities *Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and bioliquids and Manufacture of chlorine* are relevant in the context of Taxonomy reporting for 2023. Innovation of new climate friendly products is an important enabling activity in the Taxonomy's definition of the *Manufacture of other low carbon technologies.*

2.2.1 Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and bioliquids

The manufacture of biofuels for use in transport is a taxonomy-eligible activity, pursuant to Article 4.13 in the Climate Delegate Act.

In Borregaard's biorefinery in Norway, bioethanol is produced from residual sugars. Approximately 20 million litres are produced annually and sold for use in transport. The NACE code used for the production is 20.590.

A) Technical screening criteria
The Borregaard produced bioethanol for use in transport is certified according to ISCC EU, complying with the criteria laid down in in Article 29, paragraphs 2 to 5, of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. The greenhouse gas (GHG) emission savings from the manufacture of bioethanol for use in transport meet the criteria of at least 65 % in relation to GHG savings:

- Relevant fossil fuel GHG emission value: 94 gCO_2/MJ
- Emissions from processing of bioethanol at Borregaard: 5.3 gCO_2/MJ
- Emissions from transport and distribution depends on where the customer is located and the mode of transportation, average: 2.6 gCO_2/MJ
- GHG saving: 91.6%.

B) Do no significant harm criteria
In Borregaard, the manufacturing of bioethanol meets the DNSH criteria for the five environmental targets.

The operation complies with emission permits to air and water. In the assessment of climate and nature risk related to our business, this economic activity is included. The reporting is in line with International Financial Reporting Standards S2, IFRS-S2 standard for climate (replaces TCFD standard), and the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures.

Climate change adaptation
Climate related hazard regarding both physical and acute climate changes influencing temperature, wind, water and soil has been assessed and presented in a separate Climate and Nature Risk report.

The current exposure is mitigated by flexible logistical solutions and measures to reduce risk related to landslide at the operational site in Norway.

Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
The DNSH criteria require that impact and risk related to environmental degradation of water and marine resources are assessed according to relevant EU regulations for water protections. This includes a protection management plan and dialogue with relevant stakeholders. Our water related impacts and risk have been assessed and our response is described in the Annual Report, page 48-50.

The environmental impact assessment was initially carried out as part of the emission permit setting in 2019. The risk assessment is updated frequently as a part of Borregaard's risk management process. The results of our water-related risk assessment are presented in a separate Climate and Nature Risk Report.

For the biorefinery in Norway, which have the main impact on water from emissions of organic material (COD), we have engaged the Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA) to monitor the River Glomma in accordance with the requirements and standards in the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD). Chemical status in accordance with the WFD standards show a good status, ecological status is classified as poor. The report is publicly available and discussed with relevant stakeholders. Borregaard has submitted a long-term plan to the Norwegian Environment Agency to reduce COD to water, and the aim is to achieve good ecological status before 2033, in line with the deadline in the WFD.

Transition to a circular economy
Not applicable for the activity.

Pollution prevention and control
The criterium is only relevant for biogas production and not relevant for bioethanol production.

Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems
Risk related to biodiversity and ecosystems, including assessment of near biodiversity-sensitive areas, has been assessed and presented in a separate Climate and Nature Risk report. How protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem are handled, is presented in the Annual Report, page 51-52.

2.2.2 Manufacture of chlorine
Manufacture of chlorine is a taxonomy-eligible activity, pursuant to Article 3.13 in the Climate Delegate Act.

Borregaard operates a chloralkali plant at its production site in Norway. The main purpose is to serve the biorefinery with sodium hydroxide, but we have also a commercial business from the sales of hydrochloric acid and hypochlorite. All the chlorine produced is immediately converted to hydrochloric acid or hypochlorite.

A)Technical screening criteria
The electricity used in the electrolysis of NaCl, is renewable with a carbon intensity of 19 g CO_2e/kWh.
The source of the emission factor is Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE). The Norwegian Environmental Authorities uses the factor physical mix.

To make a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, the electricity consumption for electrolysis and chlorine treatment must be equal or lower than 2.45 MWh per tonne of chlorine. In 2022, Borregaard installed new electrolysers for 60% of its capacity for manufacture of chlorine activity, which is aligned with the requirement of equal or lower than 2.45 MWh per tonne of chlorine.

B) Do no significant harm criteria
In Borregaard, the manufacturing of chlorine meets the DNSH criteria for the five environmental targets.

The operation complies with emission permits to air and water. In the assessment of climate and nature risk related to our business, this activity is included. The reporting is in line with International Financial Reporting Standards S2, IFRS-S2 standard for climate (replaces TCFD standard), and the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures.

Climate change adaptation
Climate related hazard in regard to both physical and acute climate changes from temperature, wind, water and soil has been assessed and presented in a separate Climate and Nature Risk report.

The current exposure is mitigated with flexible logistical solutions and measures to reduce risk related to landslide at the operational site in Norway.

Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
Salt is a key input factor to our chloralkali plant. Our climate and nature risk assessment showed that salt from a supplier extracting in the Wadden Sea could disrupt sediment processes, threaten ecosystems, marine life and fishing culture. We are assessing the supplier risk and risk reducing measures further. See our Climate and Nature Risk Report for more background information on nature-related water risk.

Transition to a circular economy
Not applicable for the activity.

Pollution prevention and control
Emissions from manufacture of chlorine are within the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in the latest relevant best available techniques (BAT) conclusions.

Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems
Risk related to biodiversity and ecosystems, including assessment of near biodiversity-sensitive areas, has been assessed and presented in a separate Climate and Nature Risk report. How protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem is handled, is presented in the Annual Report, page 51-52.

2.2.3 Manufacture of other low-carbon technologies
Manufacture of low carbon technologies is a taxonomy-eligible activity, pursuant to Article 3.6 in the Climate Delegate Act.

Borregaard's lignin-based biopolymers are renewable, wood-based alternatives to fossil-based chemicals for use in a broad range of industries. A majority of Borregaard's revenues within lignin-based biopolymers come from products that directly replace fossil-based alternatives. These products have low-carbon footprint and can in many cases be considered as low-carbon technologies.

A)Technical screening criteria
Borregaard's manufacture of lignin-based biopolymers is considered to make a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation. Such activity is aimed at and demonstrate substantial life-cycle GHG emission savings compared to the best performing alternative technology/product/solution available on the market.

Life cycle assessments according to ISO 14040:2006 and ISO 14044:2006 have been performed to investigate the potential environmental savings for use of lignin products from Borregaard. The differences between ISO 14067:2018 and the underlying standards for LCA (14040 and 14044) have also been investigated and consist of clarifications and specifications connected to the climate change category specifically and some are related to overall method choices. These differences have been incorporated in product category rules (PCRs) for development of environmental product declarations (EPDs) according to ISO 14025:2006 and subsequent updates in EPD programmes. Climate change results for the Borregaard lignin products are based on models for published EPDs. For competing, comparable products, analyses based on ecoinvent database models have been used. Consequently, all method choices, check of data, and modelling of climate change are performed in accordance with ISO 14067:2018, and has been verified by a third-party.

The indicator 'Climate change – total' and the characterisation factors from EN15804+A2, as given in the SimaPro software version 9.5.0.0, have been used for analysis.

The calculation of climate change mitigation from Borregaard's portfolio of lignin products shows a total savings of 549,000 metric tonnes of CO_2-equivalents for 2023 for the total climate change impact from cradle to gate.

B)Do no significant harm criteria
Borregaard's manufacture of lignin in Europe meets the DNSH criteria for the five environmental targets as long as they run within normal operating conditions and comply with emission permits to air and water. Environmental impact assessments have been carried out and the necessary measures have been implemented.

Borregaard have conducted an assessment of climate and nature risk related to our business. The reporting is in line with International Financial Reporting Standards S2, IFRS-S2 standard for climate (replaces TCFD standard), and the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures.

Climate change adaptation
Climate related hazard in regard to both physical and acute climate changes from temperature, wind, water and soil has been assessed and presented in a separate Climate and Nature Risk report.

The current exposure is mitigated by flexible logistical solutions, measures to reduce risk related to landslide at the operational site in Norway, and precautionary measures related to risk of hurricanes at the operational site in Florida.

Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
The DNSH criteria require that impact and risk related to environmental degradation of water and marine resources is assessed according to relevant EU regulations for water protection. This includes a protection management plan and dialogue with relevant stakeholders.

Our water related impacts and risks have been assessed and our response is described in the Annual Report, page 48-50.

The environmental impact assessment was initially carried out as part of the emission permit setting in 2019. The risk assessment is updated frequently as a part of Borregaard's risk management process. The results of our water-related risk assessment are presented in a separate Climate and Nature Risk Report.

For the biorefinery in Norway, which have the main impact on water from emissions of organic material (COD), we have engaged the Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA) to monitor the River Glomma in accordance with the requirements and standards in the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD). Chemical status in accordance with the WFD standards show a good status, ecological status is classified as poor. The report is publicly available and discussed with relevant stakeholders. Borregaard has submitted a long-term plan to the Norwegian Environment Agency to reduce COD to water, and the aim is to achieve good ecological status before 2033, in line with the deadline in the WFD.

Transition to a circular economy
The DNSH criteria require that the activity adopts techniques that support a transition to a circular economy where it is feasible. How the production and use of our Low Carbon Technology products fits into circular economy, is described in the 🔗Annual Report, page 53-56.

The manufacturing takes place in biorefineries, efficiently utilising all components and side streams of the wood and forest raw materials and in addition reuse water, chemicals and heat energy. Several of the products contribute to strengthening circular value chains and promoting circularity by offering sustainable solutions. Some of our products are used in sectors with high resource use and where the potential for circularity is high, such as within electronics, batteries, vehicles, packaging, plastics, textiles, construction, food, water and nutrients.

The low carbon technology products are made of a renewable, non-toxic raw material, and they represent no negative impact when the end products are recycled. In our Product Safety data sheets, we have documented that the products do not contain any substances of concern.

Pollution prevention and control
The DNSH criteria for pollution prevention and control require that the activity does not lead to the manufacturing, placing on the market or use of substances, as criteria in EU chemical legislation. Borregaard's lignin-based biopolymers, speciality cellulose and cellulose fibrils are exempted from registration under the REACH regulation, which means their use is associated with low risk. This is described in more detail in the 🔗Annual Report, page 49-50.

Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems
Risk related to biodiversity and ecosystems, including assessment of near biodiversity-sensitive areas has been assessed and presented in a separate 🔗Climate and Nature Risk report. How protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem is handled, is presented in the 🔗Annual Report, page 51-52.

2.3 CONCLUSION
The assessments above show that Borregaard fulfils the technical screening criteria and DNSH criteria for the economic activities *Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and bioliquids, Manufacture of chlorine and Manufacturing of other low carbon technologies.* Consequently, the activities will be Taxonomy aligned provided that the minimum safeguards criteria are fulfilled.

3 ASSESSMENT OF MINIMUM SAFEGUARDS

3.1 OVERVIEW

Minimum safeguard criteria are outlined in the EU Taxonomy Regulation Article 3 and 18. Compliance is required on an entity level to qualify activities as environmentally sustainable.

Pursuant to the EU Taxonomy Regulation Article 18 there is a requirement to ensure alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. This also include the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. The purpose is to prevent green investments from being labelled and regarded as sustainable if they involve negative impacts on human rights such as labour rights, corrupt practices, or are linked to non-compliance with tax laws or anti-competitive practices.

Platform on sustainable finance – Final Report on minimum Safeguards (October 2022) provides guidance on how to ensure compliance with the minimum safeguards requirement and identifies four specific topics where compliance with minimum safeguards should be clarified:
a) Human Rights, including workers' rights
b) Bribery/corruption
c) Taxation
d) Fair competition

Borregaard has chosen to structure its review of compliance with minimum safeguard by reviewing each of these topics specifically.

3.1.1 Human Rights

The Norwegian Transparency Act entered into force on 1 July 2022 with the primary purpose to ensure that Norwegian enterprises subject to the act comply with fundamental human rights and decent working conditions in the enterprises themselves, in their supply chain and with their business partners. The Norwegian Transparency Act is based on the UN's Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Borregaard considers the scope of the Norwegian Transparency Act to be overlapping with the human rights requirements of the minimum safeguards criteria in the EU Taxonomy. Consequently, by complying with this act Borregaard also fulfils the human rights requirements in the EU taxonomy.

For further information see *(Human Rights & Decent Working Conditions report 2023)* where Borregaard presents its due diligence assessment pursuant to the Norwegian Transparency Act and generally accounted for its compliance with the act.

3.1.2 Anti-corruption

Borregaard has a zero tolerance for corruption including bribery, facilitation payments and illegal trading. We follow all applicable anti-corruption legislation and work actively to ensure that our business partners do the same. This is specifically addressed in Borregaard's Code of Conduct and in more detail regulated in the company's specific guidelines for anti-corruption.

Borregaard is working actively on training employees in ethical behaviour and has i.a. implemented interactive e-learning in anti-corruption.

Even though Borregaard's corruption risk is generally assessed as low, it is recognised that the company has significant sales and activities in areas with an inherently high risk of corruption. Consequently, general activities are combined with specific local measures to ensure a proactive and increasingly better understanding of the importance of anti-corruption work in such areas. Examples of concrete measures Borregaard secures in high-risk countries are very restrictive use of agents, insignificant use of cash transactions and background checks of distributors.

Borregaard has established guidelines on whistleblowing, how they are handled, and which channels can be used for addressing concerns. In 2023, we have also implemented a third-party whistleblowing system for both external and internal alerts, which also allows for anonymity.

Please see 🔗Compliance report for more information about Borregaard's approach to anti-corruption.

3.1.3 Tax

Borregaard policy is to comply with the tax laws requirements in the countries where the Group has commercial activity. The company will not enter into arrangements which could be considered artificial, or which have tax avoidance as their sole or main objective. Borregaard uses the OECD guidelines for internal pricing, which is an important factor in ensuring that profits and taxes are distributed fairly among different countries.

3.1.4 Fair competition

Borregaard's commitment to compete in a fair and ethical manner in accordance with applicable competition legislation is addressed in Borregaard's Code of Conduct. A more detailed competition law manual is also established to guide the employees in various situations. Furthermore, specific written procedures have been established in subsidiaries that have co-owners who are also competitors securing that information shall only be shared in a manner that is compliant with competition legislation.

Competition law restrictions is an integrated topic in the introduction programme for all new employees in Borregaard and more targeted training related to competition laws and regulations are also regularly included in sales training in the company.

Further information about Borregaard's work within the area of fair competition can be found in the 🔗Compliance report.

3.2 CONCLUSION

Based on the review and further references in the above sections, Borregaard considers to be compliant with the requirements related to human rights, anti-corruption, tax and fair competition respectively, and thereby fulfils the minimum safeguards requirements in Article 3 and 18 in the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

4 THE WAY FORWARD

Biorefineries are seen as a very promising route to meeting sustainability and environmental preservation targets but are still not defined as an economic activity within the EU Taxonomy, contributing to the environmental objective of transitioning towards a circular economy. Together with the European pulp and paper industry association, CEPI, we have made a submission through the Taxonomy "stakeholder request mechanism" to include biorefineries in the next work items for circular economy contribution. As stated above, we anticipate that products such as speciality cellulose and cellulose fibrils will be covered by the EU Taxonomy when the circular economy criteria are finally determined. However, if biorefineries as such are regarded as a circular economy activity, Borregaard's eligible economic activities within the EU taxonomy might increase even more.

5 APPENDIX

5.1 PROPORTION OF TURNOVER FROM PRODUCTS ASSOCIATED WITH TAXONOMY-ALIGNED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES – FOR THE REPORTING YEAR 2023

The numerator consists of turnover derived from manufacture for chlorine, manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids and manufacture of other low carbon technologies. Other low carbon technologies consist of lignin-based biopolymers that replaces fossil-based products.
The denominator consists of total operating revenues for the Borregaard Group. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for 2023.

Financial year N		Year		Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH (Do no significant harm) (h)									
Economic activitites (1)	Code (2)	Turnover (3)	Proportion of turnover year N (4)	Climate change mitigation (5)	Climate change adaption(6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate change mitigation (11)	Climate change adaption (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular economy (15)	Biodiversity (16)	Minimum safeguards (17)	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned (A.1.) or -eligible (A.2) turnover, year N-1 (18)	Category enabling activity (19)	Category transitional activity (20)
		NOK million	%	Y; N; N/EL (b) (c)	Y; N; N/EL (b) (c)	Y; N; N/EL (b) (c)	Y; N; N/EL (b) (c)	Y; N; N/EL (b) (c)	Y; N; N/EL (b) (c)	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A. TAXONOMY ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
3.1.3.Manufacture of chlorine	3.1.3	80	1%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y			
4.13. Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids	4.13	374	5%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y			
3.6. Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	3.6	1 602	22%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Turnover of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		2 056	29%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%										
Of which enabling					0%	0%	0%	0%	0%									E	
Of which transitional																			T
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not environmetally sustainable activitites (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (g)																			
				EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)										
3.1.3.Manufacture of chlorine	3.1.3	54	1%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
Turnover of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		54	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%										
A. Turnover of Taxonomy-eligible activitites (A.1+A.2)		2 110	30%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%										
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
Turnover of Taxonomy-non-eligible activitites		5 022	70%																
TOTAL		7 132	100%																

5.2 PROPORTION OF CAPEX FROM PRODUCTS ASSOCIATED WITH TAXONOMY-ALIGNED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES – FOR THE REPORTING YEAR 2023

The numerator consists of capital expenditures related to manufacture for chlorine, manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids and manufacture of other low carbon technologies. Capital expenditures included are only related to the manufacturing of the products and leasing related to manufacturing of the products. The denominator consists of the Group's total capital expenditures related to manufacturing and leasing of its products.

Financial year N	Year			Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH (Do no significant harm) (h)									
Economic activitites (1)	Code (a) (2)	CapEx (3)	Proportion of CapEx year N (4)	Climate change mitigation (5)	Climate change adaption(6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate change mitigation (11)	Climate change adaption (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular economy (15)	Biodiversity (16)	Minimum safeguards (17)	Proportion of Taxonomy- aligned (A.1.) or -eligible (A.2) CapEx, year N-1 (18)	Category enabling activity (19)	Category transitional activity (20)
		NOK million	%	Y; N; N/EL (b) (c)	Y; N; N/EL (b) (c)	Y; N; N/EL (b) (c)	Y; N; N/EL (b) (c)	Y; N; N/EL (b) (c)	Y; N; N/EL (b) (c)	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A. TAXONOMY ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
3.1.3.Manufacture of chlorine	3.1.3	23	3%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y			
4.13. Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids	4.13	10	1%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y			
3.6. Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	3.6	395	48%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
CapEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		428	52%	52%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%										
Of which enabling					0%	0%	0%	0%	0%									E	
Of which transitional																			T
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not environmetally sustainable activitites (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (g)																			
				EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)										
3.1.3.Manufacture of chlorine	1.3.1	15	2%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
CapEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		15	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0 %										
(A.1+A.2)		443	54%	54%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%										

B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

CapEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activitites	377	46%
TOTAL	820	100%

5.3 PROPORTION OF OPEX FROM PRODUCTS ASSOCIATED WITH TAXONOMY-ALIGNED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES – FOR THE REPORTING YEAR 2023

The numerator consists of operating expenses related to manufacture of chlorine (3.1.3), manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids (4.13) and manufacture of other low carbon technologies (3.6). Operating expenses included are only related to operating equipment and maintenance of the equipment used in manufacturing of those products, research and development costs excluding overhead costs related to those products and operating lease related to manufacture of those products. The denominator consists of the Group's total operating expenses related to maintenance, research and development costs excluding overhead costs and operating lease related to manufacturing of its products.

Of the operating expenses of NOK 19 million related to manufacture of chlorine, NOK 19 million relates to operating equipment and maintenance. There are no costs related to research and development or to operating lease.

Of the operating expenses of NOK 20 million related to manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids, NOK 20 mill relates to operating equipment and maintenance. There are no costs related to research and development or to operating lease.

Of the operating expenses of NOK 186 million related to manufacture of other low carbon technologies, NOK 121 million relates to operating equipment and maintenance, NOK 41 million relates to research and development and NOK 24 million relates to operating lease.

Financial year N		Year		Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH (Do no significant harm) (h)									
Economic activitites (1)	Code (a) (2)	OpEx (3)	Proportion of OpEx year N (4)	Climate change mitigation (5)	Climate change adaption(6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate change mitigation (11)	Climate change adaption (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular economy (15)	Biodiversity (16)	Minimum safeguards (17)	Proportion of Taxonomy- aligned (A.1.) or -eligible (A.2) OpEx, year N-1 (18)	Category enabling activity (19)	Category transitional activity (20)
		NOK million	%	Y; N; N/EL (b) (c)	Y; N; N/EL (b) (c)	Y; N; N/EL (b) (c)	Y; N; N/EL (b) (c)	Y; N; N/EL (b) (c)	Y; N; N/EL (b) (c)	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A. TAXONOMY ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
3.1.3.Manufacture of chlorine	3.1.3	19	3%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y			
4.13. Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids	4.13	20	4%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y			
3.6. Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	3.6	186	33%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
OpEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		225	40%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%										
Of which enabling				%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%									E	
Of which transitional				%															T
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not environmetally sustainable activitites (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (g)																			
				EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)										
3.1.3.Manufacture of chlorine	3.1.3	12	2%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
OpEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		12	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%										
A. OpEx of Taxonomy-eligible activitites (A.1+A.2)		238	42%	42%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%										

B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

OpEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activitites	328	58%
TOTAL	565	100%