

Sole Group / Sole Shipping Group

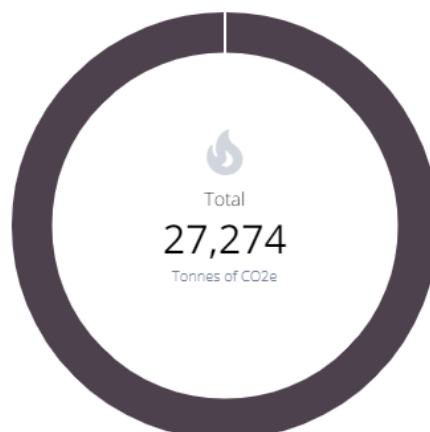
Summary report - GHG emissions & Energy for the year 2021

This report is a review of the company's energy and carbon footprint based on the total energy consumption related to corporate operations. The carbon footprint gives a general overview of the company's greenhouse gas emissions, converted into CO₂ -equivalents and it is based on reported data from internal and external systems. The analysis is based on the international standard, the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative (GHG protocol), which is the most important standard for measuring greenhouse gas emissions, developed by World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). The GHG protocol founds its carbon inventory and reporting on three main scopes of direct and indirect emissions. The reporting considers the following greenhouse gases, all converted into CO₂ equivalents: CO₂, CH₄ (methane), N₂O (laughing gas), SF₆, HFCs and PFCs.

Annual GHG emission per scope

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| Tonne CO ₂ -eqv. | 2021 |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Scope 1 Total | 27 230.7 |
| Transportation | 27 230.7 |
| Scope 2 Total | 8.5 |
| Electricity | 8.5 |
| Scope 3 Total | 34.4 |
| Employee commuting | 2 |
| Business travel | 8.2 |
| Fuel-and-energy-related activities | 2.5 |
| Purchased goods and services | 21.8 |
| Sum | 27 273.7 |



Sole Group / Total Fund Emissions

| Tonne CO2-equiv. | 2021 |
|------------------|-----------|
| Scope 1 Total | 620 575.3 |
| Fund II | 476 073.3 |
| Fund III | 144 502.0 |
| Sum | 620 575.3 |

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 Cemasis 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 .