



sustainability  
report

2022

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## About the report

### “Company at a glance”

#### **Legal name of organization**

Envirom Group AS – referred to as Envirom in the report. Envirom Group AS is a privately owned, incorporated company

#### **Location of Headquarters**

Envirom Group AS  
Grensen 9a  
0159 Oslo, Norway  
[www.enviromgreen.com](http://www.enviromgreen.com)

#### **Countries of operation**

Norway, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda and Vietnam





### Reporting period, frequency, and contact point

#### Sustainability reporting

The company presents annually a sustainability report

#### Financial reporting

The company’s financial reporting period is 1 January to 31 December 2022

#### Publication date

August 2023

#### Contact point for questions about the report

Chief Sustainability Officer Hanna Rommerud

[hanna.rommerud@envirom.com](mailto:hanna.rommerud@envirom.com)



#### Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting

The Sustainability Officer is responsible for the sustainability report, including the organisation’s material topics, but the senior management and board are continually updated on the work with regular meetings to remain actively involved in the ongoing processes.

As Envirom is a small company with a limited number of people formal, structural reporting is still in its initial stages.

## Letter from the CEO

### We're different because our product's purpose is different

It is no longer breaking news that we need to grow more food to be able to feed a rapidly growing world population. We're also aware that the climate is changing, the soils are degrading, and the oceans are heating up. In this bleak future scenario how do we avoid losing hope, or retort to making empty statements that sound like greenwashing or lofty party speeches?

Fresh air, clean water, plentiful crops, and a bright future for all - that is the dream.

Envirom's products cannot promise all this, but we can promise increased yield at a reduced input cost to the farmer, improved soil quality and increased nutrient content in the plants.

Less input + more growth = increased profitability for the farmer & a more sustainable food production

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has the following definition of healthy soil: "Soil health is the capacity of soil to function as a living system, with ecosystem and land use boundaries, to sustain plant and animal productivity, maintain or enhance water and air quality, and promote plant and animal health. Healthy soils maintain a diverse community of soil organisms that help to control plant disease, insect and weed pests, form beneficial symbiotic associations with plant roots; recycle essential plant nutrients; improve soil structure with positive repercussions for soil water and nutrient holding capacity, and ultimately improve crop production».<sup>1</sup>

As our bold ambition is to help grow an optimum amount of food in ways that are also beneficial to the environment, and starting with improving the soil quality, we believe we can positively contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals of eradicating poverty and hunger, reversing climate change and restore the land.

We are still a small company, but we strive to grow in a transparent and accountable fashion while limiting our negative impact on people and planet.

This is our second sustainability report.



Henrik Rommerud CEO

### Everyone benefits from healthy soil

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<sup>1</sup>

## Impact value chain

### People

Work opportunities, health, safety and well-being	●	○	●	○	○	○
Diversity, equality and inclusion	●	○	○	○	●	○
Local responsibility, competence development and accessibility	●	○	○	○	●	●
Product quality and safety	●	●	●	○	●	●

### Planet

Soil health and ecological impacts	○	●	●	○	●	○
Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption	●	○	●	●	○	○
Water consumption and wastewater management	○	○	●	○	●	○

### Performance

Business ethics	●	○	●	●	●	●
Economic performance	●	○	●	●	●	●
Market presence	●	○	●	●	○	●

<b>Key</b>	● High priority
	● Low priority
	○ Not applicable

CORPORATE    RAW MATERIALS    PRODUCTION    LOGISTICS    END USER    END OF LIFE

## About Envirom

### Company

Envirom was established in Oslo 2012 with the main purpose of developing, producing, and selling our unique regenerative bio - stimulants to the agricultural sector.

Rwanda is the African “bridgehead”, where our first subsidiary was established in 2016, In 2020 Envirom was granted the import- and sales rights after several years of testing with local regulatory authorities. The Kenyan subsidiary was established in 2020, the Ugandan in 2022 and the South – African import license was in place early 2022. New markets include UAE where new and exciting tests are in progress and production facilities are under construction. Following the acquisition of the licence production unit in Arizona, Envirom has an established presence in the US. The North American market is expected to be a significant contribution to sales and profitability in the years to come.

Our growth is closely tied to the need of sustainably producing nutritious food for a growing population. The bio-stimulant market is on the brink of a rapid expansion, and to determine how to best position the company for long-term success, we carefully monitor agricultural trends to aim at identifying strategies that will emphasize our uniqueness. Envirom is not a start-up company, as we are already present in important markets. The business model is based on the proprietary raw material deposits in the USA, as well as the production unit in Phoenix. The expansion will take place through local production in selected markets (“all business is local!”). This production will be based on the raw material concentrate from the US production unit (ref. the Coca-Cola concept), and further manufacturing of Envirom products adapted to the local markets.

Attractive products, recurring business, diligent cost control and distribution through industrial partners lay the foundations for solid future growth.

### Product

The basis for envirom’s products is a unique deposit of a mineraloid called Leonardite, in Idaho, USA, to which Envirom holds the exclusive mining rights. Humic- and fulvic acids derived from Leonardite have the highest cation exchange capacity (CeC) (ability to hold essential nutrients and buffer against soil acidification) of any natural source on earth and are recognized by scientists and agronomists as key components of fertile soil. Envirom bio - stimulants also contain natural minerals, carbon, and other beneficial soil enhancing ingredients that stimulate microbial activity, improve soil quality, and optimize conditions for natural growth.

The Leonardite is a finite, non – renewable resource but relatively small amounts are required to produce Envirom CBX (1 metric ton to 300.000 litres) so the mineraloid is only mined every 10 -15 years.

It is the combined action of Leonardite and the solar – fed algae that is the secret behind our products’ efficiency. We feed the soil before feeding the plant – so turning fertilising into a virtuous circle.



The regenerative biostimulant CBX is Envirom’s main product, but in our product portfolio we have 12 other formulated blends, and 12 further elemental products for different plant growth phases, to cater for specific soil - or plant needs, and to remedy pests and diseases.

Below is a list with the formulated blends based on Basic for soil treatment, foliar spraying, and water remediation.

Name	Application	Designed Purpose
CBX 9-0-0 NPK	Soil/Foliar	A blend of ViBasic, ViClout and XCite that promotes plant growth and vigor. Balances soils, stimulates microbiological activity
ViClout 8-0-0 NPK	Soil	Aids to biologically buffer chemical toxins in soils. Stimulates humus development, increases aeration of soil, and more.
XCite 5-0-0 NPK	Soil	Stimulates improved bio-digestion of organic matter. Is commonly used with other soil products to boost effect.
Root Base 0-0-0 NPK	Soil	Root growth enhancer, promotes early seed germination, and emergence of seedling, increases rhizosphere development
ViGorator 12-8-4 NPK	Foliar	Quick growth boost, improves plant health and vigour, reduces stress from insects, disease, weather and more
ViCare 0-5-0 NPK	Foliar	Direct foliar nutrient, resistance to disease, intensifies enzyme activity, wetting agent, accelerates plant maturity and more
ViBurst 4-12-2 NPK	Foliar	Promotes uniform budding and bloom, accelerates emergence of fruit buds, provides rapid energy during budding stage
ViFinisher 0-1-20 NPK	Foliar	Promotes uniform sizing and maturity of crops, enhances movement of proteins and carbohydrates, improves produce quality
ViMaxx 5-0-0 NPK	Foliar	Probiotic preservative for hay and livestock feed crops, reduces loss of leaves, aids cellular moisture, reduced heating in bales
ViBasic 9-0-0 NPK	Soil	Remedies poor soil, stimulate microbiological growth, chelate soil nutrients for easier plant uptake, increases water retention and more

ProOxidizer 7-0-0 NPK	Water	Designed to accelerate the oxidation of bio-solids in wastewater lagoons, digesters, etc. eliminates odour.
Sniper 7-0-0 NPK	Water/Soil	Granular version of ProOxidizer for targeting problem areas. Slow release that allows the cost for maintenance is lower over time.

## Production

Leonardite is excavated from an open mine in Idaho. It is the State of Idaho that owns the land where the mine is located but we hold the mining claims. The final product requires, as mentioned above, only small amounts of leonardite, and it is therefore only necessary to excavate leonardite from the mine every 10-15 years. The excavation from the open mine is not a standard mining process, but rather a reservoir where the leonardite is easily accessible. The leonardite is filled in 1000 kg-bags of nylon and transported by truck from Idaho to the processing facilities in Phoenix. To do the actual extraction from the ground an external company is hired.

In Phoenix, leonardite is mixed with enzymes and water before the mixture is processed in a drum for 6 months where a biological fermentation process is activated. The drum is turned a couple of rounds every other day, which requires little electricity. During this phase, the mixture is very similar to mud. Next to the drum, algae are grown in several open pools, only driven by small electrical circulation pumps and solar radiation. When the algae production is finished in one pool, 70% of the algae water is taken out and mixed with the leonardite mud from the drum on a 300:1 scale. Additionally, small amounts of urea are added to stabilize the final product before it is filled in 1000L containers.

To reach the Rwandan and Kenyan market Envirom CBX is first transported from Phoenix to Los Angeles Port, then transported by a container ship to either Mombasa in Kenya or Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. It is then transported by truck from the port to the office in Kigali in Rwanda where it is refilled into smaller plastic containers of either 0,5L, 1L, 5L or 20L and distributed to local farmers.

Envirom is in the process of buying the licence producer in Phoenix Arizona and part of the planned expansion will take place through local production in selected markets (“all business is local!”). The goal is to produce the Leonardite concentrate in Phoenix and move the production of algae and bacteria, the brewing, mixing, and bottling, closer to the markets.

The decision to move parts of the production closer to the markets is based on a need to reduce both transport costs and GHG – emissions. More local production will limit the unnecessary transport of water across the Pacific.

We are also looking into sustainable and affordable alternatives to single- use plastic bottles – either a re-use system or the innovative use of new materials.

Our product is easy to make, and the production process requires a small amount energy – apart from direct sunlight! We hope to in the future to be able to say that we are a carbon negative producer of fertilizer.

SALES ENVIROM CBX ESTABLISHED MARKETS 2019 - 2022					
Litres sold per year					
MARKET	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Kenya	0	0	0	25 273	25 273
Rwanda	2 446	640	1 737	995	5 818
Norway	832	0	0	0	832
Total	3 278	640	1 737	26 268	31 923

## Business relationships

Envirom has decided on a strategy that mainly targets key industrial partners as customers. These large companies have well - established organizations, distribution networks, storage facilities as well as solid financial standing, and are able to quickly utilize Envirom CBX into their systems.

Swiss based Sucafina is one of the world’s leading coffee merchants with companies such as Nestlé and Starbucks as customers. The company has activity in 45 coffee producing countries in Africa, Asia and South – America. Sucafina has great focus on sustainable processes in all stages of coffee production – from growing, to washing and transport. Their vision is to be the leading sustainable “Farm to Roaster” coffee company in the world<sup>2</sup>. Sucafina is also concerned with fair trade and ensuring that farmers in their system have access to health care and schools.

As sustainability strategies are becoming increasingly important in the corporate world, the exceptional effect of Envirom CBX on yield, and its sustainable profile, have resulted in a collaboration with Sucafina in Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda.

One of Sucafina’s main customers is Nestlé, the world’s largest food and beverage company. As a major food industry pioneer, Nestlé has just initiated a project where the goal is to be a zero-emissions company within 2030. The decision to phase out chemical fertilizers has resulted in the inclusion of Envirom CBX as an element of this ambitious strategy.

SNV<sup>3</sup> (Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers) is a Dutch development organisation with focus on three main sectors: agriculture, energy, and WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) with a local, long - term presence in 25 countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin-America.

<sup>2</sup> <https://sucafina.com/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://snv.org/>

In the growth season 2020/21, SNV and Envirom ran a very successful joint potato – project. The aim was to train 8.000 farmers, in three different districts in West – Rwanda, in the use of CBX.

Currently we are involved in the on-going SNV REALMS project where we are targeting a further 3,000 farmers for awareness and adoption.

In Uganda we are running trials with the farmers organized under the Uganda National Seed Potato Producers Association (UNSPA), through the SDG partnership Facility (SDGP) in a project titled Innovating the Uganda Potato Value Chain.

In Rwanda we have signed contracts with more than fifty different co – operatives. This is a common organizational structure in rural Rwanda.

## Demographics in main markets

The agriculture sector employs up to 80% of the population in East African countries<sup>4</sup>. Over 75% of the farmers are smallholders. Rwanda has a rural, agrarian economy with 83% of the population living in rural areas and 70% of the total population employed in the agricultural sector<sup>5</sup>. In the western province, 47.1% of the population live below the poverty line<sup>6</sup>. In Kenya 40% of the total population, and more than 70% of the rural population, are employed in the agricultural sector<sup>7</sup> As a result, this sector provides the livelihood (employment, food security) for more than 80% of the population. 72.13% of the Ugandan labour force are employed in the agricultural sector<sup>8</sup>.

Gender disparity in the agricultural sector in Rwanda has been documented<sup>9</sup>. The 2018 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV5) shows that 63% of working females are in agriculture-related occupations compared to 43% among working males. The percentage of people involved exclusively in subsistence agriculture is higher among women (65.7%) than men (53%). The study also shows that the gender gap in agricultural productivity was found to be approximately 12%, meaning that on average, a female-managed farm was 12% less productive than a male-managed one. One of the reasons for this gender disparity is the reliance on traditional farming methods, a dependence on rain-fed agriculture, too small and scattered farm plots hindering their commercial production, and gender inequalities in access to, and utilization of, inputs and technology.

In Kenya women make up between 42% and 65% of the agricultural labour force (world Bank 2014). The accurate percentage is difficult to pinpoint as women do most of the domestic labour. 85% of women work regularly on the family plot compared to 54% men. Rural women in Kenya are heavily dependent on men due to traditional gender roles<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.eac.int/agriculture>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.fao.org/kenya/fao-in-rwanda/rwanda-at-a-glance/en/>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.globallivingwage.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Rural-Rwanda-LI-Reference-Value.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.fao.org/kenya/fao-in-kenya/kenya-at-a-glance/en/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://ourworldindata.org/employment-in-agriculture#share-of-the-labor-force-employed-in-agriculture>

<sup>9</sup> (<https://taarifa.rw/study-finds-rwandan-women-in-agriculture-squeezed-economically-marginalized/> ).

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340983625\\_WOMEN\\_AND\\_AGRICULTURE\\_IN\\_RURAL\\_KENYA\\_ROLE\\_IN\\_AGRICULTURAL\\_PRODUCTION](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340983625_WOMEN_AND_AGRICULTURE_IN_RURAL_KENYA_ROLE_IN_AGRICULTURAL_PRODUCTION)

In Uganda women make up more than 50% of the agricultural work force, and a higher proportion of women than men work in farming - 76% versus 62%<sup>11</sup>. Yet compared to men their production is low – women produce 13% less per acre than men. This gap is the result of female farmers having less access to productive resources and opportunities, but also socio- economic constraints like childcare and more domestic responsibility hinders growth. Women are also less likely to be involved in the cultivation of the more valuable cash crops.

Given the importance of the agricultural sector in the rural areas in Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda, to manage a reversal of soil degradation and an increase in crop yield would help strengthen the poorest and most vulnerable part of the population. According to a UN Food and Agriculture organization (FAO) study<sup>12</sup> closing the gender gap in agriculture would produce significant gains for society by increasing agricultural productivity, reducing poverty and hunger, and promoting economic growth. If women had the same access to productive resources as men, they could increase yield on their farms by 20-30% - lifting some 100 million to 150 million people- out of hunger<sup>13</sup>.

## Employees

Employees 2022				
FEMALE	MALE	OTHER <sup>14</sup>	NOT DISCLOSED	TOTAL
<b>Number of employees (head count)</b>				
6	20	0	0	26
<b>Number of permanent employees</b>				
1	7	0	0	7
<b>Number of temporary employees<sup>15</sup></b>				
5	13	0	0	18
<b>Number of non-guaranteed hours employees</b>				
0	0	0	0	0
<b>Number of full – time employees</b>				
6	20	0	0	26
<b>Number of part – time employees</b>				
0	0	0	0	0

<sup>11</sup> <https://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/leveling-field-women-farmers-uganda>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.fao.org/3/i2050e/i2050e00.htm>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/region/afr/publication/levelling-the-field-improving-opportunities-for-women-farmers-in-africa>

<sup>14</sup> Gender as specified by the employees themselves.

<sup>15</sup> This is set to change within the next 12 months – all employees will receive permanent contracts.

Employees 2022					
OSLO	KIGALI <sup>16</sup>	NIYABIHU <sup>17</sup>	NAIROBI <sup>18</sup>	KAMPALA	TOTAL
<b>Number of employees</b>					
3	10	8	4	1	26
<b>Number of permanent employees</b>					
3	1	0	3	1	8
<b>Number of temporary employees</b>					
0	9	8	1	0	18
<b>Number of non – guaranteed hours employees</b>					
0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Number of full – time employees</b>					
3	10	8	4	1	26
<b>Number of part- time employees</b>					
0	0	0	0	0	0

## Governance structure and composition

The Board of Directors is the highest governance body of Envirom. As the company is small there are no committees. The board consists of one executive member (CEO) and two non-executive members. The chairman is not a senior executive of the company. There are no policies in place to safeguard the board’s independence nor is the tenure of members regularized. No indicators of diversity relevant for reporting, and no stakeholder involvement apart from investors, so clearly room for improvement here. But we do have a board charter with terms of reference and high- level reporting environment policy and some stakeholder involvement.

The General Assembly select the Board of Directors. Members of the board have until now been chosen for their competencies relevant to the growing of the company. The shareholders’ view has been included but no other stakeholders have been involved in the process of selecting the board. Diversity and independence have not been criteria included in the selection process so far, but the company recognizes the importance of stakeholder involvement and diversity inclusion for an innovative and progressive board structure and aims to rectify this situation on future boards.

The board did not receive any form for compensation in the past year. Senior management receives a fixed pay, and up until now the salaries have been low by all comparable standards, but this is set to change in the coming year. There is currently no system for the evaluation of the board’s performance as the company is small and “hands-on”, but as the company grows these processes will need to be properly implemented.

The Sustainability Officer is responsible for the sustainability report, including the organization’s material topics, but the senior management and board are continually updated on the work with

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<sup>16</sup> Rwanda

<sup>17</sup> Rwanda

<sup>18</sup> Kenya

regular meetings to remain actively involved with the ongoing processes. As Envirom is a small company with a limited number of people formal, structural reporting is still in its initial stages.

Envirom has an embedded, if until now not clearly defined, philosophy of wanting to contribute to climate change mitigation and have a positive social impact on the markets in which we operate. The company now has a sustainability officer and has joined the [UN Global Compact](#).

Stakeholder involvement has primarily been limited to the shareholders on board level, but both the board and senior management recognize the importance of stakeholder involvement in formulating strategies and policies in the future. A broader stakeholder involvement was initiated to formulate the materiality issues in this report.

The company also does not yet have a remuneration policy in place, and up until now the salaries have not been linked to performance in any way or form. Envirom recognises the importance of having such a policy in place to retain and recruit highly qualified board members, senior executives, and other employees.

For accountability, in 2021 Envirom joined the UN Global Compact<sup>19</sup>, where the company pledged to work in accordance with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, and the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact based on human rights, labour rights, the protection of the environment and anti – corruption. Envirom’s aim is to have a Principle – based approach in all aspects of the business.

The principles and guidelines set out in our policies are derived from the International Labour Organization’s Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact which reflect our aim of respecting labour laws and standards as laid out in the United Nations Guiding Principles. The overarching guideline are compiled in the Labour Policy, Labour & Human Rights Risk Assessment, and the Code of Conduct.

All employment must be in compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the countries in which Envirom operates. Where the applicable local laws and regulations require higher or additional levels of protection of human and employment rights than those set out in our policies, the local laws and regulations will take precedence.

In 2022 Envirom implemented a Quality Management System to have a framework for company policies, risk assessments and the tracking of the necessary due diligences for continuous improvement. As the Global Compact stipulates: “If you don’t measure, you can’t improve”.

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<sup>19</sup> [www.unglobalcompact.org](http://www.unglobalcompact.org)

## Global trends and challenges



### To secure universal access to food

MORE PEOPLE ON THE PLANET  
CLIMATE CHANGE



### Deteriorating soil health

OVER-USE OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS  
CLIMATE CHANGE



### Expensive fertilizers

RISING ENERGY PRICES  
WAR AND UNREST

Policy makers must find a way to “feed the world and save the planet at the same time,” QU Dongyu, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), said at the G20 Leaders’ Summit in Rome (31.10.2021)

“Climate change will compromise our ability to produce sufficient amounts of nutritious foods and increase poverty and deepen inequalities,” Qu warned, on the eve of COP climate conference in Glasgow. (01.11.2021)

### Demand for new solutions

The world is facing vast challenges in agriculture, the climate is changing, the global population is growing quickly, cities are expanding, – and soils are becoming increasingly degraded. As both the global growth and demographic pressure are increasing the strain on farmed land, managing soil sustainability to ensure food security, for the present - and the future generations, has never been more important.

Food security is closely linked to healthy soils as abundant crops need fertile soil to grow. Unfortunately, due to population increase, climate change, and farming practices the symptoms of soil degradation are becoming numerous and widespread. The decline of soil fertility, the development of acidity, salinization, deterioration of soil structure, accelerated wind and water erosion, and loss of organic matter and biodiversity<sup>20</sup> are threats to the continued supply of food. The FAO estimates that industrial agriculture has depleted the world’s arable land with as much as 33%<sup>21</sup>

20 Principles for Sustainable Soil Management. UN Global Compact 2016

21 Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management. UN Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, Italy 2017 (UN’s global land outlook)



To meet the growing global challenge of feeding more people on less land, the world needs to change its agricultural practices, and bring back the respect for the environment we have lost along the way. The world must develop a new set of farming values and there is a growing consensus in the food industry that Regenerative agriculture is the solution. Regenerative agriculture is an approach to farming that aims to restore soil health and soil- fertility – as well as increasing soil carbon sequestration and biodiversity. The key to regenerative agriculture is that is “does no harm” to the land but instead improves it, using technologies that regenerate and revitalize the soil and the environment. **Healthy soils = healthy plants = healthy people.**

The use of envirom’s products has a positive impact on the soil, and the application of CBX results in soil that gets richer year after year, plants that grow stronger and a substantial increase in yields. CBX helps the farmer ensure an adequate supply of food and adapt to more regenerative farming methods – protecting the environment.

A coffee farmer typically gets 0.1 cents from a \$2.5 cup of coffee<sup>22</sup>. With the use of Envirom CBX the farmers can increase their yield without increasing the cost of the input. The farmers can better feed their families, have better access to healthcare and education. The societal effect could be substantial.

As our ambition is to help grow an optimum amount of food in ways that are also beneficial to the environment, we believe we can positively contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals of eradicating poverty and hunger, reversing climate change and restore the soil.

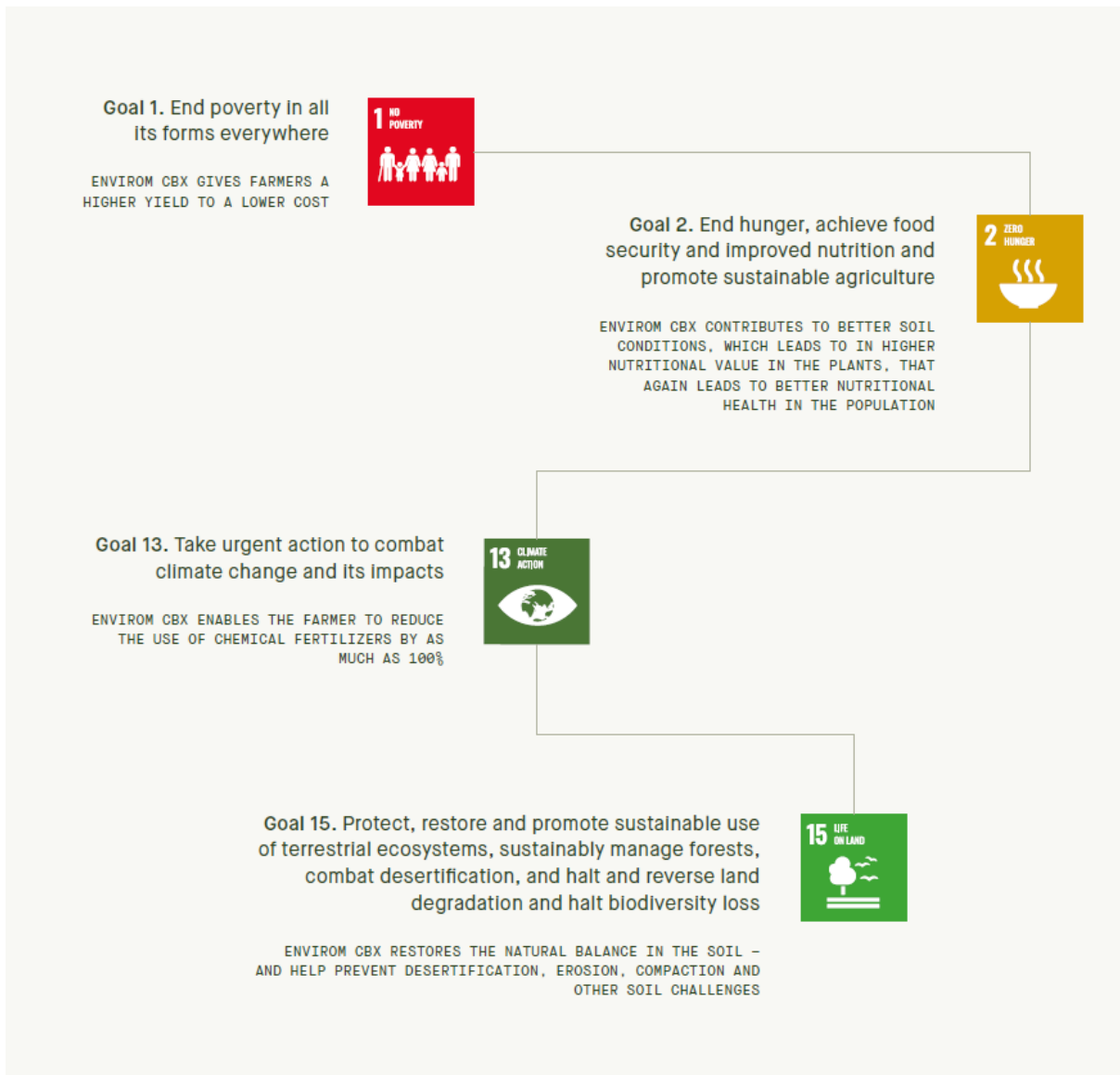
**These are bold ambitions, but this is not the time for timid actions!**

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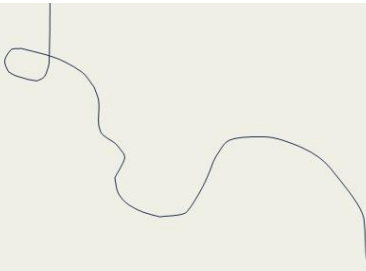
<sup>22</sup> <https://www.ft.com/content/44bd6a8e-83a5-11e9-9935-ad75bb96c849>

## The UN's sustainable development goals

Envirom has a *positive* impact on these four SDGs:




And a possible *negative* impact on this SDG:

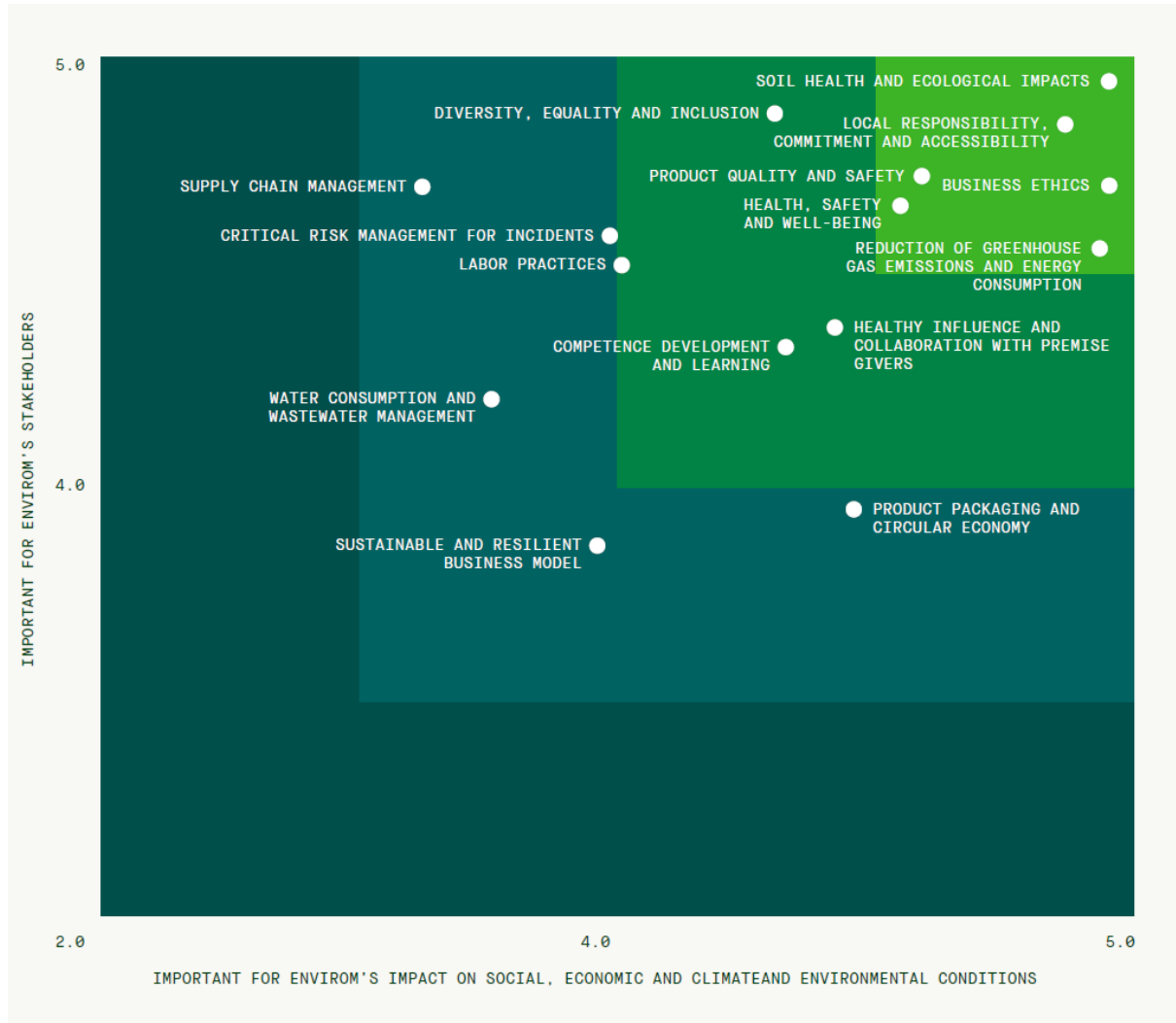


**Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

ENVIROM'S PRODUCTS ARE DISTRIBUTED TO OUR USERS IN SINGLE USE PLASTIC BOTTLES . WE ARE CURRENTLY LOOKING AT POSSIBLE REPLACEMENT BOTTLES OR COMPLETELY NEW WAYS OF DISTRIBUTING THE PRODUCT



## Our materiality analysis



### We're different because our product is different.

Our ambition is to help the farmers grow an optimum amount of food in ways that are beneficial to the environment - and we strongly believe that it is possible to be a profitable business while at the same time focus on having a positive impact on people and planet – to sustainably grow into the future.

This is our second sustainability report, and Envirom is still in the early stages of implementing many the reporting structures. As mentioned previously in the past year we have implemented a QMS system, started to properly do risk assessment and fashioned a new set of policies, but we still have a

long way to go, and we will continue striving to align all our future activities to meet the requirements we are not fulfilling today.

### **Envirom's materiality analysis**

In the spring of 2022, we conducted a materiality analysis to determine which sustainability issues are particularly relevant for Envirom and our stakeholders. The materiality analysis addresses the existing areas of impact as well as future potentially relevant sustainability issues and trends.

The analysis complies with the reporting requirements of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and BDO has had an advisory role in the process.

The analysis is based on stakeholder interviews, a stakeholder survey and a survey conducted within the company's management. The stakeholder's survey focused on their perceived importance of Envirom's impact on Climate and Environment, Social Conditions, People at Envirom, Production and Innovation and Management and Governance. We assessed a total of 23 issues divided in these 5 categories.

The management, with the guidance of BDO, has extensively discussed the results of the materiality analysis to pinpoint the most relevant issues for Envirom to report on. The results from the materiality mapping indicate the topics Envirom has chosen to include in this sustainability report, but the results also form an important foundation for the further development of our sustainable business strategy.

The materiality matrix shows these issues in accordance with their relevance. Soil health and ecological impacts, Local responsibility, commitment and accessibility and Business ethics have the greatest importance in terms of the analysis and the stakeholder survey, but Product quality and safety, Health, safety and well-being, and Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption are also very important.

## People

### Work opportunities, health, safety and well – being

Envirom has employees in Norway, Rwanda, Kenya, and Uganda but as the company is expanding the number of employees is continuously changing. We recognize the responsibility we have as an employer in areas of the world where labour rights are less protected by laws than in Europe, and we aim to be a fair and inclusive workplace that provide security and opportunities for our people.

In 2022 Envirom implemented broader labour policies in accordance with the International Labour Organization’s Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact which reflect our aim of respecting labour laws and standards as laid out in the United Nations Guiding Principles, but also more company specific employment policies with rules and regulation that will be made known throughout the organization. The policies are written and available in the Quality Management System, but further work is needed to make the information available to all employees.

Envirom has not yet implemented any policies or systems for controlling the supply - chain, but this is considered important by the management and is something we are aiming to have in place by 2023.

FEMALE	MALE	AGE	REGION	TOTAL
Number of employees that left				
0	0	N/A	Rwanda	0
Number of employees on parental leave				
0	0	N/A	Rwanda	0
Number of employees eligible for parental leave				
5	0	0	Rwanda	5
1	2	0	Norway	3

In 2022 no employees left the company, but one new man was hired in Kenya. No employees took parental leave.

The company currently has no part-time employees, and the company is the process of establishing a company- wide set of universal benefits. We want to ensure that at the very minimum every Envirom employee is covered by insurance and a retirement- scheme in that is in accordance with national guidelines, but our aim is to be ahead of the minimum requirements.

Envirom does not yet have in place an occupational health and safety management system, but we recognize the importance of employee – health and safety, and the necessary processes were started with the implementation of a Quality Management System in 2022. We plan to have the QMS fully operational in every part of the company within the end of 2023. We do have a health and safety policy in place, however.

Envirom believes in the training and education of our employees. By strengthening the skills of the employees, we are strengthening the company as well. We think that giving people access to

knowledge and science, the opportunity to grow, the feeling of being valued and valuable will create enthusiastic and loyal employees that remain in the company for a long time. That is why we are working to develop a training program for upgrading employee skills.

Today we train our new employees consecutively as they are on - boarded but since an important part of our agronomists' job is to train farmers, it is important to keep them updated on the latest product developments.

Envirom aims to have an employee training program in place by the end of 2024.

## Diversity, equality, and inclusion

Envirom believes in diversity and equal opportunities because it is the right thing to do but in 2022 our Board of Directors comprised only men so there is clearly room for improvement. Envirom is familiar with the idea that gender – and ethnically diverse boards “...contribute fresh insights and crucial technical skills that can improve board functions”<sup>23</sup> but up until now the board has predominantly consisted of shareholders and not much focus has been given to its gender composition. This is set to change in the upcoming years, and our goal is to have a board that is 40% female by the end of 2024.

Envirom has a much better gender balance in the workforce, but within the management group the female ratio is still low. More effort will be made to on- board female leads in the future.

Board of Directors			
FEMALE	MALE	OTHER	TOTAL
Number of board members (head count)			
0	4	0	4
Percentage of board members 30-50 years old			
0	33,3%	0	33,3%
Percentage of board members above 50 years			
0	66,6%	0	66,6%

Employees			
FEMALE	MALE	OTHER	TOTAL
Percentage of employees under 30 years old			
0	13%	0	13%
Percentage of employees 30-50 years old			
26%	48%	0	74%
Percentage of employees above 50 years old			
0	13%	0	13%

In Norway the remuneration ratio is 1:1 between the genders while in Kenya we do not have any female employees.

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.forbes.com/sites/jasonwingard/2019/02/21/diverse-boards-propel-successful-companies-three-strategies-to-expand-pipelines/>

In Rwanda salary ratio of males to females is 57,69 – unlike most companies in the world the women in Rwanda make more money than the men!

### Local responsibility, commitment, and accessibility

Envirom believes in a shared value and collected impact strategy<sup>24</sup> and sustainable business practice that benefit both the company and the local communities in which we operate. Our aim is to provide the farming inputs that help farmers create sustainable value while fighting climate change.

Envirom recognizes the importance of local stakeholder involvement, as well as the identification of vulnerable groups based on gender, age, ethnicity, and Indigenous background. These are considerations we will include further in future projects, but the stakeholder mapping for our local community involvement has so far been conducted by our business partners, Sucafina for coffee farmers and SNV for potato farmers.

To have a positive impact on local communities a part of our strategy is to join - or facilitate projects in collaboration with not-for-profit organizations, and we are currently involved in several projects, with yet more planned.

In 2020-2021 we successfully partnered with SNV on the SNV/ HortInvest project<sup>25</sup> “Improving potatoes production for increased food security and income in Rwanda”. Among other objectives, the project aimed at changing the mindsets of rural farmers to adopt modern regenerative farming methods, restoring soil balance, increasing sustainable productivity, and linking farmers to the market. Envirom supplied the fertilizers given to the Irish potato<sup>26</sup> farmers participating in the project.

A total of 8,000 farmers were trained during the pilot phase. Envirom CBX provided tangible results in terms of the uptake of new farming technologies by smallholder farmers, increased yield, and soil regeneration. For Irish potatoes, productivity increased from 15 to 20 metric tonnes / ha during the pilot phase which meant 820 .000 (Rwf) in increased income<sup>27</sup>.

Another estimated 10,000 farmers have been reached through Agro-dealers, Fresh Produce Exporters and Cooperatives. Product Efficacy trials were conducted in partnership with Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB), Rwanda Institute of Conservation Agriculture (RICA) and Rwanda Coffee Farmers’ Cooperative (RWACOFF). We are also implementing partners for the SNV REALMS project which is on-going and targeting a further 3,000 farmers for awareness and adoption of regenerative agriculture.

In Uganda we are running a trial with the farmers organized under the Uganda National Seed Potato Producers Association (UNSPA), through SDG partnership Facility (SDGP) as part of the project titled “Innovating the Uganda Potato Value Chain”. The project is running in Southwestern Uganda where potato farmers have been growing Irish potatoes for generations using only traditional methods hence the soil structure and fertility has declined rapidly.

<sup>24</sup> <https://hbr.org/2016/10/the-ecosystem-of-shared-value>

<sup>25</sup> <http://snv.org/country/rwanda> ,

<sup>26</sup> The term used to describe what in Europe is simply known as « potato»

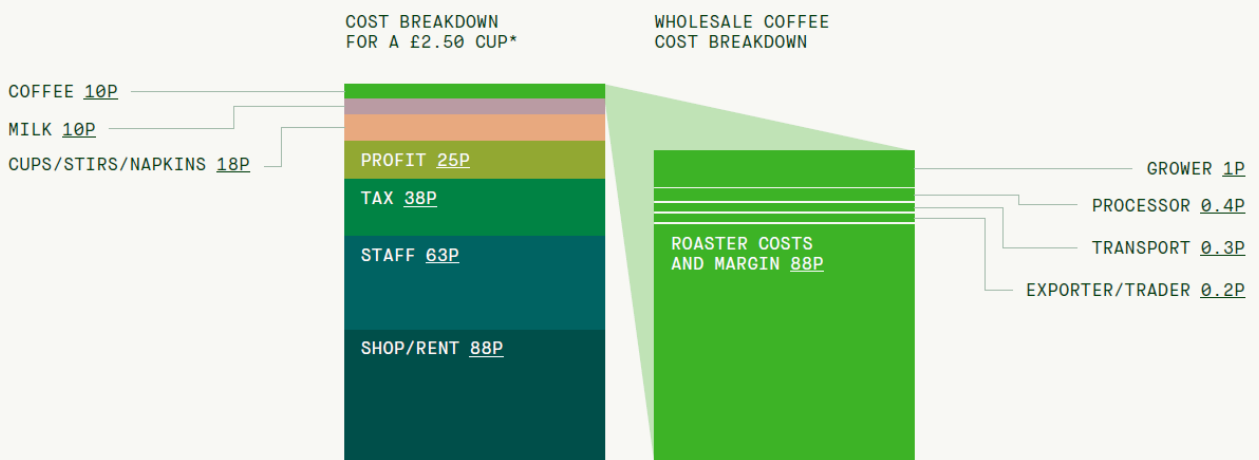
<sup>27</sup> Tabell over increased income



Despite the above-mentioned positive results, many smallholder farmers are unable to afford Envirom CBX (or any other fertilizers) to continue the practice after the pilot phase is over, due to their financial limitations. To mitigate this situation, Envirom is currently working on a project on microfinance for these farmers – especially directed at women and youth.

Envirom is still in the early stages of sustainability reporting and has not yet implemented a reporting system, nor a system for tracking the effectiveness of each action taken, but with the application of

### Farmers get a fraction of the money you spend on your morning coffee



\*MAY NOT ADD UP TO TOTAL DUE TO ROUNDING  
 SOURCES: AELLGRA STRATEGIES; INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE; FT CALCULATIONS  
 ©FT

the new Quality Management System we will be better able to evaluate and monitor our processes.

## Planet

### Soil health and ecological impacts

Soil health – voluntary guidelines for sustainable soil management

“Soils are fundamental to life on earth” but human pressures on soil resources are reaching critical limits<sup>28</sup>. In 2050, the world’s population is expected to have grown to 9.7 billion<sup>29</sup> - 2 billion more than today. The challenge is how to sustainably increase agricultural productivity, protect the soil, and combat climate change when global demand for food is set to nearly double.

Soil has many functions: it is the world’s largest terrestrial pool of carbon, approximately 95% of global food is produced in soil<sup>30</sup>, it stores water, and it supports biodiversity. According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) soil degradation poses a serious threat to the world’s ability to meet the increasing demands for food. Nutrient depletion, erosion, desertification and soil- salinization are all soil challenges that are strongly interlinked.

Lack of soil nutrients is the greatest obstacle to improving food production and soil function in many degraded landscapes. In Africa, all but three countries extract more nutrients from the soil each year than are returned through use of fertilizer, crop residues, manure, and other organic matter. Accumulation of salts in the soil reduces crop yields and can completely eliminate crop production. Human-induced salinity affects an estimated 760,000 square kilometres of land worldwide – an area larger than all the arable land in Brazil<sup>31</sup>

Roughly 2 billion people (27%) of the world’s population are farmers<sup>32</sup> – with 75% of the population in less developed countries. The farming poor are usually the hardest hit by natural disasters and are at the greatest risk of being seriously affected by climate change.”

Climate change affect the rural poor, their agriculture yields and productivity, contributing to increasing pests and diseases and changing the nutrient composition of major staple crops”<sup>33</sup>

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28 Status of the World’s Soil Resources

29 How to feed the world in 2050

30 Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management. UN Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, Italy 2017 (UN’s global land outlook)

31 <https://www.fao.org/soils-portal/data-hub/soil-maps-and-databases/global-map-of-salt-affected-soils/en/>

32 Food and Agriculture Organization – statistical yearbook 2021

33 <https://www.fao.org/world-food-day/en>



Agriculture accounts for 11% of the world’s total greenhouse gas emissions - with chemical fertilizers responsible for 17% of these emissions<sup>34</sup>.

Chemical fertilizers provide the key ingredient for growth, but at the expense of the environment itself. Nitrogen is essential for soil fertility, but in excess it depletes the soil of nutrients, kills the microbial life, and acts as a dangerous pollutant that drives climate change through the emissions of the potent greenhouse gas, nitrous oxide<sup>35</sup>.

The salt in the fertilizers kills the microorganisms and bacteria a healthy soil needs to be able to sustain its health. This leads to several issues, such as soil degradation, nitrogen leaching, soil compaction, reduction in soil organic matter, and loss of soil carbon.

When chemical fertilizers are used in the fields, usually less than 50% of the nitrogen and phosphorus ends up in the plants. The rest evaporates or ends up in streams, rivers, lakes and in the ground water. The eutrophication process causes algae to grow faster than the ecosystems can handle. Water is a scarce resource, and water pollution is a challenging problem.

Chemical fertilizers have been the prime growth booster for decades - ever since the “green-revolution” in the 1950s but their many negative impacts on soil and climate. Chemical-based fertilizers have been the prime growth booster for decades - ever since the “green-revolution” in the 1950s but their many negative impacts on soil and climate are increasingly understood and recognized, and the FAO estimates that industrial agriculture has depleted the world’s arable land with as much as 33%<sup>36</sup>.

When chemical fertilizers are used in the fields, less than 50% of the nitrogen and phosphorus end up in the plants. The rest evaporates or end up in streams, rivers, lakes and in the ground water<sup>37</sup>. The

34 <https://www.wri.org/insights/everything-you-need-know-about-fastest-growing-source-global-emissions-transport>

35 <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/fertilizers-challenges-and-solutions>

36 Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management. UN Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, Italy 2017 (UN’s global land outlook)

37 Same som 34

eutrophication process causes a more rapid algae growth than the ecosystems can handle. Water is a scarce resource, and water pollution is a worldwide problem.

Furthermore, the production of chemical fertilizers requires about 1.2 percent of all fossil fuels produced<sup>38</sup>. This high energy demanding production process leaves a big carbon - footprint as well as making the price of chemical fertilizers very volatile. The price of chemical fertilizers has increased by 125% in the last year due to high energy prices and the war in Ukraine<sup>39</sup>.

The urgency of these serious environmental challenges has forced policymakers to rethink the benefits of chemical fertilizers. In 2020 the EU introduced its new agricultural strategy “From Farm to Fork – for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system” as part of the European Green Deal. As part of this new approach, it is clearly stated that the EU’s ambition is to reduce the use of chemicals in agriculture with 50% by 2030<sup>40</sup>.

The challenge of the management of healthy soils seems to come down to two seemingly contradictory risks: on one hand, the greenhouse gas emissions and pollution of soils and waterways caused by overuse of chemical fertilizers and, on the other, the low yields associated with the underuse of fertilizers. These risks are severe considering the world’s need to produce more food.

### Expected benefits from the use of Envirom CBX

Envirom CBX has been formulated to aid the natural processes of soil recovery and remediation under the “Carbon Cycle” of all plant life. The use of our products will rebalance the microbial system in the soil with optimized soil health and healthy plant growth as the result.

When comparing Envirom CBX with chemical fertilizers, the advantages of CBX are many. Bio-fertilizers can stimulate soil biology to produce nitrogen, they can open the soil for water penetration, they can increase nutrient availability and they can control diseases and enhance growth.

#### Envirom CBX provides the following key benefits:

- **Increases crop yields** - documented increase in yield 25% at a lower input cost for the farmers.
- **Low production emissions** - close to zero output production. More than 1.2% of the world’s energy consumption goes to chemical fertilizer production.
- **Remedies soil compaction** - reduces compaction by creating micro-tunnels for deep air and water penetration, root growth and increased uptake of micronutrients. Aerated soils reduce runoff and erosion
- **Reduces use of chemicals** - reduces use of chemical fertilizers by up to 100%
- **Restores natural balance** – restores the natural balance in soil without the use of any environmentally harmful ingredients.

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38 Fertilizer.org

39 <https://www.ifpri.org/blog/high-fertilizer-prices-contribute-rising-global-food-security-concerns>

40 [https://food.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2020-05/f2f\\_action-plan\\_2020\\_strategy-info\\_en.pdf](https://food.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2020-05/f2f_action-plan_2020_strategy-info_en.pdf)

## Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption

The world's total agricultural use of inorganic fertilizers was 189 million tonnes in 2019<sup>41</sup>. Asia was the greatest consumer (56%) followed by the Americas (26%), Europe (12%), Africa (4%) and Oceania (2%). Fertilizer use has increased steadily over the past 20 years (40%) – with Asia in the forefront with the largest increase of 46% in absolute terms while Africa has had the fastest increase in growth (79%).

To grow an optimum amount of food for a growing population, the need for fertilizers is set to increase dramatically. However, the production process of chemical fertilizers is so energy demanding – as mentioned above, 1.5 of all fossil fuels consumed worldwide are used<sup>42</sup>, and the process leaves such a sizeable carbon footprint, that other more carbon neutral solutions are needed to replace, or at least supplement, their widespread use.

To evaluate the carbon footprint of Envirom, we have conducted an analysis of our emissions and energy consumption in line with the basic principles of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) protocol and ISO 14044 standard.

The actual analysis has been conducted by Asplan Viak AS and BDO Norway AS has had an advisory role in the process.

The greenhouse gas emissions are divided into three categories called the Greenhouse Gas Scopes. Scope 1 comprises all the emissions we cause ourselves through our activities. Scope 2 includes all emissions that are due to external providers from whom we purchase energy such as electricity and gas. Scope 3 includes all the emissions that are generated before (upstream of) or after (downstream of) our business operations, including transport of product, flights, and employee commuting.

Envirom's ambition is to be CO<sub>2</sub> – negative company within 2025. We are positioned to have a positive impact on climate change with a product that requires little energy to produce, but the negative impact from the transport of the product still must be mitigated for us to achieve this goal.

Agriculture accounts for 11% of the world's total greenhouse gas emissions - with chemical fertilizers responsible for 17% of these emissions<sup>43</sup>. The transport sector is responsible for 25% of the global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions – of this shipping accounts for 11%<sup>44</sup>.

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41 FAO. 2021. World Food and Agriculture - Statistical Yearbook 2021. Rome.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4477en>

42 <https://www.ifpri.org/blog/high-fertilizer-prices-contribute-rising-global-food-security-concerns>

43 <https://www.wri.org/insights/everything-you-need-know-about-fastest-growing-source-global-emissions-transport>

44 <https://ourworldindata.org/co2-emissions-from-transport>

	Source	Unit	Scope	Envirom Green AS (Norway)	Envirom Production (Rwanda)	Envirom Holding Africa (Rwanda)	EnvoGreen LTD (Kenya)	Total CO2 emissions (See below)	
<b>Energy consumption</b>									
Consumed energy	Electricity	kWh	Scope 2	7 627,28	668,64	0,00	31,92	8 327,84	
<b>Transportation</b>									
Company vehicles (owned)	2 cars/4 motor-cycles	Gas	liter	Scope 1		6 985,97	0,00	6 985,97	
Company vehicles (rented)	1 rented car	Gas	liter	Scope 3			2328,66	2 328,66	
Company travels	Flights Europe		#of travels	Scope 3	7 200,00			7 200,00	
	Flights Africa		pkm	Scope 3	13 211,49			13 211,49	
Freight (not owned)	Flights Africa		tons/km	Scope 3			11 033,34	11 033,34	
	Truck	Diesel	tons/km	Scope 3		12 059,84	0,00	12 059,84	
	Container ship	Heavy oil	tons/km	Scope 3		20 470,57	0,00	20 470,57	
Employee commuting	Car	Electricity	km	Scope 3	439,34			439,34	
	Train	Electricity	km	Scope 3	69,09			69,09	
<b>Waste</b>									
	Residual waste		kg	Scope 3	36,31	1,56	0,00	37,87	
	Paper, cardboard waste		kg	Scope 3	70,56			70,56	
	Electrical and electronic waste		kg	Scope 3	5,40			5,40	
<b>Emissions from production</b>									
See calculations from product emissions*				Scope 3**					
<b>Total CO2 emissions</b>					<b>28 659,48</b>	<b>48 374,79</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>27 563,85</b>	<b>104 598,12</b>

\*CO2 emissions per litre: 1,38 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/litre product (1,55 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/litre for US market/2,20 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/litre for Rwanda market). Please see the report «Carbon Footprint Product Envirom Group» for details.

\*\*Emissions from production is categorized as scope 3 in 2021 as the US production facility was not acquired 2022.

When looking at the table it is important to know the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions appear higher pr litre sold than the actual emissions pr litre sold product in the future. In 2021 25.000 litres of CBX crossed the Pacific three times, due to a regulatory mix-up.

The Haber- Bosch process, which converts hydrogen and nitrogen to ammonia under very high pressure, is the basic process to produce chemical fertilizers. Most of the production sites around the world rely on natural gas, coal, or oil as their main energy source, although some hydroelectric power is used as well.

In comparison requires the production of Envirom CBX very little energy. A small amount of electricity is used to blend the product, but most of the energy needed comes from direct sunlight and heat in the Arizona desert.

To limit the negative impact of the transportation of CBX across the pacific CO<sub>2</sub> - emissions, the company is moving the production closer to the markets, and extensive tests to confirm the effect of CBX on of carbon – sequestration is planned.

## Water consumption and wastewater management

Envirom is aware of the possible negative impacts of a product that requires substantial amounts of water to produce and use, especially in areas with water stress. We are in the process of developing alternative product forms and implementing a system for monitoring water use and assessing our water footprint.

### Water use

Envirom CBX is a liquid bio-fertilizer with a production process that requires a substantial amount of water. The wastewater discharge however is minimal with all water withdrawn included in the finished product. The product is diluted before application to soil or plants, and in drought sensitive areas this can be a challenge. Based on stakeholder feedback, Envirom is looking into ways to minimize water reliance.

Today, agriculture is responsible for up to 70% of the global freshwater consumption<sup>45</sup>. By continuing to develop and improve the efficiency of our water-using products we're enabling farmers to decrease their consumption.

Envirom's products also have a positive impact on water use, however, as healthy soils have better water holding capacity than degraded soil. Rain and irrigation water are stored in air - pockets formed in healthy soil, and the soil's ability to absorb water like a sponge stops unnecessary run-off and eutrophication.

### Waste

The environmental impact of single-use plastic is ubiquitous, with its obvious harm to marine environments, land ecosystems and people.

To reduce our negative impact on the environment, The Chief Sustainability Officer joined UN Global Compact's SDG Ambition Accelerator course and chose 100% Sustainable Material Inputs as Ambition Benchmark to focus on. As a result, Envirom has started the painstaking work of eliminating single-use plastic from our value chain. The process has proven more difficult than first expected, as plastic is a wonderful material - cheap, light, and very malleable.

## Environmental Compliance

The company has not identified any non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

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<sup>45</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/water-in-agriculture>

## Performance/product/conduct

### Business ethics

To fully commit to a responsible business conduct, Envirom joined the UN Global Compact in April 2021. At the same time, Envirom published a Code of Conduct online where we stipulate our commitment to protecting the environment, worker's rights, human rights, and fighting corruption in all its forms.

The values of trust, integrity and honesty are the foundation of Envirom's ethical guidelines. The company is small and not all required policies are properly implemented yet, but it is based on these values that we begin our relationships, and it is through continued respect of these values, that the company will grow.

Envirom has formulated a Code of Conduct<sup>46</sup> and anti - corruption policy and a system for the assessment of risks related to corruption was in place in 2022. The recent implementation of a Quality Management System provides a very useful tool for risk assessments, their possible prevention, and remediation in case of an incident. Critical concerns and possible conflicts of interest are communicated and handled by senior management, and all problems have been dealt with on an ad hoc basis as the company is small and transparent. There has not been any formal reporting structure in place until now, but we recognize the need for due diligence to be properly systematized to ensure continuous improvement our sustainability work.

The Management team and the Board of Directors stand behind Envirom's anti-corruption policies, but the remainder of the employees and business partners have not yet been properly informed about these policies. The Code of Conduct is published on our web – site and readily available for anyone interested to read, but no formal system for sharing our policies have been in place until now. The company has compiled an Employee Handbook as well as several policies concerning harassment, discrimination, and corruption.

The company wide implementation of the Quality Management System will provide all members of the organization full access to the different company policies, and we are in the process of developing a training programme on anti-corruption that we hope will enable all representatives of Envirom – on every level – to **Always Do the Right Thing!**

### Anti – corruption

The Tenth Principle of the UN Global Compact states that “Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery”.

Corruption impedes the development of societies into well – functioning communities with equal opportunities for all people and businesses, especially in countries with less robust economies and

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<sup>46</sup> [www.enviromgreen.com/codeofconduct](http://www.enviromgreen.com/codeofconduct)



social structures. Corruption is also detrimental to the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals and thus - the future of our planet.

Envirom operates in parts of the world where corruption is widespread and common, and this makes it very important for us to have a solid “anti – corruption” policy that is unequivocally in its approach to this problem.

In our Code of Conduct we state that: “Envirom has a no – tolerance corruption policy that states that all forms of bribery and corruption are unacceptable and that this relates to all business relations”.

We are also introducing a QR – code for easy employee - reporting on incidences, and Whistleblowing.

We have no confirmed incidents of corruption.

## Economic performance

We want to create long-term value through growth, product development and a positive impact on people and planet.

Envirom experiences the farmers’ urgent need to transition to a more sustainable form of agriculture due to climate change, soil challenges and new regulatory framework. The application of Envirom CBX has a positive impact on the soil, the nutrient content in the plants<sup>47</sup> and the yield. We aim to provide a way for farmers to create value while at the same time combat climate change.

As the world is expecting to see a shift to a farming sector less reliant on conventional fertilizers this creates a scenario with a great demand for sustainable solutions for agriculture and a high growth-potential for Envirom CBX.

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements for more detailed information of economic performance.

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<sup>47</sup> Envirom test with IDEAGRO

## Market presence

Envirom’s aim is to be a fair and supportive employer, and we want to pay our workers a decent living wage.

By promoting proper pay, decent work and inclusive employment opportunities, business plays a role in advancing societal priorities, in building more resilient economies and communities. The payment of proper wages is also the most effective method for combatting poverty.

Envirom also recognises that our employees are one of our most important assets. Employees paid a decent wage will feel more valued by the company and are more likely to invest in their job.

No employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements, but all receive pay above the minimum wages in Rwanda and Kenya.

Annual total compensation for the organization’s highest paid – individual USD 74 412
Median annual total compensation for all of the organization’s employees excluding the highest paid individual USD 7 596

The annual total compensation ratio is 9,7:1 between the highest paid individual and the median annual compensation for all employees

75% of the senior management at significant locations of operations are local.

Norway: CEO from Norway

Rwanda: CEO from Kenya

Kenya: CEO from Kenya

Uganda: CEO from Uganda

“Senior management” is the management – team at the different locations.

The geographical definition of “local” is country, and we define every country in which we have established a presence as a “significant location of operation”.

## Product quality and safety

Most countries have a set of comprehensive regulations for the import and distribution of fertilizers.

Envirom has performed extensive tests on the general safety and efficacy of the product, as well as specific tests on important food crops such as maize, rice, beans and potatoes to obtain the necessary approvals in the different markets.

### Product

In the markets Envirom CBX is approved for sale, the following types of information are required to acquire import licence, and/or be included on the label:

1. The sourcing of the components of the product – not required on label
2. The contents of the product must be documented – required on label
3. Recommended use of product – required on label
4. Safe disposal of bottle - not required (but Envirom is currently looking at new ways of safely deposit plastic bottle after use, or the possibility of switching to a different type of packaging)

All of Envirom's products are covered by these requirements

There are no incidents of non - compliance

## GRI Index

### GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021

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2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement	12		
2-30 Collective bargaining agreements	18		

**GRI 3: Material topics 2021**

Disclosure	Page	Omission	Comments
3-1 Process to determine material topics	17		
3-2 List of material topics	16		

**People:**

Disclosure	Page	Omission	Comments
3-3 Management approach	18		
<b>Employment 2016</b>			
401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover	18		
401-2 Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	18		
401-3 Parental leave	18		
403 Occupational health and safety		We have a Health & Safety Policy in place, but no training program yet	
<b>Training and Education 2016</b>			
404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs			No systematized staff training programs was in place in 2022. We aim to have this in place by 2023
<b>Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016</b>			
405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	19		
405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	19		
<b>Local Communities 2016</b>			
413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	20		No systematized assessment of the positive impact on the local communities. The goal is to have this in place within a three-year time frame

**Planet:**

Disclosure	Page	Omission	Comments
3-3 Management approach	22		
<b>Energy 2016</b>			
302-1 Energy consumption within the organization	25		
302-3 Energy intensity	25		
<b>Water and Effluents 2018</b>			

303-1 Interactions with water as a shared resource	26		No detailed data on wateruse/ groundwater extraction. This will be reported on next year.
<b>Emissions 2016</b>			
305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	25		
305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	25		
305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	25		
305-4 GHG emissions intensity	25		
305-5 reduction			
<b>Waste 2020</b>			Plastic waste
306 – 1 Waste generation	29		
306 -2	29		
306 -3	29		
<b>Environmental Compliance 2016</b>			
307 -1 Non - compliance	29		

**Performance product and conduct:**

Disclosure	Page	Omission	Comments
3-3 Management approach	28		
<b>Economic performance 2016</b>			
201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed	28		
201-2 Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change			No system is in place yet to calculate the financial implications due to climate change. The goal is to have this in place within a three-year time frame.
201-3 Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans			Not all employees were in 2022 covered by defined benefit plans as initially planned. This will be in place by 2024.
201-4 Financial assistance received from government			No financial assistance was received from government
<b>Market presence 2016</b>			
202-1 Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage	32		
202-2 Proportion of senior management hired from the local community	32		
<b>Anti-corruption 2016</b>			
205-1 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	27		
205-2 Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	27		
205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	28		
<b>Marketing and labelling 2016</b>			

417-1 Requirements for product and service information and labelling	33		
417-2 Incidents of non-compliance concerning product and service information and labelling	33		
417-3 Incidents of non-compliance concerning marketing communications	33		