



NEWS

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Milarex moves into 100% renewable energy

– drastically reducing the Scope 2 emission

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By changing energy supplier, and at the same time specifying 100% renewable energy sourcing backed with certificates, we achieved one of our carbon reducing targets one year ahead of time.

Thomas Farstad - CEO

Milarex mission and link to UN SDGs

“Convenient, high quality seafood for all”



Milarex sustainability ambition – carbon reducing targets

COMMITMENT:

- Reduce carbon emissions both indirect and direct

TARGETS:

- 100% green licensed renewable energy in Milarex processing by 2023
- Set up carbon reducing customer initiatives starting from 2021 with an ambition of achieving a 10% reduction in Milarex’s carbon emissions by 2025

Milarex actively promote sustainable and affordable farmed raised salmon as a healthy protein source for a growing global population. We strive to be the benchmark for safe and sustainable salmon processing.

Milarex switching to 100% green licensed energy

As part of Milarex’s bold sustainability ambition we committed to switch all energy use into 100% renewable by 2023. We are proud to have achieved this one year ahead of our target.

By moving to 100% green licensed energy we will drastically reduce our Scope 2 carbon emission and by that meet customer expectations in reducing emissions in the food value chain.

What is greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and why are they bad?

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) makes up most greenhouse gas emissions from the sector, but smaller amounts of methane and nitrous oxide are also emitted. The five main sources of negative GHG emission are trans-

portation, electricity production, industry production, households/ businesses, and agriculture.

Greenhouse gases pose severe environmental and health issues. They cause climate change by trapping heat, which in turn affects various species and contributes to extreme weather, wildfires, droughts, and food supply disruptions.

How are carbon emissions for a business categorized?

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) that categorizes the GHGs into scope 1, 2 & 3 based on source, was jointly created in 1998 by World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and World Resources Institute (WRI). The GHG protocol acts as a global standard for companies and organizations to measure and manage their GHG emissions.

Scope	Emission type	Definition
Scope 1	Direct Emission	GHG emissions directly from operations that are owned or controlled by the reporting company
Scope 2	Indirect Emissions	Indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heating, or cooling consumed by the reporting company
Scope 3		All indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions

Our Carbon footprint 2021 (before implementing 100% green energy)

CARBON EMISSION IN TON CO ₂	
Scope 1	6,4t co ₂
Scope 2	5171t co ₂
Scope 3	113376t co ₂

For Milarex the main drivers of carbon emissions in scope 1 & 2 are energy use and the emission from own vehicles. By switching to 100% green licensed energy and targeting that all new vehicles acquired from 2025 should be zero emission, we will almost eliminate our own carbon emission.

On scope 3 the main drivers of GHG emissions are salmon feed composition, land use of feed ingredients, farming activity (service & well boats and farm site energy use) and potential air freight to overseas markets. At farmgate (packing station) the feed composition and land use alone stands for 85% of the total emissions. The farming activity at the same stage counts for 10% of the total emissions. (Source: Greenhouse gas emissions of Norwegian seafood products, Sintef)

The value chain from packing station to the customer carries a relatively small part of the total emissions as long as the salmon are not airfreighted. The three main factors of GHG emission in this part of the value chain is yield/byproduct utilization, transportation methods and packaging type/size.

When yields are high or by-products are utilized as edible products these carry their share of the upstream environmental burden and therefore lower emissions per kilo of edible product. In Milarex all these elements are well developed in our daily operations and guided by demanding KPIs.

To see how we are perform within the food industry and towards other relevant industries we are comparing the carbon intensity figures (tons CO₂e per SEK revenue). This is shown in the table below:

CARBON INTENSITY	tons CO ₂ e per SEKm revenue
Metal Products	181
Chemicals	154
Food & Beverage	130
Tech Hardware	94
Waste water treatment	49
Milarex	44
Computer & related activities	28
Financial Services	16

Source: Summa Equity portfolio report 2020, Normative



How do Milarex work towards the Paris Agreement target of holding global warming to 1,5°C above preindustrial levels to mitigate dangerous and irreversible effects of climate change.

Decarbonizing our power use

Nearly two-thirds of the world's power is currently generated using coal and natural gas. 40% of global CO₂ emissions come from the energy sector. By changing energy supplier and at the same time specifying 100% renewable energy sourcing, backed with certificates, we are taking active steps in eliminating most of our scope 2 carbon emission.



Continued focus on energy reducing projects

It will still be important to focus on energy reducing activities to contribute to more efficient energy use. By increased efficiency in energy use we are contributing to decreasing the total footprint and by that reducing emissions. We are currently looking at ways to re-use heat generated through the production process – one option is to use it to warm tanks of iced water.



Electrifying own transportation

To further reduce our Scope 1 carbon emissions, we intend to increase our share of zero emission vehicles. In Milarex we have an ambition that all new vehicles acquired from 2025 should be zero emission where relevant solutions exist. We ordered our first electrical car in 2021.

Contributing to reform food systems

20% of annual greenhouse-gas emissions come from agriculture—and methane is the primary contributor. If cows were a country, they would be among the top greenhouse-gas emitters. 1.5-degree pathway would require changes to our food systems, which could include reduce the share of beef and lamb in global protein consumption and curb food loss and waste.

Farmed salmon is a planet friendly choice of protein! By actively promoting and working towards increasing the relative share of aquaculture and farmed salmon in the total sales and consumption of proteins Milarex contributes in the effort to reduce carbon emission in the food system. Compared with beef, chicken, and pork, farmed salmon is the most planet friendly choice in terms of carbon footprint.

