

# SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2021



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## About us

Seaborn AS was established in 2001 by a number of family-owned fish farmers. Our fish farmers have a total of 54 locations along the coast of Western Norway and up to Lofoten. Our owners produce both salmon and trout.

Seaborn sells farmed salmon and trout from both Norway and Iceland. We sell to over 60 countries all over the world. We sell either whole fish or as VAP such as fillets and portions.

Seaborn's head office is in Bergen and we are approximately 50 employees. In 2021, we had a turnover of 7.7 billion.

On our website [www.seaborn.no](http://www.seaborn.no) you will find more information about us.

## Responsible business

### Ethical guidelines

Seaborn has a strong focus on social responsibility and we have carried out a due diligence assessment according to the principles in the OECD Guide for responsible business. [OECDs due diligence guidance for responsible business](#) We have drawn up ethical guidelines (Code of Conduct) which are based on the 10 basic principles for social responsibility ([The 10 principles of the UN Global Compact](#)) published by the United Nations (UN Global Compact). They describe what is expected and required of our employees, board members, customers, suppliers and other business partners. The ethical guidelines are published on our website [www.seaborn.no](http://www.seaborn.no) and employees and suppliers have confirmed that they have been understood.

### Ambition

At Seaborn, we are focused on the fact that our work should contribute to the global agenda towards a sustainable future. Our ambition is that Seaborn shall promote a sustainable and transparent seafood value chain. We must be the driving force backwards to our producers and forwards to our customers.

### Materiality assessment

We have conducted a materiality assessment to map sustainability topics of great importance to Seaborn and our key stakeholders, and to identify what areas are most important to prioritize and where we can have greatest impact going forward.

In this process Seaborn's most material sustainability topics have been prioritized based on internal input from workshops with the project group, and interviews with key stakeholders. This ensures a holistic approach to sustainability.

The sustainability topics used in the assessment were a part of an extensive gross list of industry relevant sustainability topics, based on recognized standards such as GRI<sup>1</sup> and industry experience<sup>2</sup>.

The results are based on a semi quantitative analysis based on input from both the project group and stakeholder interviews, in addition to a qualitative assessment conducted by the project group. Topics not sufficiently prioritized are not included in the final results.

Each topic in the final materiality matrix are of importance to Seaborn, but the level 1 drivers will be the core in our sustainability work, followed by the level 2 and 3 drivers.

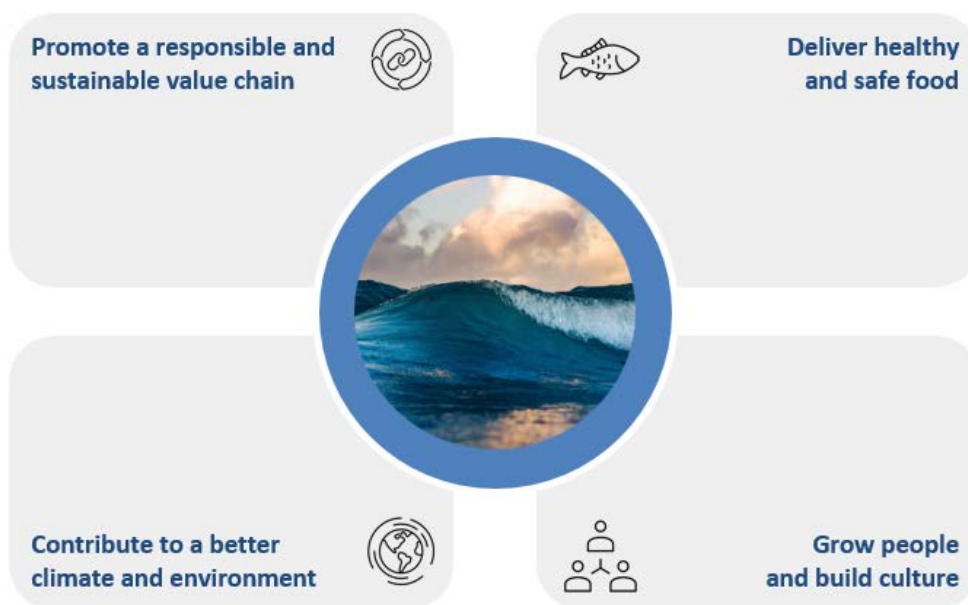
## What motivates us in our sustainability work



Note: [1] GRI is an acronym for Global Reporting Initiative, a recognized framework for sustainability reporting. [2] Please note that all of the sustainability topics from the gross list are of importance, but the purpose of a materiality assessment is to prioritize the sustainability topics of greatest importance to Seaborn and central stakeholders.

## Our focus areas

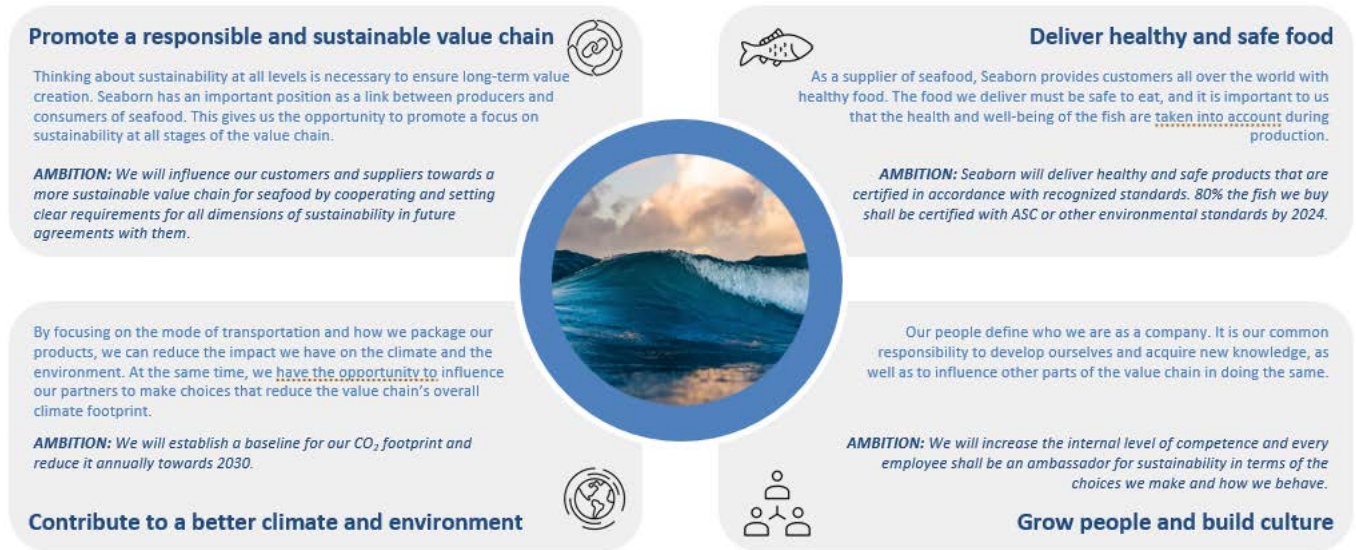
We have defined some focus areas that will set the direction for our sustainability work. This is:





# Our ambitions

We have set ambitions within each focus area:



## Focus areas towards UN Sustainability goals





Each of the 4 focus areas meet several of the UN's sustainability goals



○ Level 3 drivers will be monitored, and will potentially be included in our sustainability work ● Level 2 drivers will be included in our sustainability work ● Level 1 drivers will be at the core of our sustainability work

## Priority sustainability goals

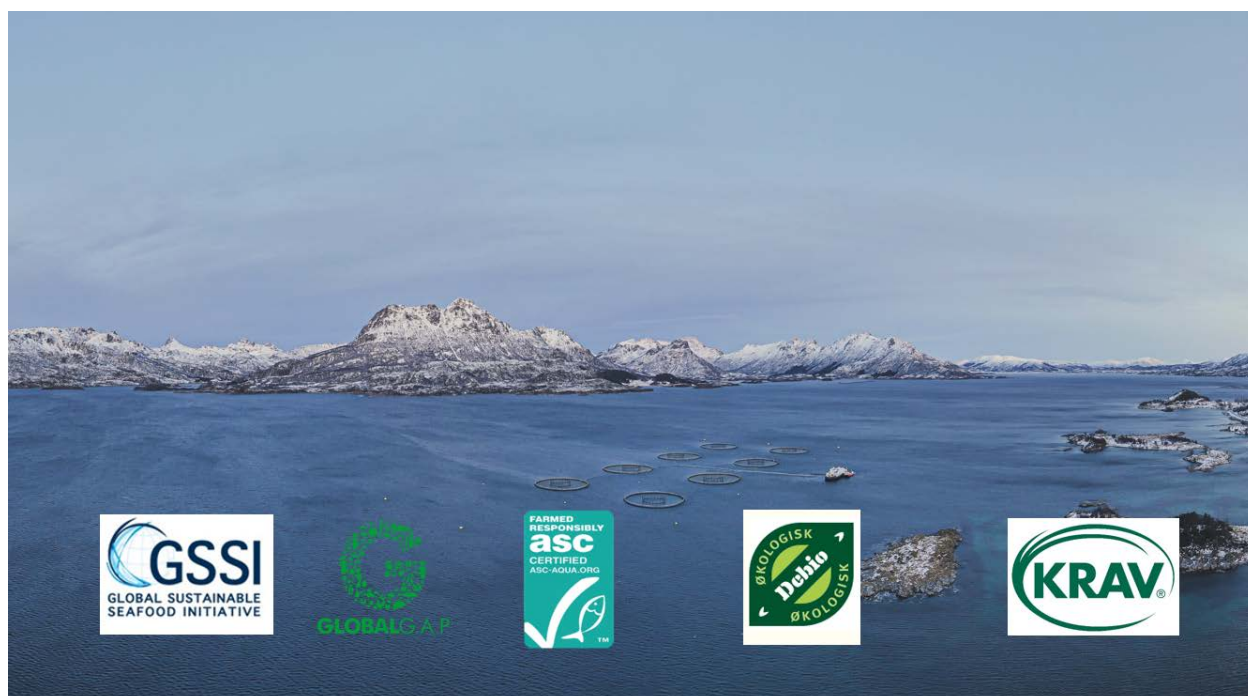
We fully support all the UN's sustainability goals. At the same time, we see the need to focus our efforts upon the 17 goals in order to have the greatest possible effect. We have therefore selected four sustainability targets where we and key stakeholders believe that Seaborn can have a significant positive impact. As the link between the producer and the market for seafood, we consider sustainability goals 3, 12, 13 and 14 to be the most significant and where we can have the most influence. The table below gives a more detailed description of how we contribute and what our goals are.

	Our contribution	Our goal
 <p><b>3</b> GOD HELSE OG LIVSKVALITET</p>	<p>We contribute positively to public health by supplying the most sustainable and healthy protein.</p> <p>Fish is healthy and has great health benefits compared to substitutes.</p>	<p>Our aim is to increase competence internally and externally regarding the health benefits of salmon so that we sell more fish and contribute to world health.</p>
 <p><b>12</b> ANSVARLIG FORBRUK OG PRODUKSJON</p>	<p>We make demands on the fish farmers regarding the use of sustainable input factors in production (eg: feed).</p> <p>We choose good and sustainable packaging solutions for the products, for example, I am green packaging for our VAP products.</p>	<p>We will further develop and adopt solutions for more environmentally friendly packaging.</p> <p>We will increase the proportion of fish sold that have received the most sustainable fish feed and influence farmers to a greater extent.</p>
 <p><b>13</b> STOPPE KLIMAENDRINGENE</p>	<p>We work to influence the value chain to reduce CO2 emissions/kg fish. We will increase our VAP share so that we transport a more edible product and less ice.</p> <p>A large share of our climate pressure is due to air transport. We also have long transport distances.</p>	<p>Set targets to reduce CO2 emissions in the transport sector and set requirements for carriers to reduce emissions and use more environmentally friendly fuel.</p> <p>Change strategy to more boat and train transport, more VAP on planes, and to use more renewable energy.</p>
 <p><b>14</b> LIVET I HAVET</p>	<p>We encourage producers to take measures to improve fish health, have good environmental conditions under the cages (Mom B status) and use more environmentally friendly feed.</p> <p>Our suppliers do not use antibiotics. They have increased mechanical de-licing and reduced medicinal de-licing.</p>	<p>Ask for and buy more certified fish and, to a greater extent, make demands on producers related to fish health, feed and reporting of environmental targets.</p> <p>Contribute to create understanding and commitment to sustainability among producers.</p> <p>Increase the proportion of organic volume.</p>



## Goals/KPI for each focus area

Focus areas	Goal/KPI	Status (green ok, yellow in progress)
Contribute to a better climate and environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work towards an annual reduction of our greenhouse gas emissions until 2030 by increasing sales of VAP products, increasing the number of direct trucks, and using boats and trains rather than planes.</li> <li>2. Consider buying quotas/guarantees of origin.</li> <li>3. Using the most environmentally friendly film on our VAP products</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ●</li> <li>2. ●</li> <li>3. ●</li> </ol>
Building people and culture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In 2022, all employees must receive training in one or more sustainability topics</li> <li>2. We have established a working environment committee to promote a good working environment</li> <li>3. We support the Dale Oen Foundation. The foundation offers children and young people a school year where they can learn, explore and experience a sense of mastery. Seaborn contributes financial resources and expertise in healthy and sustainable seafood.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ●</li> <li>2. ●</li> <li>3. ●</li> </ol>
Promote a responsible and sustainable value chain	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All suppliers must sign our ethical guidelines</li> <li>2. In 2022, we will carry out a due diligence assessment of all suppliers and customers</li> <li>3. We will organize Seaborn Day with a focus on ESG</li> <li>4. We will develop supplier contracts that include ESG</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ●</li> <li>2. ●</li> <li>3. ●</li> <li>4. ●</li> </ol>
Deliver healthy and safe food	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Goal for the purchase and sale of 80% certified fish</li> <li>2. Assess several 3rd party certifications</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ●</li> <li>2. ●</li> </ol>



# Climate accounting

Together with Emisoft, we have prepared our climate statement.

## Metodology

### Framework

The calculation of the climate footprint for Seaborn is based on the framework specified in the GHG protocol. This is the most commonly used methodology for calculating climate impact. The climate impact is divided into the following "Scopes":

Scope 1: Direct emissions from the company's own equipment, e.g. combustion of fuel in vehicles or generators or emissions from industrial processes.

Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the production of energy that the business buys. According to the GHG protocol, emissions from Scope 2 are calculated in two ways:

- Location-based method bases the calculations on where in the world the electricity is produced, and the factor is based on the average electricity mix among electricity producers.
- Market-based method bases the calculations on whether the business has purchased guarantees of origin for its electricity consumption. Such guarantees are a support scheme for producers of renewable electricity, and show that you have bought guaranteed renewable electricity.

If one does not buy guarantees of origin, this method implies that one uses an emission factor based on the electricity that is not renewable produced (also known as "residual mix").

Scope 3: All other indirect emissions that the business can affect. The 15 categories include e.g. production of purchased materials, flights, waste treatment and transport carried out by others. Scope 3 also includes indirect emissions from the production of energy; production of fossil fuels and energy that is lost in the network on the way to the business.

## Calculations

Climate impact from gases other than CO<sub>2</sub> is converted into CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents ("CO<sub>2</sub>e"); this means that the numbers can be added together to get an estimated sum of climate impact. Climate impact is usually expressed in "tCO<sub>2</sub>e", i.e. tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents.

Factors for [market-based method](#) and [location-based method](#) Scope 2 are taken from NVE (National Product Declaration), (2020). Factors for calculating transport are taken from [Defra](#) (2021).

Industry-specific factors for the seafood industry are taken from SINTEF (2017).

Quantitative data (e.g. distances and numbers) are estimated.





## Summary

The following table summarizes greenhouse gas emissions from Seaborn's activities in accordance with GHG protocol. For a more detailed overview, see the complete table on page 8. Emissions from electricity are calculated using a location-based method. Reference is also made to emissions calculated using the market-based method in the table. For a more detailed description, see information on location-based and market-based methods on page 2.

Greenhouse gas emissions with location-based method	Climate impact (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
Scope 2 – Indirect emissions from purchased energy	
Electricity location-based	1,23
<b>SUM Scope 2 (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	<b>1,23</b>
Scope 3 – Other indirect emissions	
Purchased fish	636 750,91
Upstream transport	101 924,47
<b>SUM Scope 3 (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	<b>738 675,38</b>
<b>TOTAL Scope 2 + 3 with location-based method (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	<b>738 676,61</b>
Electricity market-based	61,67
<b>TOTAL Scope 2 + 3 with market-based method (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	<b>738 737,05</b>

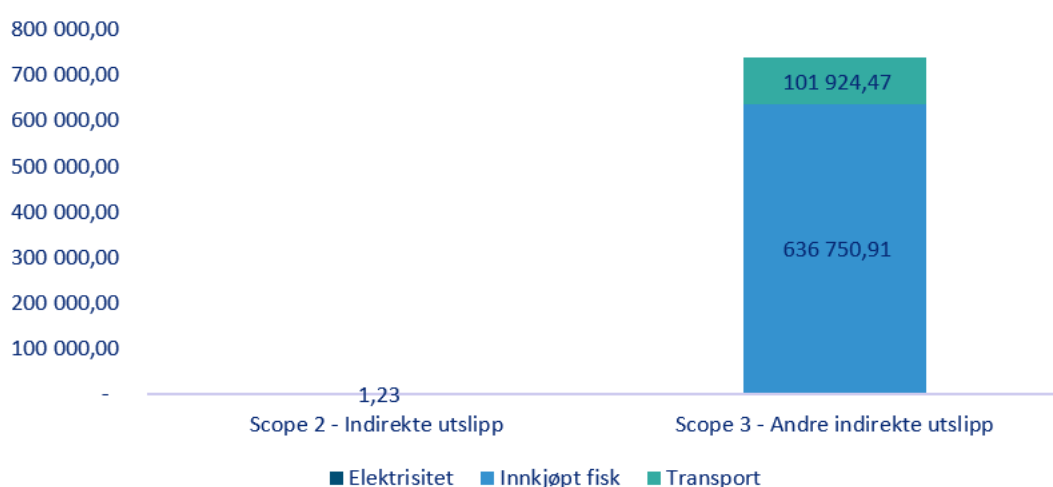


# Greenhouse gas emissions for Seaborn 2021

The purpose of this report is to calculate Seaborn's significant greenhouse gas emissions for Scope 1, 2 and 3 in accordance with GHG protocol. This will provide an overview of which areas are relevant to work on in the future to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Seaborn has collected the data and several types of data have been collected for the first time. Figures obtained are from 2021. As this is the first time Seaborn has mapped the emissions, assumptions and estimates have been made. These are described for each GHG Scope (Greenhouse gas Scope) below. The following figure shows greenhouse gas emissions per GHG Scope and category (tCO<sub>2</sub>e).

## Greenhouse gas emissions per GHG Scope and category (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



### Scope 1:

Seaborn has no direct emissions in Scope 1. They do not own their own premises or vehicles and have no process emissions either.

### Scope 2:

Indirect emissions from purchased energy come from electricity consumption in Seaborn's office premises. The emission is calculated using a location-based method. As of today, Seaborn does not buy guarantees of origin for electricity consumption. Calculated emissions for electricity using the location-based method is 1.23 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, while the market-based method gives an emission of 61.67 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. The power consumption is calculated from Seaborn's area share of rented office premises.

### Scope 3:

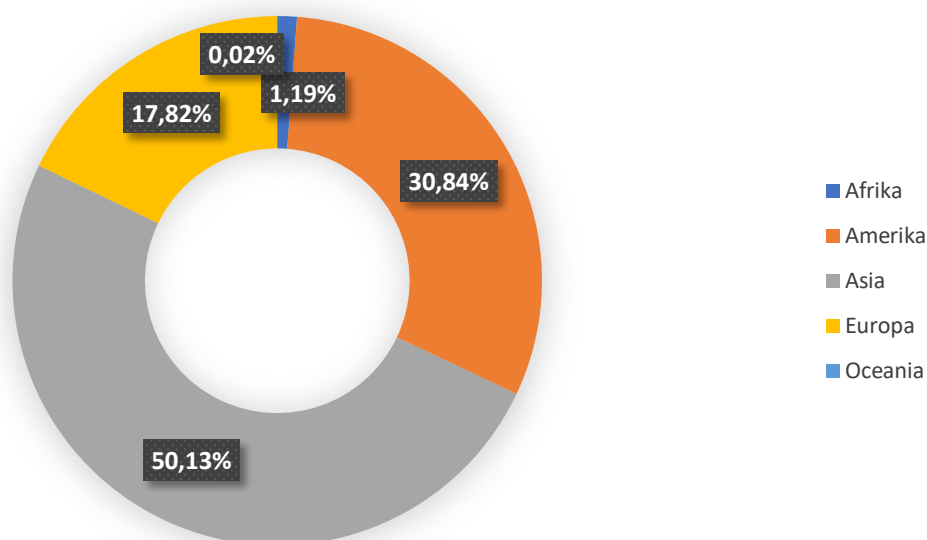
Other indirect emissions consist of purchase of fish and upstream transport. The largest emission is found in the category of purchased fish, at 636,750.91 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Transport accounts for a greenhouse gas emission of 101,924.47 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

The amount of fish purchased and sold per country is based on good data. For purchased fish, the emission factor from SINTEF (2020) is used. The factor consists of contributions from hatchery fish, feed, change in land use (feed), fish farming, processing, packaging and transport to wholesalers. The factor is 5.3 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg salmon and is used for all fish sold in Seaborn's climate accounting.

Transport distance is estimated based on destination country using distance calculators. Sold fish is transported from Norway and Iceland. In this year's reporting, it is assumed that all transport is sent from Norway. A smaller amount of fish is collected by customers in storage and is not included in the calculation of emissions from transport. The means of transport by plane, boat, train and truck are used to transport sold fish. Transport by train is included in the category for truck, as in this year's climate accounts it was not possible to distinguish between transport by truck and train. Therefore, some transport carried out by train has been calculated as truck.

The figure below shows greenhouse gas emissions for transport in Scope 3 distributed as a percentage by continents of Africa, America, Asia, Europe and Oceania (%). The largest greenhouse gas emissions come from transport to Asia, which accounts for 50.13%. This is followed by transport to America with 30.84%, Europe with 17.82%, Africa with 1.19% and Oceania with 0.02%.

### Greenhouse gas emission from transport per continent (%)



The figure on the next page shows an overview of greenhouse gas emissions per kg of fish for 2021. The emission factor from the production of fish and up to the wholesaler, which is collected from SINTEF (2020), is 5.3 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg fish. The same target figure has been calculated for Seaborn's transport of sold fish, 0.86 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg fish transported. In total, this gives a greenhouse gas emission per fish of 6.16 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg fish. This includes upstream emissions for fish bought and sold by Seaborn, i.e. from the production of the fish until the product is delivered to the buyer.

## GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION PR KG FISH 2021

KG CO<sub>2</sub>e PER KG FISH WHEN PACKING

5,3 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg

KG CO<sub>2</sub>e PER KG FISH TRANSPORTED

0,86 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg

TOTAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION PER KG FISH

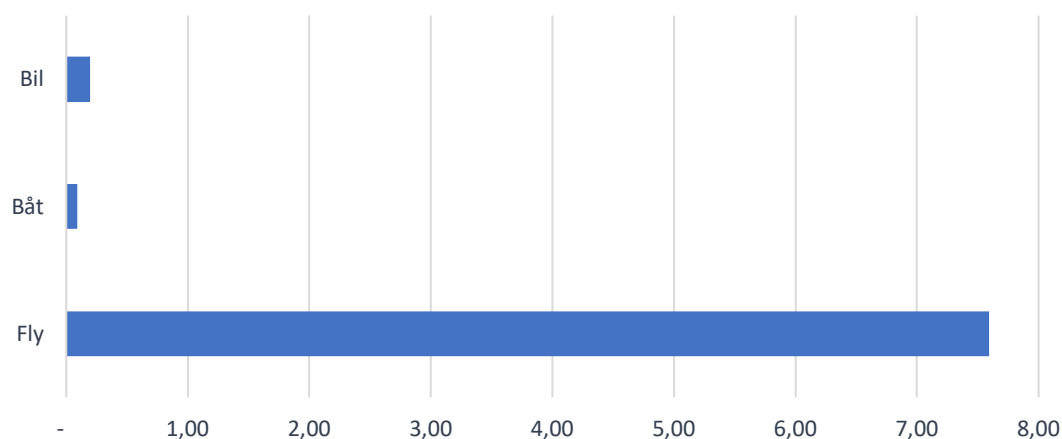
6,16 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg



The greenhouse gas emission applies to 1 kg of fish sold including transport. Calculation of packed fish is collected from SINTEF (2020).

The figure below shows greenhouse gas emissions per kg of fish sold and transported per means of transport (kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg). The emission is 7.59 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg fish transported by plane, 0.20 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg fish transported by truck and 0.09 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg fish transported by boat.

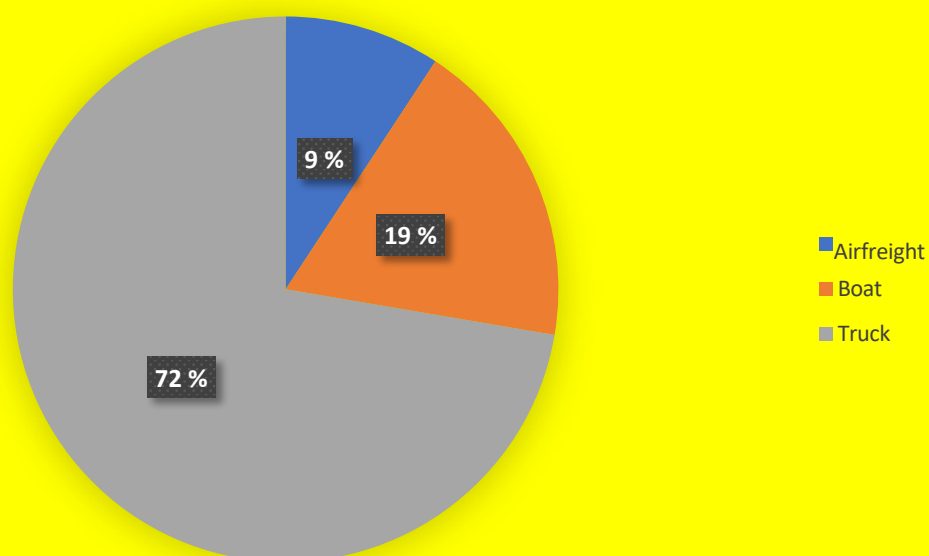
Greenhouse gas emissions per kg of fish sold per means of transport (kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kg)



The figure below shows the distribution of kg of fish sold and transported per means of transport (%). The largest share of fish is transported by truck (and train) with a share of 72%, while 19% of the transport is by boat and 9% of the transport by plane.



Kg sold fish per means of transport (%)



## Greenhouse gas emissions for 2021 using location-based method

Scope 2 – Indirect emissions from purchased energy						
Category	Type	Amount	Unit	Amount	Unit	Climate impact (tCO2e)
Energy consumption	Electricity without guarantees of origin	153 442,00	kWh	-	-	1,23
SUM Scope 2 (tCO2e)						1,23
Scope 3 – Other indirect greenhouse gas emissions						
Category	Type	Amount	Unit	Amount	Unit	Climate impact (tCO2e)
Purchase of goods and services	Purchased fish	120 141 681,89	kg	-	-	636 750,91
Upstream transport	Plane	10 948 272,59	kg	169 308,00	km	83 125,68
	Boat	21 793 676,78		185 223,85		1 918,99
	Truck	85 545 692,02		98 059,00		16 879,80
SUM Scope 3 (tCO2e)						738 675,38

TOTAL SUM Scope 2 and 3 using location-based method (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	738 676,61
TOTAL SUM Scope 2 and 3 using market-based method (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	738 737,05

Market-based method				
Category	Type	Amount	Unit	Climate impact (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
Energy consumption	Electricity without guarantees of origin	153 442,00	kWh	61,67
SUM Scope 2 using market-based method (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)				61,67

## Improvement work climate reporting 2022/2023

Collecting data in Scope 3 was demanding because all the suppliers did not have the opportunity to provide good data. Some measures we will work on in 2022/2023 are:

- Ask all transporters to supply figures on the number of kilometres, distance and emissions
- Obtain figures from fish farmers on the proportion of sustainable input factors (e.g. type of feed)
- Include more categories in Scope 3 in the next annual report
- Differentiate between whole fish and VAP product
- Differentiate between fish from Norway and Iceland

Otherwise, see KPI/targets for each of our focus areas on page 7.

## Sources

1. DEFRA (2021), «Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2021»  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2021>
2. NVE (2020), <https://www.nve.no/energi/virkemidler/opprinnelsesgarantier-og-varedeklarasjon-for-stromleverandorer/varedeklarasjon-for-stromleverandorer/>
3. NVE (2020) <https://www.nve.no/energi/energisystem/kraftproduksjon/hvor-kommer-strommen-fra/>
4. SINTEF (2020), “Greenhouse gas emissions of Norwegian seafood products in 2017”,  
[https://www.sintef.no/contentassets/0ec2594f7dea45b8b1dec0c44a0133b4/report-carbon-footprint-norwegian-seafood-products-2017\\_final\\_040620.pdf](https://www.sintef.no/contentassets/0ec2594f7dea45b8b1dec0c44a0133b4/report-carbon-footprint-norwegian-seafood-products-2017_final_040620.pdf)

