Kongsberg Gruppen ASA

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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? 9

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary. 9

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)? 10

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate. 12

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain? 13

(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? 14

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities 15

(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? 15

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts? 16

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities? 17

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities. 17

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed? 21

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain? 22

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization? 23

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities 26

(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? 26

(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. 27

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks. 33

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)? 34

(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? 34

(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. 35

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities. 44

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? 46

(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? 49

(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? 52

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). 53

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues? 54

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies. 55

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives? 56

(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? 57

(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? 58

(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. 62

(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? 64

(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. 64

C5. Business strategy 66

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes? ... 66
(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis. ... 66
(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis. ... 76
(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan? ... 77
(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning? ... 78
(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy. ... 79
(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning. ... 80
(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition? ... 81
(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition. ... 81
(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year. ... 83
(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment. ... 87
(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities? ... 88
(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues? ... 89
(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment? ... 89
(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues? ... 90
(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process? ... 91
(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. ... 92
(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues. ... 97
(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain. ... 99
(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement? ... 102

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach ... 104
(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data. ... 104

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change ... 106
(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP? ... 106
(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? ... 106

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year? 106
(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions. 107
(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions. 107
(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? 108
(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions. 108
(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e? 117
(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e? 117
(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions. 120
(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions. 131
(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements. 131
(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements. 132
(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements. 135
(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? 136
(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. 136
(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? 143
(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization? 143
(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2. 143
(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type? 143
(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area. 143
(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide. 158
(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division. 158
(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide. 159
(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division. 159
(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response. 159
(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response? 161
(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary. 161

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period. 165
(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges? 198
(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future? 199
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy? 199
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken. 199
(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh. 200
(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel. 204
(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type. 204
(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year. 208
(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. 210
(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year. 212
(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. 234
(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business. 236
(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year? 238
(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets. 238
(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets. 249
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year? 250
(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s). 250
(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. 259
(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. 259
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below. 259
(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities? 262
(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services? 263
(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products? 263
(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products. 264
(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year? 267

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity 268
(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments? 268
(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities? 268
(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year? 268
C13. Further information & sign off 270
(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? 270
(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used? 270
(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored. 271
(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response. 272

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:

☑ Partially privately owned and partially state owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

KONGSBERG is a leading global technology group, delivering mission-critical solutions to customers operating in extremely challenging environments. Throughout our proud two hundred year history, we have continuously advanced, applying innovative solutions to the needs of our customers, partners and society at large. Today, we work for organisations across a number of sectors including: deep-sea, digital, defence, merchant marine, oil and gas, fisheries, aerospace and space industries. While our business areas are diverse, our focus is single-minded, we operate as a 13,000 strong team, dedicated to delivering technical excellence, at a world-class level. Our headquarters is in Norway, and we have operations in more than 40 countries. Per 31. December 2023 total revenue was MNOK 40,617. Kongsberg Gruppen ASA is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange and is subject to Norwegian securities legislation and stock exchange regulations. The Norwegian state owns 50.004 per cent of the shares in the company. KONGSBERG's deliveries are often of strategic importance for our customers, and contribute to the satisfaction of important societal needs and development trends within sectors such as safety, energy, transport and climate. It is important for KONGSBERG to hold technological and product positions where we are either world-leading or have the potential to become world-leading in the long term. KONGSBERG's strategic goal is to utilise our technologies to develop sustainable solutions for today's societal challenges. Our deliveries are facilitating a green transition in shipping, optimal management of the ocean's resources, monitoring of the condition of the oceans using data and information from satellites, as well as greater security for society. Our Business areas are: Kongsberg Defence & Aerospace (KDA) Two decades of innovation, change and a focus on results have made Kongsberg Defence &

Aerospace (KDA) a respected global technology leader and a leading supplier within defence, monitoring, space and aircraft structures, and within maintenance, repairs and service. We take great pride in developing advanced solutions and products of strategic importance, for markets around the world, with applications spanning from underwater to surface, land and air to space. Kongsberg Maritime (KM) develops and supplies technology which is helping to realise sustainable management of the ocean space. The market lies within traditional merchant vessels, fishing vessels, offshore and research vessels, as well as advanced offshore installations linked to aquaculture, oil and gas. Kongsberg Digital (KDI) was established in 2016 to deliver next-generation software and digital solutions to customers in the maritime, oil and gas and renewable energy sectors. KDI possesses leading domain and digital expertise in areas which support increased automation and autonomous operations in the industry. Kongsberg Discovery (KD) develops technology to ensure sustainable management of marine resources, monitor climate change and critical infrastructure, and safeguard national security. The technology and solutions are aimed at areas such as offshore operations, fisheries, marine research, maritime operations, ocean-based energy production, as well as for the Navy. Sustainability and consideration for climate and the environment form an integral part of KONGSBERG's business strategy. We are developing innovative products and solutions for our customers which reduce greenhouse gas emissions, particularly within "Green Shipping" with the development of autonomous vessels, hybrid solutions and electric ferries. We are developing technology through collaboration and the use of "cross-over" technology between our business areas within defence, maritime and digital. We are contributing through collaboration in order to reduce harmful impacts on the oceans via management systems for fish farms, monitoring of marine areas for illegal fishing, plastic in the oceans, port monitoring, fishing quotas, trawler management, etc. Sustainability in a business context for KONGSBERG is about business development; identifying opportunities and growth areas, improving our operations and practice, understanding regulatory, technological and market risks, ensuring political influence, goodwill and impact on framework conditions together with communication and branding.
[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.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 4 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 4 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 3

[Fixed row]

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

40617000000

(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

NO0010766512

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NO0003043309

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

50048U201

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

KOG

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

5967007LIEEXZXJ9HK73

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

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

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Greece
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Namibia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Croatia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Switzerland
☑ United States of America

☑ South Africa
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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

(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

Supplier spend information available for tier 1 suppliers globally.
[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	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify **:**Plastic circularity project being launched in 2024 for 2025 deployment.	*Plastic circularity project being launched in 2024 for 2025 deployment.*

[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)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

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

The time horizon corresponds to strategic and financial planning in regards to short, medium, and long term.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

The time horizon corresponds to strategic and financial planning in regards to short, medium, and long term.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(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

The time horizon corresponds to strategic and financial planning in regards to short, medium, and long term.
[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

(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:

☑ More than once a year

(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

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

☑ Regional government databases

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Heat waves

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Temperature variability

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our managers and Board designs our business strategy, where sustainability and climate related issues are fundamental components. Our overall risk and opportunity assessments are provisional and are developed and updated on an ongoing basis. We assess our impact on climate and the environment, and how external climate related events and topics will impact our business in the short and long term. Our assessments involve a range of scenarios including geopolitical conditions, climate-related conditions, market conditions, etc. We evaluate risks and opportunities on the basis of what we regard as diverse scenarios and a range of impacts. Our process for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities, is that all our Business Areas conduct risk and opportunities analysis on a quarterly basis. This process shall identify any potential negative impact on environment and climate as a result of the BAs operations and value chain, external climate related issues that may impact the BA, and climate related opportunities. The process shall also assess the potential financial or strategic impacts resulting from the identified risks or opportunities, as well as evaluating potential responses. The process will involve the proper decision making level in the group, ranging from the board, CMT, or each BA depending on the size of the potential financial impact or strategic nature of the risk or opportunity. We have defined that a risk or opportunity has substantive financial or strategic impact on our business, when the impact on our business is over 10% of our EBITA (In 2023 EBITA was 5,061 MNOK, and 10% was 506 MNOK). The level of impact (financial or strategic) is assessed for short term, medium-term and long term. Short-term risk assessments are in general related to our operational and tactical risk, where the risks can influence our on-going operations and/or the actual years objective, plans and results. Our medium-term risk are also related to our operational and tactical risk, but evaluate how the risks and opportunities can influence our future years objectives, plans and results. The longer term assessments on how climate related risks and opportunities may impact our operations from 5 years and beyond and has no defined end-date, especially due to our participation in the aerospace- and defence industry, which can involve very long lead times. It is connected to our assessment for strategic risk, which can influence on our long-term strategic plans. Reporting is done in a structured process to the Group Vice President Sustainability who will aggregate the risk assessment to Group level and report to CMT and BoD for their discussion and approval. All business areas conduct business reviews quarterly, including risk management process according to ISO 14001. Our response to each risk is rooted in our ISO 14001 Environmental Management. All our Business Areas are certified in accordance with ISO 14001, where risk management is a key element. As a result, we are dealing with environmental problems before, during and after their inception. All Business Areas conduct business reviews quarterly, including risk management process according to ISO 14001. In addition to the ISO 14001 processs, KONGSBERG has a process for evaluating and reporting on climate related risks and opportunities, our assessments are based on the the Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework.
[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

In 2023 we started working more systematically with nature and carried out a high-level analysis of our impacts and dependencies. Preliminary results indicate that the most material impact is related to our value chain, and we will further develop the analysis to gain more insight. Through a better understanding of our impact and dependencies, we can reduce nature-related risks, and contribute to the ambition of the Kunming-Montreal biodiversity agreement to halt and reverse biodiversity loss. Biodiversity and ecosystems is considered to be a material topic. Our starting point is that all companies of our size and scope have a direct or indirect impact, and we are dependent on natural resources in our core business. We have performed a high-level analysis of nature related risk based on the recommendations of the Task force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). Analysis of nature-related risks and opportunities (LEAP) To gain an overview of our impact on nature, we performed a high-level nature risk analysis based on the LEAP method. Because the impact on nature is location-specific, it is important to assess where we are present. Through this analysis we mapped that Climate change and nature are affecting each other, and dependency on nature, makes climate change a larger risk. Climate change is one of the most important reasons for biodiversity loss. The results indicate that our impact on biodiversity and ecosystems, and dependency on nature are most significant upstream in the value chain, linked to the materials we purchase. We recognise that biodiversity and ecosystems encompass wide-ranging professional fields that require the development of skills and practice to understand the extent of our impact and risks, and identify effective measures, targets and KPIs. We will prioritise systematising our work with nature so that we have a good basis for reporting in line with leading standards and to help preserve nature. The impact we have on nature is currently assessed to be greatest in the supply chain, and it will therefore be especially important to map nature related risks associated with resource use and climate change. This coincides with our priorities to help tackle climate change and transition to a more circular society.

[Fixed row]

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

	Identification of priority locations	Primary reason for not identifying priority locations	Explain why you do not identify priority locations
	Select from:	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :	

	Identification of priority locations	Primary reason for not identifying priority locations	Explain why you do not identify priority locations
	☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years		

[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

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Substantive financial or strategic impact on our business, is defined as all risks and opportunities over 10% of our EBITA (In 2023 EBITA was 5,061 MNOK, and 10% was 506 MNOK). We have defined different levels for consequences; from very low, low, medium, high to very high. Each level is defined according to consequences on EBITA as a % of revenue for financial impact, ranging from less than 1%, to 20% or more impact on EBITA. The percentage is used as a quantifiable indicator. The levels of impact also include other quantifiable indicators for what will be deemed as consequences for Safety, Health & Environment (HSE), reputation and consequences for not meeting objectives. Examples of quantifiable indicators for HSE are injuries and fatalities to employees and third-parties, employee turnover, and measures of employee satisfaction and morale. Examples of quantifiable indicators for reputation are negative media attention, breach of regulation and loss of market share. In addition to this, the likelihood of risks and opportunities is rated from very low, low, medium, high to very high. The likelihood levels are defined in five ranges to ascertain insight to the probability of a risk to occur. The probabilities are also evaluated with regards to timing of the materialization of risk (operational/tactical: 0-24 months, strategic level more than 24 months).

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

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Substantive financial or strategic impact on our business, is defined as all risks and opportunities over 10% of our EBITA (In 2023 EBITA was 5,061 MNOK, and 10% was 506 MNOK). We have defined different levels for consequences; from very low, low, medium, high to very high. Each level is defined according to consequences on EBITA as a % of revenue for financial impact, ranging from less than 1%, to 20% or more impact on EBITA. The percentage is used as a quantifiable indicator. The levels of impact also include other quantifiable indicators for what will be deemed as consequences for Safety, Health & Environment (HSE), reputation and consequences for not meeting objectives. Examples of quantifiable indicators for HSE are injuries and fatalities to employees and third-parties, employee turnover, and measures of employee satisfaction and morale. Examples of quantifiable indicators for reputation are negative media attention, breach of regulation and loss of market share. In addition to this, the likelihood of risks and opportunities is rated from very low, low, medium, high to very high. The likelihood levels are defined in five ranges to ascertain insight to the probability of a risk to occur. The probabilities are also evaluated with regards to timing of the materialization of risk (operational/tactical: 0-24 months, strategic level more than 24 months).
[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:

☑ Other, please specify ：

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastic circularity project being launched in 2024 for 2025 deployment.
[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

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Norway

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

KONGSBERGs business area Kongsberg Maritime (KM) delivers a wide range of products to the maritime sector. KM represented approx. 50% of the total revenues for the Group in 2023. Since KONGSBERG delivers new technology for parts of the maritime sector that delivers its services to the oil & gas sector, there are risks related to disruptive market changes. How fast the decline in demand for products and services linked to the oil & gas sector will be of specific importance, and potentially have a material operational impact on our maritime business area KM. In a scenario where Offshore oil & gas exploration and production is declining due to a market shift towards green energy, newbuilds and aftermarket related to these segments will gradually decline. This will affect the revenues for these products and services and can represent a risk if we do not prepare and adapt timely to the market changes. KM products and services are sold worldwide, with several

divisions which address the oil and gas industry, including Subsea and Offshore Divisions. Products and services are delivered for all phases from exploration through production and transportation. KM's revenues is linked to being one of the leading global providers of marine systems in the oil and gas industry, encompassing drill ships and rigs, LNG vessels, offshore support vessels, offshore survey and ROV support vessels. There are financial risks linked to being properly prepared for a decline in these markets.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Change in revenue mix and sources

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(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

We have applied an approach for calculating the estimated range of the financial impact of the risk, using the estimated annual EBITDA from Oil & Gas Activities based on 2023 revenues of NOK 23 billion and EBITDA of 12.6%. The figures for long term reduction in EBITDA from oil & gas and offshore related business was assumed to decline at a range of 25-40% in the long-term perspective used for calculating the financial impact. Calculation: 23 billion x 12.6% 3,024 billion x 25 to 40% 756 to 1,210 MNOK. A major decline is not expected within the next 10 years.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

756000000

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

1209600000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

We have applied an approach for calculating the estimated range of the financial impact of the risk, using the estimated annual EBITDA from Oil & Gas Activities based on 2023 revenues of NOK 23 billion and EBITDA of 12.6%. The figures for long term reduction in EBITDA from oil & gas and offshore related business was assumed to decline at a range of 25-40% in the long-term perspective used for calculating the financial impact. Calculation: 23 billion x 12.6% 3,024 billion x 25 to 40% 756 to 1,210 MNOK. A major decline is not expected within the next 10 years.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Align organization’s public policy engagement with its environmental strategy

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

4800000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost calculation 1 FTE 1,6 MNOK x 3 4,8 MNOK.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Kongsberg Maritime has operated in cyclic markets for decades and is highly adaptive to increasing and declining demands. As a case study for actions taken to mitigate this risk is our initiatives for providing the state-of-the-art technology solutions needed for the green power revolution related to Offshore Wind and green upgrades of sailing vessels, please see further explanation in C2.4a. This is already ongoing important business activities generating material revenues, and is a part of our future business strategies. We have used a case study, including an action resulting in an annual cost of 3 FTE's monitoring market development which is a permanent solution, and with a indefinite timescale.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Norway

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

KONGBERGS business area Kongsberg Defence & Aerospace (KDA) develops technology for a wide product range from deep sea to outer space, and the defence sector. KDA represent 39% of the total revenues for the Group in 2023. The defence sector is seeing, and is expected to see even more, stricter regulations on climate effects of defence operations. Our risks are linked to the ability to meet the increasing demands from our clients and ensure that our suppliers, products and services are in line with requirements and regulations. This development will be of specific importance, and potentially give material operational impact on our

defence business area (KDA). KDA products are made from raw materials, such as different metals and composites, electric components and all sorts of mechanical parts, optics, sensors and other fittings. To be able to reduce KDA's carbon footprint and stay competitive we need to ensure that our suppliers follow the same standards. 97-98% of emissions in KDA value chain are related to suppliers and raw materials. In addition to the Supply Chain, KDA needs to lead by example and drive the focus of continuous improvements and enhancements on the product portfolio from an environmental perspective. This includes future R&D developments. The operational impact will result in loss of contract and decreased revenue KDA see this as a 'one-time' risk event or risk over a shorter time frame.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(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

KDA sees that a potential loss in contracts awarded between the range of 250 MNOK and 1 BNOK as a one-time event as a result of not meeting the Green Industry Shift required in the Defence Industry. These figures were chosen as a range since they represent an average median of our EBITDA margin of 15% on revenue figures ranging from 250 MNOK to 1 BNOK.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

250000000

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

1000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

KDA sees that a potential loss in contracts awarded between the range of 250 MNOK and 1 BNOK as a one-time event as a result of not meeting the Green Industry Shift required in the Defence Industry. These figures were chosen as a range since they represent an average median of our EBITDA margin of 15% on revenue figures ranging from 250 MNOK to 1 BNOK.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

20000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Estimated cost: LCA program 3MNOK, Circular Economy program 2MNOK, R&D related initiatives 10MNOK, Internal changes required 5MNOK to capture regulatory requirements etc. This give an upper estimate for cost calculation: 3 2 10 5 20 MNOK.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our plans for actions are based on a case study for how to mitigate the risks of losing revenues. This includes competence building where KDA has run several workshops with product teams to perform circular assessments on products to understand the impacts from the products and more importantly the areas of improvements in terms of circular economy principles. An adapting to circularity program was established in 2022 and expanded in 2023 to fully understand and the circular economy business models in KDA and to mitigate the upcoming reporting requirements on circular economy – this program is expected to run through 2023 and beyond. Establishing dialogue and cooperation within the organization which includes an extensive internal communication campaign on sustainability, various training and awareness sessions and the strengthening of the KDA Sustainability Network. This effort runs until at least 2024 when we can demonstrate that sustainability is included in our daily practices. KDA is developing a guideline for technical disciplines to cover circular economy, life cycle assessments and eco-design principles to influence more sustainable solutions, the guideline will be released in 2023 and will be reviewed yearly for significant updates. A comprehensive internal study has also been carried out to capture and understand the fast changing regulatory requirements and training sessions have been executed in the organization accordingly. The study was completed in 2022 and is updated twice yearly. And in our supply chain, KDA has established a Supplier Engagement plan which will run over the next 4 years to encourage and support our Suppliers to set Science Based Targets or similar. KDA also established an Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) program in 2023 to apply training and awareness and to run a pilot LCA on a product in 2023. These collaboration efforts will continue for at least the coming 2-4 years.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

7500000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 100%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In a global context the transition to a low carbon economy will represent both risks and opportunities for the KONGSBERG group, our business areas, and the products we provide for different markets. The vulnerability figure presented as an answer to this question is the high end of a range from 500 - 1000 MNOK risk evaluation. This figure is a combination of increased commodity and raw material prices, increased regulation in the sectors we operate, and transition to renewable energy.
[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:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(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

Markets

☑ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Norway

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Kongsberg Maritime (KM) is providing the state-of-the-art technology solutions needed for the green power revolution, including solutions for offshore wind. Offshore wind farms are set to boom over the next few years, becoming an ever more important way of meeting the world's sustainable energy needs. The context is that offshore wind power is rapidly becoming a more affordable than fossil fuels, thanks to innovation in the design of wind turbines and their infrastructure, installation and maintenance. Several countries can already meet much of their national demand for energy using only wind power: building on this and helping the world to achieve 100% clean and sustainable energy production is at the heart of KONGSBERG's mission. This development will be of specific importance for KONGSBERG, and potentially give material operational impact, on our maritime Business Area KM, which represented 60% of the total revenues for the Group in 2023. The development is expected to give KM opportunities for increased product portfolio and revenue in a global context. KMs product portfolio fit for offshore wind market is strong. High complexity vessels, with high level of integration is required. KM has seen significant growth in orders from this segment during the last period.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

KM have revenue in this segment today, but there is potential for growing these revenue streams significantly. Even though there are significant uncertainties related to measuring the opportunity related to how large the increase in offshore wind farms will be, it seems reasonable that annual profits from this segment could potentially become 10-20% of our EBITDA within 5 years, and increasing from that point.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

260000000

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

520000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

KM have revenue in this segment today, but there is potential for growing these revenue streams significantly. Even though there are significant uncertainties related to measuring the opportunity related to how large the increase in offshore wind farms will be, it seems reasonable that annual profits from this segment could potentially become 10-20% of our EBITDA within 5 years, and increasing from that point. In 2023 KM had a total EBITDA of NOK 2 601 billion and 10 - 20% of this would be 260 MNOK - 520 MNOK.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

59400000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This cost figure reported in the cost to realize opportunity, must be seen together with other opportunities, short term and long term, hence only a portion of the total spend for sustainable product development is allocated to this opportunity. The estimated calculation in the cost to realize opportunity is for 30% of the total 2023

R&D budget of 1980 MNOK 594 MNOK. The further realization of this opportunity, associated actions and implemetation is anticipated over a shorter time frame; 1-5 years.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In recent years, KONGSBERG have spent considerable resources on product development every year. Over two-thirds of our investments are made in areas that largely support new sustainable solutions, and approximately one-third supports the developing and improving existing products. We have also seen that many of the competences required for surveying, building and maintaining offshore wind infrastructure are similar to those deployed on projects involving traditional oil and gas platforms. This is an area in which we have long had a presence. Seizing the opportunities related to offshore wind, is to shift the focus area from oil & gas to renewable energy and offshore wind, invest in R&D for developing and improving products and services, and ensuring contracts in these evolving markets.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Norway

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Kongsberg Maritime (KM) develops and supplies technology which is helping to realise sustainable management of the ocean space. In the context that transport by sea represents a large portion of the total CO2 emissions globally, and green upgrades of sailing vessels will become an ever more important way of reducing these emissions, KM products and services will play an important role in a global context, thus creating an opportunity for growth in existing and new markets. With traditional merchant vessels and fishing vessels, offshore and research vessels, KM has been delivering solutions for many years. This is also the case for advanced offshore installations linked to aquaculture, wind power, and oil and gas. The potential market for upgrades related to KMs portfolio for vessel specific green vessel upgrades is wide, combined with new digital technology for evaluation and verification of emission savings - is significant. Stricter regulations on emissions reductions and market pull towards verification of CO2 savings, is an opportunity for KM both in existing markets, but also for gaining access to new markets. Further development in this area will be of specific importance, and potentially give material operational impact, on our maritime business area, which represent 60% of the total revenues for the Group in 2023.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Even though there are significant uncertainties related to measuring the opportunity related to how large the increase will be, it seems reasonable that annual profits from this segment could potentially become above 20 % of our EBITDA.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

313000000

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

548000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Even though there are significant uncertainties related to measuring the opportunity related to how large the increase will be, it seems reasonable that annual profits from this segment could potentially become above 20 % of our EBITDA. We have estimated the financial impact of Green upgrades related revenues, and their expected potential increase to a yearly revenue level of 300 - 500 MNOK within the next few years. Using the numbers based on KM's EBITDA for 2023, this would amount to: EBITDA of NOK 2 610 billion and 12 - 21% of this would be 313 MNOK - 548 MNOK.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

59400000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*This cost figure reported in the cost to realize opportunity, must be seen together with other opportunities, short term and long term, hence only a portion of the total spend for sustainable product development is allocated to this opportunity. The estimated calculation in the cost to realize opportunity is for 30% of the total 2023 R&D budget of 1980 MNOK 594 MNOK. The further realization of this opportunity, associated actions and implementation is anticipated over a shorter time frame; 1-5 years. Cost calculation: 30%*1980 MNOK 594 MNOK*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

KM continuously invests in R&D in integration capabilities and digital verification. This will be key to continue to grow in delivering green upgrades to the market. In recent years, KONGSBERG have spent considerable resources on product development every year. In 2022 this amounted to a total of MNOK 1,980 of which of MNOK 1,675 was expensed and MNOK 305 capitalised. Over two-thirds of our investments are made in areas that largely support new sustainable solutions, and approximately one-third supports the development of existing products. A case study related to developing green solutions for the market, is the contract for upgrading three Hurtigruten Norwegian Coastal Express passenger vessels with comprehensive equipment packages for hybrid operation. The company aims to cut CO2 emissions from their operation along the coast of Norway by at least 25 percent annually. This relates to actions on R&D development and sustainable product creation with a short-term timescale and immediate implementation and delivery to the market.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Norway

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Kongsberg Defence & Aerospace (KDA) develops technology for a wide product range from deep sea to outer space and for the defence sector. Products are made from raw materials, such as different metals and composites, electric components and all sorts of mechanical parts, optics, sensors and other fittings. KDA products

contains raw materials and parts suitable for recycling and circular economy. KDA will design new products with the circularity principles in the forefront of the design and concept phase. As a context for this opportunity, the defence sector is seeing, and is expected to see even more, stricter regulations on climate effects from defence operations. The development is especially driven from an European and US perspective, but is expected to expand in a global context within a short time-horizon. This development of sustainable and circular products will be of specific importance, and potentially give material operational impact, on our defence business area (KDA), which represented 39% of the total revenues for the Group in 2023. At the current stage there is an opportunity for KDA to take a leading role in the defence market with regards to circular economy. This is in addition to the already established business model of designing products with long lifetime and focusing on maintenance, repair and upgrade programs on product platforms. The operational impact of this opportunity, is that it can give a competitive advantage and contribute to increased sales.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

In the short-term, KDA sees that low to middle value contracts could be realized or gained by a competitive advantage for offering circular based or alternative environmentally focused products. The time frame of this advantage would be short lived and we expect within a range of 2-3 years, our competitors will follow. We

*have estimated that the opportunity to be on contracts representing 1% of annual revenue of 15.857 MNOK. Calculation of financial impact figure: (1 * 15.8570.000.000)/100 158.5700.000*

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1585700000

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

1587500000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Additional costs to realize the opportunity is calculated to be in the range of 5-50 MNOK, and we have used the upper end of the estimate as our figure for cost to realize opportunity. Cost calculation 1 x 50 MNOK 50 MNOK

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

50000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Additional costs to realize the opportunity is calculated to be in the range of 5-50 MNOK, and we have used the upper end of the estimate as our figure for cost to realize opportunity. Cost calculation 1 x 50 MNOK 50 MNO

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our strategy to realize opportunities within circular and sustainable products starts with building internal competence, preparing for new legal requirements / customer demands, assessing circularity potential of our product portfolio. Our approach aims to keep products, materials, equipment and infrastructure in our own or other value chains for the longest amount of time to improve productivity. KONGSBERG's ambition to support the transition to a circular economy is an integral part of our

business strategy, approved by the Board of Directors in 2022. We work to incorporate circular principles into our business models, policies and processes, with a particular emphasis on product design, material technology, using circular products, waste management and limiting disposal by end of life for products. Being a strategic security partner in national defence is a great responsibility that subjects Kongsberg Defence & Aerospace to comprehensive legislations and restrictions. Complying with these requirements is a fundamental commitment. The challenge moving forward is to balance governance and license to operate, with our commitment to ensure responsible consumption of resources and reduce the environmental footprint from our products and operations.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

10000000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

By 2030 we see an opportunity to increase revenue within offshore wind with an estimated 10 000 MNOK.
[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

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

In Norway listed companies are required to have gender diversity on the board, this has been a law for a long time. As such, KONGSBERG has not made an own internal policy regarding board diversity. The Norwegian law requires that at most 60% of the board can be of a given gender. This can be read in the The Public Limited Companies Act "§ 6-11 a.Krav til kjønnssammensetning i styret"

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Act relating to limited liability companies.pdf
[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)

(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

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

(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 and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ 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

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Chair of the Board has the highest level of responsibility for making decisions about the Sustainability strategy which also includes the climate strategy, the approval of the Climate and Environmental Accounts in the Group, and what the company will do to adapt the way forward based on the climate-related information.

The Board has Sustainability and ESG on their agenda throughout the year, and approves the strategy and reporting in an annual process. The Board reviews and approves strategy, risk assessments, plans, budgets etc where climate-issues are integrated according to a scheduled annual plan. If any important matters arise, this will be addressed promptly.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(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 **:**Role description where ultimate responsibility lies at CEO, for all matters.

(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

☑ Other, please specify **:**Process of approving and reviewing the annual report.

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The CEO has ultimate responsibility for all matters including biodiversity.

[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

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

[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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

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

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

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 has the ultimate responsibility for climate-related issues, and reports to the BoD at least annually on this as a specific issue. The risk analysis, plans and reports are discussed and approved in the Corporate Management Team (CMT) before presented and discussed in the BoD, who approves the Group strategies and plans. Climate risk is included in the quarterly ERM reporting from the Business Areas to the Group CMT and 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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** Reports, with annual report

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Board is informed during the annual report process.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

6.6

(4.5.3) Please explain

*The specific % of monetary incentives of C-suite is not publicly available information. It is disclosed on a more aggregated level. In Kongsberg Executive Management Remuneration Report, it is clearly stated that 20% of the bonus of management group is based on individual goals. The individual goals are divided into three main categories: 1) Strategy, market & innovation, 2) Operation, execution & license to operate and 3) People & innovation. Typical goals may be associated with HR, compliance, HSE, strategy and technology. Because the individual goals include business-sensitive targets and individual performance targets, they are not publicly disclosed. The SBTi was important goal for CMT in 2023 For a estimate we would say 1/3 of the individual goals are connected to the SBTi verification, 0.2*0.33 0.066. And as such we arrive at the estimate of 6,6% as an estimate. Acknowledging that it is between 0-20% an this is an estimate.*
[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

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(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

Establish a net zero transition plan, including a carbon emission reduction pathway in line with the Paris Agreement, documented by Science Based Target approved targets.

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

The CEO made it a focus area, and gave clear instruction to the team that this was a goal KONGSBERG should achieve this year.
[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

(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

The environmental policy covers climate change actions in both own operations and in the value chain in regards to co2 emissions. The most influential document in Environmental work for KONGSBERG is the annual report. This is the policy, and the public commitments KONGSBERG makes, are always include in this report. In addition, there is a commitment to Science-based targets initiative of near term emission reduction. The annual report includes this an all other commitment to work with climate change in the organisation. There is also an internal policy in regards to the process around the carbon accounting, cover direct operations upstream value chain and downstream. This methodology is explained in the annual report. The carbon accounting policy covers climate change actions in both own operations and in the value chain in regard to co2 emissions. The annual report and the SBTi validated targets are clear on a commitment to 100% renewable energy and Net zero emissions.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

(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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Annual & Sustainability report 2023.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

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

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

In 2023, KONGSBERG Gruppen progressed in our work on climate solutions, and our near-term climate targets were approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative.
[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

Kongsberg Gruppen ASA Near-Term Target Approval Letter (1).pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(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

Our business strategy is based on a business perspective, balanced with the sustainability perspective. The point is that there should not be any contradiction between the two – we are looking for solutions that are both responsible and profitable. KONGSBERG's business areas possess expertise and technology that will provide our customers with better opportunities to accomplish their goals on the path toward a more sustainable society. For instance, our products have the potential for large emissions savings for many of our customers. Our governance system consist of a range of governing documents which are mandatory to comply with for all subsidiaries in the Group. The Business Areas implement the governing documents in their management systems, and follow up compliance through business reviews and internal audits. All Business Areas report risk based plans and results annually to the Group on climate, the supply chain, buildings and rentals etc. Our direct and indirect activities supports the strategy, both in a short- and long term perspective. E.g. we are dependent on attracting the best resources and capacities to our operations; hence we are investing in education related activities within the area of natural-sciences.
[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

KONGSBERG is a member and engages in Maritime Forum Norway (MF) which is an organisation that brings together the entire Norwegian maritime industry, with purpose and ambition to influence an active green maritime policy and to drive the green transition. In 2023 the focus has been on establishing a climate partner agreement between Maritime Forum Norway and the Norwegian government to facilitate the green transition.

(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

Other

☑ Climate transition plans

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

Select from:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(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 establishment of climate partner agreement with the Norwegian government, would strengthen the position KONGSBERG has with its work regarding decarbonization. The goal of the agreement is to better facilitate for the possibility of a green transition of the Maritime sector. This is aligned and supporting the transition plan of KONGSBERG.

(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

Row 2

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

ZERO (Zero Emission Resource Organisation) is an environmental organisation with which KONGSBERG collaborates to promote climate solutions in the intersection between technology and framework conditions. In 2023 we organised a seminar to highlight how the Norwegian maritime cluster can help to reduce emissions both in Norway and internationally. During KONGSBERG Agenda, ZERO had a central role in the youth party leaders debate on climate and security policies.

(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:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Provided funding or in-kind support

(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 relevance to KONGSBERG regards the shift in climate change considerations for the Maritime sector. With KONGSBERG involvement Zero can Impact national policy and regulations to focus on net zero. This is in line with KONGSBERG SBTi commitments and our 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 other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

ZERO

(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:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their 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

KONGSBERG aligns with Zeros mission, to promote solutions to the climate crisis. The environmental foundation ZERO is an independent, not-for-profit organization that promotes practical solutions to the climate crisis.

(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

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ 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

51-130

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

kog_report_updated_220324.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This is the Annual report.
[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:

☑ Annually

[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

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 1.9

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(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

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2014

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets
☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The world reaches Net-Zero in 2050

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenario analysis KONGSBERG have applied include three different scenarios to capture a range of assumptions about uncertain futures. The chosen were published by the IPCC, and were SSP 1 - 1.9, SSP2- 4.5 and the SSP 3 - 7.0. For 2023 we assessed the short-, medium- and long-term time horizons. The outcome was a stress test of the risks that were considered to have the highest potential impact on KONGSBERG's business, and those with a high degree of uncertainty. The focus is on our presence in the maritime industry representing a broad physical international exposure and a relatively large scope of services connected with the Oil & Gas industry SSP 1 1.9 was selected to have a sustainable development scenario, that predict a world, where the global community achieves net zero by 2050. It

was also an important scenario to stress test the transition risk, as many sectors would be affected fast by such a scenario. This Scenario was used in conjunction with the IEA NZE 2050 scenario to incorporate the transition risks for the Net- Zero within 2050 scenario in KONGSBERGS analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(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

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Acute physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2014

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance
☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The world reaches Net-Zero in 2100

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenario analysis KONGSBERG have applied include three different scenarios to capture a range of assumptions about uncertain futures. The chosen were published by the IPCC, and were SSP 1 - 1.9, SSP2- 4.5 and the SSP 3 - 7.0. For 2023 we assessed the short-, medium- and long-term time horizons. The outcome was a stress test of the risks that were considered to have the highest potential impact on KONGSBERG's business, and those with a high degree of uncertainty. The focus is on our presence in the maritime industry representing a broad physical international exposure and a relatively large scope of services connected with the Oil & Gas industry SSP 1 1.9 was selected to have a sustainable development scenario, that predict a world, where the global community achieves net zero by 2050. It was also an important scenario to stress test the transition risk, as many sectors would be affected fast by such a scenario.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(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

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.5ºC - 3.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2014

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The world never reaches Net-Zero

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenario analysis KONGSBERG have applied include three different scenarios to capture a range of assumptions about uncertain futures. The chosen were published by the IPCC, and were SSP 1 - 1.9, SSP2- 4.5 and the SSP 3 - 7.0. For 2023 we assessed the short-, medium- and long-term time horizons. The outcome was a stress test of the risks that were considered to have the highest potential impact on KONGSBERG's business, and those with a high degree of uncertainty. The focus is on our presence in the maritime industry representing a broad physical international exposure and a relatively large scope of services connected with the Oil & Gas industry SSP3-7.0 was chosen to have worst case scenario where both emissions are high, but also global trade is trifle with, as KONGSBERG are heavily impacted by a change into more divided world.

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

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The world reaches Net-Zero in 2050

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This Scenario was used in conjunction with the RCP 1.9 scenario to incorporate the transition risks for the Net- Zero within 2050 scenario in KONGSBERGS analysis. The reference year is 2022 since the IEA NZE 2050, 2023 scenario was used.
[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

With a global presence and customers in defence, space, energy, maritime and marine resources, our business areas are exposed to climate risk to varying degrees. Key findings include: • As a Group, we are exposed to physical climate risk in all future scenarios, but the business areas are exposed to varying degrees. • The three scenarios highlight uncertainty about the timing and scope of the transition in the energy sector, and how changes in the energy mix will affect demand for our products and services – for example related to developments in oil and gas, renewables, and related alternative fuels for maritime transport. Low-emission technologies such as carbon capture and storage are expected to be relevant across the scenarios. • The maritime sector is increasingly influenced by climate policies and regulations in some markets (Europe) and in a global context (IMO). The sector is changing, and decarbonisation is expected to remain amongst the key macro drivers across the three scenarios in both the 2030 and 2050 perspective. • The defence sector expects an increased degree of climate related regulations, which may affect customer requirements in the sector over time. In a high-emissions scenario, climate is expected to be less significant in a global context, but for Norwegian and European companies, this sector is also expected to contribute to the green transition. Stricter climate-related legal requirements, the transition from

fossil to renewable energy sources and changes in customer needs and demand could affect us both operationally and financially. In the climate-related risk scenario, we have estimated risks of NOK 0.5-1.0 billion in the medium and long term.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

In December of 2023 SBTi confirmed that KONGSBERGs climate targets towards 2030 were in line with climate science and the Paris Accords target of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees. Kongsberg is a broad-ranged technology provider with multiple categories of products that are at different stages of the transition to Net Zero Emissions by 2050. By explicitly committing to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion, at this time, could disrupt our ability to contribute to very important transformations such as the decarbonising of the shipping industry. Here, we already deliver a wide range of offerings that enables solutions for energy saving and efficiency improvements as well as making use of new fuels and power sources.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The key assumptions and dependencies for KONGSBERG transition plan. The renewable energy shift needs to happen in line with Paris-agreement aligned models, to power the 100% renewable commitment of KONGSBERGS own emissions. The transition plan also relies on a shift in the Norwegian offshore industry to more renewable energy, and better Carbon capture and storage innovations, for the remaining gas production offshore in Norway. The transition plan assumes that the renewable energy output, can facilitate both the energy demands of KONGBERG today, and for future growth as a company. The transition plan is based on a belief in effective and predictable climate policy that facilitates green solutions and sets requirements for lower greenhouse gas emissions. The regulatory changes are largely taking place in the European context, where much of the legislation also impact us. For us, it is an important priority and business opportunity. We will reduce emissions in our own operations, and work with our customers and suppliers to help them reach their climate goals.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

KONGSBERG have cut Scope 2 emission in the current reporting period, while Scope 1 and Scope 3 have increased. The Transition plan was recently public and 2024 will reveal more of the progress.

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[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 transition risks for the products KONGSBERG produces has made it clear, that a tilt in the business strategy was needed. KONGSBERG now has SBTi goals, and wat to be a leader in sustainable development. We are engaging with the value chain and providing reinforcing the importance off sustainability. Our most important contribution is therefore to translate our technology and expertise into competitive and sustainable solutions for the market. We want to build products and services for a sustainable future.

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

The transition risks for the products KONGSBERG produces has made it clear, that a tilt in the business strategy was needed. KONGSBERG now has SBTi goals, and wat to be a leader in sustainable development. Our vision is to take a leading role in achieving global climate goals, while creating long-term value for shareholders and society. We will be aware of our carbon footprint and energy consumption in the value chain perspective and implement the most effective measures to improve towards net zero emissions. This work involves the entire Group and motivate and strengthen our culture of innovation and improvement. It is an important part of our value proposition and a meaningful journey of change for everyone who works at KONGSBERG. To summarise, it provides strategic direction for how we respond to the opportunities and challenges related to the transition to a net zero society.
[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

☑ Direct costs

☑ 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

To realise the opportunities in climate related matters, we have distributed more of our R&D expenditure towards sustainable solutions. We have also built out mitigation measures for the physical and transitional climate risks.
[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	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At both the organization and activity level

[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:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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)

86000000

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

2.84

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

2.84

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

2.84

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

68

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

31

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

This is the number of CAPEX that is aligned with the EU taxonomy
[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Production of heat/cool using waste heat

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Adapted activity

☑ Transitional activity

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

9000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.02

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.02

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

86000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2.86

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2.86

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

36000000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

2.15

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

2.15

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

KONGSBERG owns and manage properties, primarily for own benefit. In and around the KONGSBERG area we also own real estate which are rented out to external companies. KONGSBERG has an agreement with the municipality to acquire waste heat from the municipality's sewer system to generate heating for the properties under our management. We charge the external companies that rent offices and space for heating, part of which is sourced from the production of heat from the municipality's sewer system. We report only the sale of heat from the main site of KONGSBERG Technology Park (KTP) since we have not yet implemented all relevant systems and tools to extract the value of all heat sold to external tenants. The activity is subject for evaluation as part of the group wide climate-related risk evaluation, including scenario stress-testing, performed during the year. A service and maintenance programme exist to ensure optimal operation and extend the expected lifetime of the required machinery for the activity. Further, we apply ammonia as an ultra-low global warming potential (GWP) refrigerant in our heat pumps. The type of equipment used for this production is not covered by Eco-design or Energy labelling. Environmental Impact Assessment is not relevant for the

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Nine activities have been identified within the mandatory reporting scope for KONGSBERG. Four of them were subject for reporting in our voluntary report for 2022, while the final five are introduced as we now also report on the OPEX and CAPEX KPIs. All of these activities has been analysed against the substantial contribution criteria, as written in our Taxonomy report for 2023. The activities descried in the mandatory reporting scope have be evaluated on all three KPIs (Revenue, capex, opex) against both eligibility and alignment criteria.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Nine activities have been identified within the mandatory reporting scope for KONGSBERG. Four of them were subject for reporting in our voluntary report for 2022, while the final five are introduced as we now also report on the OPEX and CAPEX KPIs. All of these activities has been analysed against the do no significant harm, if they have met the substantial contribution criteria as written in our Taxonomy report for 2023. The activities descried in the mandatory reporting scope have be evaluated on all three KPIs (Revenue, capex, opex) against both eligibility and alignment criteria.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

kog-eu-taxonomy-report-2023.pdf
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

Minimum safeguards criteria are outlined in the EU Taxonomy regulation (EU 2020/852) Article 3 and 18 and establish that compliance is required on entity level to qualify activities as environmentally sustainable. KONGSBERG has relied on the final report advice presented by the Platform on Sustainable Finance on the application of Minimum safeguards to evaluate compliance. In their advice, four criteria are identified where compliance is required: Human Rights, Corruption, Taxation, and Fair Competition.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Minimum safeguards criteria are outlined in the EU Taxonomy regulation (EU 2020/852) Article 3 and 18 and establish that compliance is required on entity level to qualify activities as environmentally sustainable. KONGSBERG has relied on the final report advice presented by the Platform on Sustainable Finance on the application of Minimum safeguards to evaluate compliance. In their advice, four criteria are identified where compliance is required: Human Rights, Corruption, Taxation, and Fair Competition. KONGSBERG has carried out a gap analysis between the Norwegian Transparency Act and the requirements established by the Platform on Sustainable Finance and concludes that there is an overlap. Hence, KONGSBERG considers to be compliant with the Human Rights requirements of the Minimum safeguards of the EU Taxonomy through the legislative requirements established by the transparency act Corruption KONGSBERG has a zero tolerance for corruption and our attitude is expressed explicitly through our Code of Ethics and Business Conduct which is accepted by all employees on employment and periodically attested to. In 2023 an audit was executed by a US law who found the program to be adequate and effective. Tax KONGSBERG's international presence

means that we must comply with a wide variety of tax systems in many countries. In our opinion, a responsible approach to taxation is essential for our long-term activities in the countries in which we operate. This includes identifying and complying with current tax legislation, disclosing all the necessary information to the relevant authorities and taking prudent tax positions where tax legislation allows different interpretation or choices. KONGSBERG has a central tax department that reports to corporate management, and whose primary purpose is to ensure compliance with our Tax Policy throughout the Group. Fair Competition All KONGSBERG employees accepted the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, which include a chapter on Fair Competition, on employment. In addition, specialised training and awareness activities related to competition laws and regulations are carried out regularly towards employees in senior management positions, as well as other positions identified to be of high relevance. As such, KONGSBERG considers to be compliant with the Fair Competition, Tax, Human Rights, and Corruption requirements of the Minimum safeguards of the EU Taxonomy

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.3.4) Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Taxonomy report not Assured by a third party.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Thus far we have not prioritized internal pricing of externalities. We might look at it in future but not in the first 2 years ahead.*

[Fixed row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[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

(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

The criteria is contribution to supplier scope 3 emissions and ISO 14001 coverage.

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

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

275
[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

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Reputation management

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ Supplier performance improvement

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

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Sustainability and ESG requirements are integrated in our procurement processes and governance regime.
[Fixed row]

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

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	*Procurment requirments defined in company directives, and buisness procesesses.*

[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:

☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(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:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Identify risk, audit and mitigating action. Could include Supplier exit.

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Supplier conduct principles flow down on all supplier purchase orders.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify **:**ISO 14001

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ Certification
☑ On-site third-party audit
☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

[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

Capacity building
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets
☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Financial incentives
☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

Information collection
☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

(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:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

SBTi supplier engagement program to deliver 67% of suppliers by spend have science-based targets or equivalent by 2027

(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 **:**Carbon emissions reduction.

(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

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ None

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

The Defence Industry acknowledges the importance of the green shift and realizes that the industry also needs to take action and be part of the solution. Based on this a project has been funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Defence (Forsvarsdepartementet) to study, in collaboration with FFI (Norwegian Defence Research Establishment), material technology and production processes that will support in reducing the overall environmental footprint in KDAs products. The collaboration

project will explore environmentally friendly alternatives that will meet the functions of the future and requirements for military products. Relevant customers selected are National Armed Forces in Norway and the NATO countries, based on the mutual collaboration policy between the NATO countries. The rationale for choosing this group of customers are based on the possibility of collaborative efforts, and ability to provide funding and technological contributions to the project.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The collaboration project will explore environmentally friendly alternatives that will meet the functions of the future and requirements for load-bearing structures, structures that protect electronics, ballistic protection and more. This will have an impact on the creation of new production processes in bio composites, generative design, epoxy equivalent adhesive systems, cellulose-based nanofiber and recycling. – the impacts on climate is that these solutions will support the emissions reductions, and increase possibilities of reaching target to net zero 2050. Our measure of success for this collaboration program is s threshold of improving the circularity of the products by 30% by 2030.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

Climate and environment is regarded as a priorities topic for engagement with stakeholders such as shareholders/investors. Why we engage To communicate specific, regular, and consistent information on our company's activities supporting our shareholders/investors in taking informed decisions. How we engage Dialogue through stock exchange disclosures, press releases, general assemblies, presentations and one-to-one meetings with both investors and analysts. External information on our website, such as annual reports, quarterly reports, and company presentations.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of the engagement is effective communication out to stakeholders for KONGSBERG Gruppen. Measure of success is whether stakeholders feel sufficiently informed of the environmental practices through our disclosures.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

In European research, Autoship, a program for development of autonomous shipping for reduction of transport on land, is among the largest. Since 2013, KONGSBERG has also played a central role in the HySeas III-program, aiming to deliver the world's first sea-going vehicle and passenger ferry, fuelled by hydrogen produced from local renewable energy sources. Our goal has been to collaborate with potential customers and other experts on sustainable solutions to demonstrate that fuel cells may be successfully integrated with a proven marine hybrid electric drive system (electric propulsion, control gear, batteries, etc), along with the associated hydrogen storage and bunkering arrangements. The rationale for selecting this group of customers has been to have an experienced team of commercial and public sector organisations active in the relevant disciplines required to deliver the project's outcomes. In December-21 we celebrated a world first by testing and verifying a full-scale, full-size, zero-emissions drivetrain powered by hydrogen fuel cells designed for ships and ferries. The project demonstrates that the technology is now mature for using hydrogen (H2) as an energy carrier. This is the third and final part of the EU funded project "HySeas" which has been running since 2013 to prepare and demonstrate a scalable hydrogen system for ships and ferries. KONGSBERG has been the technical lead of the project, which has involved participants from Scotland, Denmark, France, Germany, Sweden and England. In its final stage, KONGSBERG has built a full-scale electric propulsion system based on hydrogen-powered fuel cells at Ågotnes outside Bergen.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The impact of the engagement is to have fuel cell units employed and in service, delivering proven and reliable zero-emissions. Our measurement of success is that the fuel cells will run for over ten years. The PEM fuel cell modules to be employed in HySeas III have in some cases reached over 30,000 operating hours. Our ambition is to succeed with hydrogen investments in Norway, both to reduce national emissions and create new, green and sustainable jobs. What we together with our partners have succeeded in achieving with this project is yet another proof of the internationally leading competence in the Norwegian maritime cluster. Now we have both taken the next step for solutions in Norway, and the next step for the Norwegian maritime industry to succeed in exporting hydrogen-based technology and solutions Internationally.
[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, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :	*We have not seen such initiatives due to CDP supply chain members yet*

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The KONGSBERG GHG inventory has been prepared in accordance with the GHG protocol, which is the most comprehensive and widely used methodology for calculating emissions. The inventory is made according to the GHG Corporate Standard, the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, the Scope 2 guidance, and the Scope 3 Calculation Guidance. KONGSBERG has used the "operational control"1) consolidation approach, which means that emissions from companies we control are included, in our case this applies to companies of which we own more than 50 per cent. We report on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE), as a minimum. From 2024 the mandatory reporting boundary will be 10 FTE, as a minimum. Some of our business areas have reported according to this already for 2023, and we assume that this has not had a significant impact on the reporting for 2023. The reporting covers more than 98 per cent of all FTE, and emissions from excluded units is estimated to be under two per cent.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Aligned with consolidation of climate change environmental issue.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Aligned with consolidation of climate change environmental issue.
[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?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	☑ 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

☑ 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

We have identified our emissions company wide, in a consumption based process. The emissions from electricity has been calculated using both the market based accounting approach and location based. The chosen consolidation approach for KONGSBERG's climate accounting is 'Operational control'. KONGSBERG reports on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The reporting covers more than 98.3 per cent of all FTE, and emissions excluded is estimated to be under 1.7 per cent.
[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

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1255.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Direct consumption of fuel, and DEFRA emissions factor

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9582.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Consumption of electricity and AIB emissions factor

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54974.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Consumption of electricity and AIB emissions factor

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1456421

(7.5.3) Methodological details

During 2023 we have worked to establish a climate accounting inventory which considers all relevant scope 3 categories in our value chain, based on the GHG protocol. All relevant categories have been calculated using accurate data where available, or by estimates where data are not possible to obtain with a sufficient degree of precision. We have chosen 2021 as the base year for our scope 3 targets due to challenges in obtaining reliable and complete historical dataDuring 2023 we have worked to establish a climate accounting inventory which considers all relevant scope 3 categories in our value chain, based on the GHG protocol. All relevant categories have been calculated using accurate data where available, or by estimates where data are not possible to obtain with a sufficient degree of precision. We have chosen 2021 as the base year for our scope 3 targets due to challenges in obtaining reliable and complete historical dataDuring 2023 we have worked to establish a climate accounting inventory which considers all relevant scope 3 categories in our value chain, based on the GHG protocol. All relevant categories have been calculated using accurate data where available, or by estimates where data are not possible to obtain with a sufficient degree of precision. We have chosen 2021 as the base year for our scope 3 targets due to challenges in obtaining reliable and complete historical data

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

84470

(7.5.3) Methodological details

During 2023 we have worked to establish a climate accounting inventory which considers all relevant scope 3 categories in our value chain, based on the GHG protocol. All relevant categories have been calculated using accurate data where available, or by estimates where data are not possible to obtain with a sufficient degree of precision. We have chosen 2021 as the base year for our scope 3 targets due to challenges in obtaining reliable and complete historical data

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1572.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

During 2023 we have worked to establish a climate accounting inventory which considers all relevant scope 3 categories in our value chain, based on the GHG protocol. All relevant categories have been calculated using accurate data where available, or by estimates where data are not possible to obtain with a sufficient degree of precision. We have chosen 2021 as the base year for our scope 3 targets due to challenges in obtaining reliable and complete historical data

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21931

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For transport and distribution, we have chosen 2020 as the base year, as this was the first year we had comparable data. We are continuously working to improve data quality.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

206

(7.5.3) Methodological details

During 2023 we have worked to establish a climate accounting inventory which considers all relevant scope 3 categories in our value chain, based on the GHG protocol. All relevant categories have been calculated using accurate data where available, or by estimates where data are not possible to obtain with a sufficient degree of precision. We have chosen 2021 as the base year for our scope 3 targets due to challenges in obtaining reliable and complete historical data

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33782.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

. For transport and distribution, we have chosen 2020 as the base year, as this was the first year we had comparable data. We are continuously working to improve data quality.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10890

(7.5.3) Methodological details

During 2023 we have worked to establish a climate accounting inventory which considers all relevant scope 3 categories in our value chain, based on the GHG protocol. All relevant categories have been calculated using accurate data where available, or by estimates where data are not possible to obtain with a sufficient degree of precision. We have chosen 2021 as the base year for our scope 3 targets due to challenges in obtaining reliable and complete historical data

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

During 2023 we have worked to establish a climate accounting inventory which considers all relevant scope 3 categories in our value chain, based on the GHG protocol. All relevant categories have been calculated using accurate data where available, or by estimates where data are not possible to obtain with a sufficient degree of precision. We have chosen 2021 as the base year for our scope 3 targets due to challenges in obtaining reliable and complete historical data

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11747

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For transport and distribution, we have chosen 2020 as the base year, as this was the first year we had comparable data. We are continuously working to improve data quality.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/03/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

not relevant emission

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12350133

(7.5.3) Methodological details

During 2023 we have worked to establish a climate accounting inventory which considers all relevant scope 3 categories in our value chain, based on the GHG protocol. All relevant categories have been calculated using accurate data where available, or by estimates where data are not possible to obtain with a sufficient degree of precision. We have chosen 2021 as the base year for our scope 3 targets due to challenges in obtaining reliable and complete historical data

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

160

(7.5.3) Methodological details

During 2023 we have worked to establish a climate accounting inventory which considers all relevant scope 3 categories in our value chain, based on the GHG protocol. All relevant categories have been calculated using accurate data where available, or by estimates where data are not possible to obtain with a sufficient degree of precision. We have chosen 2021 as the base year for our scope 3 targets due to challenges in obtaining reliable and complete historical data

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.5.3) Methodological details

During 2023 we have worked to establish a climate accounting inventory which considers all relevant scope 3 categories in our value chain, based on the GHG protocol. All relevant categories have been calculated using accurate data where available, or by estimates where data are not possible to obtain with a sufficient degree of precision. We have chosen 2021 as the base year for our scope 3 targets due to challenges in obtaining reliable and complete historical data

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/03/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

not relevant emission

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12766

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Multiplied emissions form companies by ownership share.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/03/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

not relevant emission

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/03/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

not relevant emission
[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
Reporting year	*1444*	*Date input [must be between [10/01/2015 - 10/01/2023]*	*Methodology follows the GHG protocol and using emission factors from DEFRA.*
Past year 1	*3173*	*12/31/2022*	*Methodology follows the GHG protocol and using emission factors from DEFRA.*
Past year 2	*2447*	*12/31/2021*	*Methodology follows the GHG protocol and using emission factors from DEFRA.*
Past year 3	*1076*	*12/31/2020*	*Methodology follows the GHG protocol and using emission factors from DEFRA.*
Past year 4	*1255*	*12/31/2019*	*Methodology follows the GHG protocol and using emission factors from DEFRA.*

[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)

7126

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

28535

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Methodology follows the GHG protocol Methodology follows the GHG protocol

Past year 1

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

5550

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

48890

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Methodology follows the GHG protocol

Past year 2

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

6390

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

53056

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Methodology follows the GHG protocol

Past year 3

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

6203

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

51034

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Methodology follows the GHG protocol

Past year 4

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

7540

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

54974

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Methodology follows the GHG protocol
[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)

1868339

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

KONGSBERG has used a spend-based method where each spend is defined for which category the spend belongs to (Purchased goods and services or Capital goods), then categorised, mapped and matched with emission factors per product type.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

368

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Spend based

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2462

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation based on own consumption data

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

18732

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Data from transportation providers.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

326

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Specific method used for waste

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

16585

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Data from travel companies

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

114320

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Average data based around study on commuting behaviour in firm.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

701

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

spend based

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

112619

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

spend based

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant, since Kongsberg does not have any processes that would lead to this emissions being produced. GHG protocol defines these emissions as "emissions from processing of sold intermediate products by third parties (e.g., manufacturers) subsequent to sale by the reporting company. " This is not a feature of the KONGSBERG groups production.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

163377610

(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

The emissions have been calculated using information found in our product catalogues, journal papers, Vessel Insight, AIS data and added assumptions on how products are being used by customers. Products from business areas Kongsberg Maritime and Kongsberg Defence & Aerospace were mostly treated as final products, with their own assumptions of use and emissions through their expected lifetime. Number of units delivered is accounted for by using data from our ERP system and sales orders. The most significant emission sources (propulsion and winch) have been included.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

132

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Hybrid method

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

261

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

KONGSBERG have insight into the consumption data for our Downstream leased assets. Data for customer consumption is gathered from internal data sources.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant, as Kongsberg does not have any Franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

12624

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant
[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

23_Kongsberg_Letter_to_CDP_signed 02.09.24.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 1-3

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(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

23_Kongsberg_Letter_to_CDP_signed 02.09.24.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(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

23_Kongsberg_Letter_to_CDP_signed 02.09.24.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(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: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(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

23_Kongsberg_Letter_to_CDP_signed 02.09.24.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 1-3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(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)

15623

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

41.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The reduction in emissions comes from both purchased renewable electricity and higher energy efficiency at Kongsberg facilities.

Other emissions reduction activities

(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

No change

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

No change

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

No change

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

No change

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

No change

Change in methodology

(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

No change

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

No change

Change in physical operating conditions

(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

No change

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

No change

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

[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:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	0	*In 2023 no biogenic co2 emissions occurred and reported in scope 3 accounts.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

(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)

0

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

27.07

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

28.6

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.4

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

64.14

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

69.14

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52

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

33

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

33

Chile

(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

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70

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

912

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

957

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

64

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

151

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

22.91

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

78.28

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

204

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

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0.55

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

1.33

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

104

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

11.77

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

20.75

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

13

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

19.7

Hong Kong SAR, China

(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

Hungary

(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

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.6

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

464.68

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

464.68

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

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

7.86

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

10.67

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

25.91

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

25.91

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

10.87

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

10.87

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

22.79

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

22.79

Namibia

(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

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.84

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

16.99

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

25.21

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

618.19

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

808.15

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

22187.91

Panama

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

6.33

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

6.33

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

90.53

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

1334.22

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

1512.23

Qatar

(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

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

912.15

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

957.8

Saudi Arabia

(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

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

266.79

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

266.79

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

13.15

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

13.15

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

125.59

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

210.6

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

11.67

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

65.044

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

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

12.13

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

12.13

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

36.8

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

36.8

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107.52

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

72.03

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

119.51

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

368.92

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

1990.06

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

2045.11

Viet Nam

(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 business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Kongsberg Maritime (KM)*	*738*
Row 2	*Kongsberg Defence and Aerospace (KDA)*	*707*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Kongsberg Defence and Aerospace (KDA)*	*1437*	*22603*
Row 2	*Kongsberg Maritime (KM)*	*6247*	*5931*

[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)

1444

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

7126

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

28535

(7.22.4) Please explain

KONGSBERG disclosures emissions for all companies in the consolidated accounting group, and none outside of the consolidation.

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

KONGSBERG disclosures emissions for all companies in the consolidated accounting group, and none outside of the consolidation.
[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:
☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Kongsberg Discovery (KD)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify **:**Norwegian company register

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

Norwegian company register number 930 770 426

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13

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

18.43

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

323.18

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This is a new BA, that has started from the basis of KM, its therefor hard to decouple the emissions from each other.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Kongsberg Defence and Aerospace (KDA)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Aerospace

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify **:**Norwegian company register

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

Norwegian company register number 978614582

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

707

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

1437

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

23134

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Here the Marked based emissions number is including the purchase of I-RECs certificates of green energy, this means the emissions are calculated with residual energy mix minus the I-Recs which have been subtracted from KDA and KM as they are the largest entities.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Kongsberg Digital (KDI)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Software

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify **:**Norwegian company register

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

Norwegian company register number 916981880

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

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

757.29

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

1499.97

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Kongsberg Maritime (KM)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify **:**Norwegian company register

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

Norwegian company register number 979750730

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

725

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

6228.56

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

5931

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Here the Marked based emissions number is including the purchase of I-RECs certificates of green energy, this means the emissions are calculated with residual energy mix minus the I-Recs which have been subtracted from KDA and KM as they are the largest entities.
[Add row]

(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:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

37761478

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.34

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct emissions (Scope 1): Emissions from the consumption of fossil fuels for the production of district heating supplied by Kongsberg Technology Park are included in direct emissions. Indirect emissions include the consumption of electricity, district heating and cooling produced by external suppliers within the business areas.

(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

We have identified our emissions company wide, in a consumption based process. The chosen consolidation approach for KONGSBERG's climate accounting is 'Operational control'. KONGSBERG reports on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The reporting covers more than 98.3 per cent of all FTE, and emissions excluded is estimated to be under 1.7 per cent.

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

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

37761478

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

26.53

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 Indirect emissions from purchased electricity and district heating and cooling

(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

We have identified our emissions company wide, in a consumption based process. The chosen consolidation approach for KONGSBERG's climate accounting is 'Operational control'. KONGSBERG reports on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The reporting covers more than 98.3 per cent of all FTE, and emissions excluded is estimated to be under 1.7 per cent.

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

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 13: Downstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

37761478

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16995.65

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 emissions comes from all relevant categories in the GHG protocol.

(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

We have identified our emissions company wide, in a consumption based process. The chosen consolidation approach for KONGSBERG's climate accounting is 'Operational control'. KONGSBERG reports on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The reporting covers more than 98.3 per cent of all FTE, and emissions excluded is estimated to be under 1.7 per cent.

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

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

6098722

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.22

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct emissions (Scope 1): Emissions from the consumption of fossil fuels for the production of district heating supplied by Kongsberg Technology Park are included in direct emissions. Indirect emissions include the consumption of electricity, district heating and cooling produced by external suppliers within the business areas.

(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

We have identified our emissions company wide, in a consumption based process. The chosen consolidation approach for KONGSBERG's climate accounting is 'Operational control'. KONGSBERG reports on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The reporting covers more than 98.3 per cent of all FTE, and emissions excluded is estimated to be under 1.7 per cent.

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

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

6098722

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.28

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 Indirect emissions from purchased electricity and district heating and cooling

(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

We have identified our emissions company wide, in a consumption based process. The chosen consolidation approach for KONGSBERG's climate accounting is 'Operational control'. KONGSBERG reports on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The reporting covers more than 98.3 per cent of all FTE, and emissions excluded is estimated to be under 1.7 per cent.

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

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 13: Downstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

6098722

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2744.91

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 emissions comes from all relevant categories in the GHG protocol.

(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

We have identified our emissions company wide, in a consumption based process. The chosen consolidation approach for KONGSBERG's climate accounting is 'Operational control'. KONGSBERG reports on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The reporting covers more than 98.3 per cent of all FTE, and emissions excluded is estimated to be under 1.7 per cent.

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

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct emissions (Scope 1): Emissions from the consumption of fossil fuels for the production of district heating supplied by Kongsberg Technology Park are included in direct emissions. Indirect emissions include the consumption of electricity, district heating and cooling produced by external suppliers within the business areas.

(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

We have identified our emissions company wide, in a consumption based process. The chosen consolidation approach for KONGSBERG's climate accounting is 'Operational control'. KONGSBERG reports on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The reporting covers more than 98.3 per cent of all FTE, and emissions excluded is estimated to be under 1.7 per cent.

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

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 Indirect emissions from purchased electricity and district heating and cooling

(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

We have identified our emissions company wide, in a consumption based process. The chosen consolidation approach for KONGSBERG's climate accounting is 'Operational control'. KONGSBERG reports on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The reporting covers more than 98.3 per cent of all FTE, and emissions excluded is estimated to be under 1.7 per cent.

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

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 13: Downstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 emissions comes from all relevant categories in the GHG protocol.

(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

We have identified our emissions company wide, in a consumption based process. The chosen consolidation approach for KONGSBERG's climate accounting is 'Operational control'. KONGSBERG reports on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The reporting covers more than 98.3 per cent of all FTE, and emissions excluded is estimated to be under 1.7 per cent.

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

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

14500000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.52

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct emissions (Scope 1): Emissions from the consumption of fossil fuels for the production of district heating supplied by Kongsberg Technology Park are included in direct emissions. Indirect emissions include the consumption of electricity, district heating and cooling produced by external suppliers within the business areas.

(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

We have identified our emissions company wide, in a consumption based process. The chosen consolidation approach for KONGSBERG's climate accounting is 'Operational control'. KONGSBERG reports on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The reporting covers more than 98.3 per cent of all FTE, and emissions excluded is estimated to be under 1.7 per cent.

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

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

14500000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10.19

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 Indirect emissions from purchased electricity and district heating and cooling

(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

We have identified our emissions company wide, in a consumption based process. The chosen consolidation approach for KONGSBERG's climate accounting is 'Operational control'. KONGSBERG reports on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The reporting covers more than 98.3 per cent of all FTE, and emissions excluded is estimated to be under 1.7 per cent.

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

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 13: Downstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

14500000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6526.15

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 emissions comes from all relevant categories in the GHG protocol.

(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

We have identified our emissions company wide, in a consumption based process. The chosen consolidation approach for KONGSBERG's climate accounting is 'Operational control'. KONGSBERG reports on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The reporting covers more than 98.3 per cent of all FTE, and emissions excluded is estimated to be under 1.7 per cent.

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

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

2988286495

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

106.24

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct emissions (Scope 1): Emissions from the consumption of fossil fuels for the production of district heating supplied by Kongsberg Technology Park are included in direct emissions. Indirect emissions include the consumption of electricity, district heating and cooling produced by external suppliers within the business areas.

(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

We have identified our emissions company wide, in a consumption based process. The chosen consolidation approach for KONGSBERG's climate accounting is 'Operational control'. KONGSBERG reports on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The reporting covers more than 98.3 per cent of all FTE, and emissions excluded is estimated to be under 1.7 per cent.

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

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

2988286495

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2099.37

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 Indirect emissions from purchased electricity and district heating and cooling

(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

We have identified our emissions company wide, in a consumption based process. The chosen consolidation approach for KONGSBERG's climate accounting is 'Operational control'. KONGSBERG reports on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The reporting covers more than 98.3 per cent of all FTE, and emissions excluded is estimated to be under 1.7 per cent.

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

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 13: Downstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

2988286495

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1344965.51

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 emissions comes from all relevant categories in the GHG protocol.

(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

We have identified our emissions company wide, in a consumption based process. The chosen consolidation approach for KONGSBERG's climate accounting is 'Operational control'. KONGSBERG reports on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The reporting covers more than 98.3 per cent of all FTE, and emissions excluded is estimated to be under 1.7 per cent.

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

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

368400000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct emissions (Scope 1): Emissions from the consumption of fossil fuels for the production of district heating supplied by Kongsberg Technology Park are included in direct emissions. Indirect emissions include the consumption of electricity, district heating and cooling produced by external suppliers within the business areas.

(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

We have identified our emissions company wide, in a consumption based process. The chosen consolidation approach for KONGSBERG's climate accounting is 'Operational control'. KONGSBERG reports on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The reporting covers more than 98.3 per cent of all FTE, and emissions excluded is estimated to be under 1.7 per cent.

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

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

368400000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

258.81

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 Indirect emissions from purchased electricity and district heating and cooling

(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

We have identified our emissions company wide, in a consumption based process. The chosen consolidation approach for KONGSBERG's climate accounting is 'Operational control'. KONGSBERG reports on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The reporting covers more than 98.3 per cent of all FTE, and emissions excluded is estimated to be under 1.7 per cent.

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

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 13: Downstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

368400000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

165809.17

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 emissions comes from all relevant categories in the GHG protocol.

(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

We have identified our emissions company wide, in a consumption based process. The chosen consolidation approach for KONGSBERG's climate accounting is 'Operational control'. KONGSBERG reports on all locations that are not offices, and offices having more than 20 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The reporting covers more than 98.3 per cent of all FTE, and emissions excluded is estimated to be under 1.7 per cent.

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

[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:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

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

Development of a general accepted international standard for accurately climate and environmental accounting for each product/product line to be able to allocate and report emissions to our customers.
[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

We are working on further developing our internal processes for reporting Life Cycle Assessments at product level, including reporting on climate and environmental data.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
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

1778

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6505

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

8283

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

77841

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

56809

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

134650

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

603

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

15794

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

16397

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

305

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

305

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

14800

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

14800

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

95022

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

79412

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

174434
[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:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
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:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1778

(7.30.7.8) Comment

no additional comment

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

(7.30.7.8) Comment

no other biomass used

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

(7.30.7.8) Comment

no additional comment

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2

(7.30.7.8) Comment

no additional comment

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

952

(7.30.7.8) Comment

no additional comment

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2940

(7.30.7.8) Comment

no additional comment

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

2613

(7.30.7.8) Comment

no additional comment

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8285

(7.30.7.8) Comment

no additional comment
[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)

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

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

39890

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

23534.86

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

25090

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

14800

Steam

(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

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:
☑ Finland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2459.15

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1984

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Cancellation Statement - Guarantee of Origin from Fingrid / Finextra, bundled for multiple sites in Norway. Information provided for the first site in the cancellation statement list

[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)

35

(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)

35.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

542

(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)

542.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1430

(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)

1430.00

Chile

(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

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1636

(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)

1636.00

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

293

(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)

293.00

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

141

(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)

141.00

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2459

(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)

2459.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11

(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)

11.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30

(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)

30.00

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37

(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)

37.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(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

Hungary

(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

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

652

(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)

652.00

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

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25

(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)

25.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

56

(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)

56.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13

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

3

(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)

16.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

75

(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)

75.00

Namibia

(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

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57

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

0

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

0

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

57.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

80881

(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)

34569

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

115450.00

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16

(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)

16.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1763

(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)

1763.00

Qatar

(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

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

798

(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)

798.00

Saudi Arabi

(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

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

654

(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)

654.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15

(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)

15.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

766

(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)

766.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1668

(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)

1668.00

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

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28

(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)

28.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

91

(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)

91.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

326

(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)

326.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4958

(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)

4958.00

Viet Nam

(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

0.738

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

29979

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

40617000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

46

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The change is due to both a 9000 MNOK increase in Revenues, and a decrease in Scope 2 emissions, the emissions comes from both purchased renewable electricity and higher energy efficiency at Kongsberg facilities.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

4.29

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Energy consumption (MWh)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Revenue

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

20

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The change comes from a revenue increase while just a slight increase in energy consumption.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

13.1

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Energy consumption (MWh)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Number of employees

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

6

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The change is due to more new employees relative to the slight rise in energy consumption.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target
☑ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Kongsberg Gruppen ASA Near-Term Target Approval Letter (3).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/05/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1255

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1255.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

564.750

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

34569

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

34569.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-4826.37

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all emissions in Scope 1, with no particular exclusions

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Reduce absolute scope 1 GHG emissions by 55% by 2030 from a 2019 base year

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

The actions with the highest reduction potential was implemented in 2023. This includes switching to biofuel at the Kongsberg Technology Park where we produce district heating,. Progress from base year to 2023 has been inefficient, with an increase in Scope 1 emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Kongsberg Gruppen ASA Near-Term Target Approval Letter (3).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/05/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12350133

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12350133.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

12350133.000

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

89

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

88.6

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

9262599.750

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16337761

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16337761.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

16337761.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-129.15

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all emissions in Scope 3 category 11 use of sold products., with no particular exclusions

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products by 25% by 2030 from a 2021 base year

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

Progress have been slow. The plan is to provide more solutions and products to a more carbon neutral world, since our products are energy agnostic, most of them can be utilized both by electric and gas powered vessels.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Kongsberg Gruppen ASA Near-Term Target Approval Letter (3).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/05/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

54974

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

54974.000

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28535

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

28535.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

48.09

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all scope 2 emissions connected to sourcing of electricity, with no particular exclusions

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Increase annual active sourcing of renewable electricity from 0% in 2019 to 100% by 2030 (scope 2)

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

The plan is to increase the sourcing of renewable energy certificates gradually in addition to a thorough check on what kind of what the certificates cover, over the period up until the goal date. The progress so far has been strong, and a large reduction in emissions have occurred.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(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:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/05/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000000000

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

0.0000000000

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000000000

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

0.0000000000
[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

12/05/2023

(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

12/30/2030

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Kongsberg Gruppen ASA Near-Term Target Approval Letter (3).pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all scope 1 emissions, with no particular exclusions

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Reduce absolute scope 1 GHG emissions by 55% by 2030 from a 2019 base year

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

Select from:

☑ Unsure

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Follow the principles by SBTi

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/05/2023

(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

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2030

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Kongsberg Gruppen ASA Near-Term Target Approval Letter (3).pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all scope 3 emissions category 11 use of sold products, with no particular exclusions. This accounts for 89% of KONGSBERG emissions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products by 25% by 2030 from a 2021 base year

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

Select from:

☑ Unsure

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Follow the principles by SBTi

Row 3

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ3

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/05/2023

(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

☑ Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2030

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Kongsberg Gruppen ASA Near-Term Target Approval Letter (3).pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all scope 2 emissions connected to sourcing of electricity, with no particular exclusions

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Increase annual active sourcing of renewable electricity from 0% in 2019 to 100% by 2030 (scope 2)

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

Select from:

☑ Unsure

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Follow the principles by SBTi

Row 4

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ4

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/05/2023

(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

☑ Not applicable

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2027

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Kongsberg Gruppen ASA Near-Term Target Approval Letter (3).pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all suppliers by spend

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

That 67% of our suppliers by spend, (covering purchased goods and services, capital goods and upstream transportation and distribution), will have science-based targets by 2027

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Follow the principles by SBTi
[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	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*10*	*927*
Implementation commenced	*10*	*927*
Implemented	*2*	*2946*
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 consumption

☑ Geothermal

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

1325

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

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

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

2640000

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

95000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Liquid biofuels

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

1621

(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)

0

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

115000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

[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:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

he CEO of the KONGSBERG Group, and the Presidents in the Business Areas has personal KPIs related to submitting targets to the Science Based Target initiative in 2022.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

All Business Areas are certified according to ISO 14001.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We spend above two-thirds of our investments (which totaled MNOK 2,423 in 2023)for product development, in areas that largely support new sustainable solutions. Examples of sustainable solutions are:• Reduction of energy consumption and environmental impact alongside increased efficiency in the maritime sector• Observation, monitoring and management of marine natural resources and satellite monitoring of rainforests• Carbon-neutral solutions, such as offshore wind and zero-emission vessels.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(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:

☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

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

Power

☑ Other, please specify **:**Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions (ref EU Taxonomy art. 8.2)

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

Development or use of ICT solutions that are aimed at collecting, transmitting, storing data and at its modelling and use where those activities are predominantly aimed at the provision of data and analytics enabling GHG emission reductions. Both Kongsberg Maritime and Kongsberg Digital offer data-driven solutions which enable greenhouse gas emission reductions. Revenues related to providing solutions through a subscription service, necessary hardware, as well as setup and installations are all evaluated to meet the eligibility criteria of the EU Taxonomy. All products and solutions which offer the opportunity to reduce GHG emissions have been considered eligible. This implies that revenues from Oil & Gas customers are included in the eligibility data, provided that the offered solution enable GHG emission reductions. Kongsberg Digital offer data-driven solutions which can limit GHG emission. This includes Digital Twin, Ledaflow and K-Spice products that operate in the Oil & Gas industry. Even though the revenue is currently related to Oil & Gas customers, this technology is industry agnostic and transferable to other industry verticals. K-IMS is a digital solution offered by Kongsberg Maritime and is a solution that provides data and analytics in a delivery that offers improved decision-making support for customers to reduce fuel consumption and as such reduce GHG emissions.

(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

3.79

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

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

Power

☑ Other, please specify **:**Creation / Production of district heating from sewer system waste heat

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

The products and services provided by KONGSBERG is described in the EU taxonomy - Climate change mitigation – Activity 4.25: Production of heat/cool using waste heat. In and around the Kongsberg area we own real estate which are rented out to external companies. KONGSBERG has an agreement with the municipality to acquire waste heat from the municipality's sewer system to generate heating for the properties under our management. We charge the external companies that rent offices and space for heating, part of which is sourced from the production of heat from the municipality's sewer system. We report only the sale of heat from the main site of Kongsberg Technology Park (KTP) since we have not yet implemented all relevant systems and tools to extract the value of all heat sold to external tenants. KONGSBERG meets the Substantial contribution criteria for Climate change mitigation by producing heat from waste heat. During 2022 we have sold heating to external tenants to the value of MNOK 15. This is derived through reports of the amount of kWh equivalent energy delivered to the external tenants from the heat recovery, multiplied by the average energy price of the energy mix during each month.

(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

0.02

Row 4

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

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

Power

☑ Other, please specify **:**Retrofitting activities for maritime sector that reduce fuel consumption by more than 10%

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

Climate Change mitigation activities; Retrofitting of passenger- and freight transport vessels (ref EU taxonomy art. 6.12). Kongsberg Maritime delivers projects and orders related to retrofit and upgrade of vessels designed and equipped for sea and coastal transport of freight or passengers as described by the EU Taxonomy. The current scope of eligible vessels provides some room for interpretation. We will continue to develop our understanding of relevant vessel types. In our EU taxonomy reporting we have chosen to apply what we consider to be a broad definition of relevant vessels. We have not limited tugs to only consider eligible those that are dedicated to port operations. We have chosen to include Offshore Supply, and similar vessels, on the basis that they transport freight between the shore and offshore

operations. Vessels that do not have the primary function to transport freight or passengers, such as navy, fishing, and research vessels are not considered eligible in our reporting. We also exclude vessels with no own propulsion, such as barges. KONGSBERG has delivered several offers during 2022 to customers with improvements in fuel consumption that is expected to meet the threshold set in the Substantial contribution criteria. However, we have not yet adopted the required procedures and tools to ensure those estimates meet the calculation requirements defined by the EU Taxonomy

(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

4.64
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(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]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*

[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 – Climate change

☑ Waste data

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards
☑ ISAE 3000

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

Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions have been verified for annual reporting, including previous years.

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

23_Kongsberg_Letter_to_CDP_signed 02.09.24.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	See enclosed taxonomy report	*kog-eu-taxonomy-report-2023.pdf*

[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

CEO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
[Fixed row]