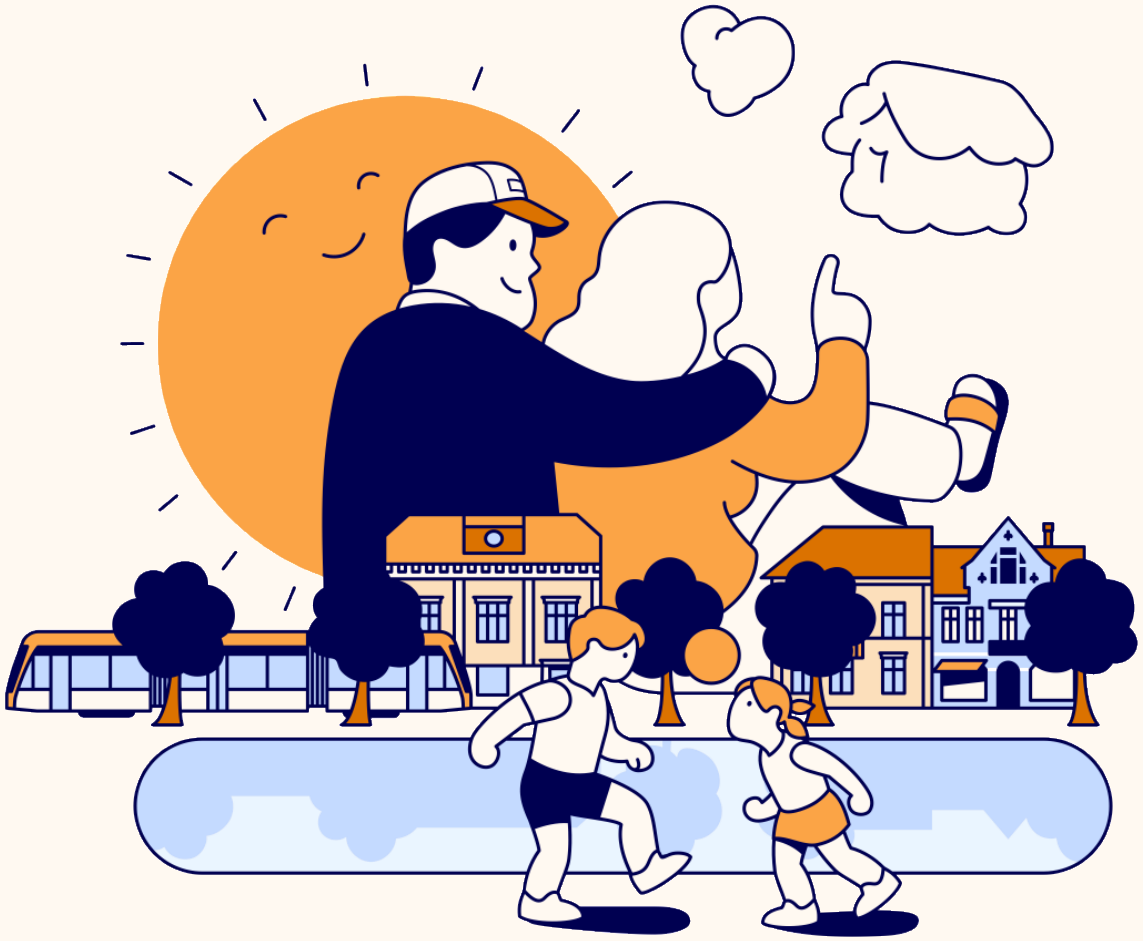
Impact Analysis 2025

UNEP FI – PRB
Principles for Responsible Banking

Fana Sparebank





Introduction and scope

Fana Sparebank

PRINCIPLE 1

Alignment

We will align our business strategy to be consistent with and contribute to individuals' needs and society's goals, as expressed in the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Climate Agreement and relevant national and regional frameworks.

PRINCIPLE 2

Impact & Target Setting

We will continuously increase our positive impacts while reducing the negative impacts on, and managing the risk to, people and environment resulting from our activities, products and services. To this end we will set and publish targets where we can have the most significant impact.

PRINCIPLE 3

Client & Customers

We will work responsibly with our clients and our customers to encourage sustainable practises and enable economic activities that creates shared prosperity for current and future generations.

PRINCIPLE 4

Stakeholders

We will proactively and responsibly consult, engage and partner with relevant stakeholders to achieve society's goals.

PRINCIPLE 5

Governance & Culture

We will implement our commitment to these Principles through effective governance and culture of responsible banking.

PRINCIPLE 6

Transparency & Accountability

We will periodically review our individual and collective implementation of these Principles and be transparent about and accountable for our positive and negative impacts and contribution to society's goals.



Principles for Responsible Banking

Fana Sparebank's sustainability strategy covers financial, environmental and social responsibility efforts. We are committed to playing an active role in the social and environmental development of the local community and to promote sustainable development.

By signing the principles of the PRB, Fana Sparebank has undertaken to carry out an annual impact analysis.[1]

This analysis is seen as an important supplement to other sustainability analyses, such as materiality analysis. The results of the impact analysis provide an indication of some of the most important topics that the Bank can focus on in the future.

However, it is important to note the weaknesses of the analysis. It only gives an indication of the influences that are typical for the relevant industries the bank finances, and the products Fana Sparebank offers. It is not a direct survey of the impact on our customers, but a consideration of typical challenges related to industries and products in the bank's market area.

The Bank can potentially have a major positive or negative impact on other areas that are not covered by this analysis.

Internal data from the private market (PM) and the corporate market (BM) are supplemented with statistics from Statistics Norway (SSB).

The analysis provides important insights that will be used in the bank's further work on the strategy for corporate social responsibility and ESG.



About the company

In the first step of the analysis, the bank's activities will be described. This includes business areas, products, services, and the geographical area to which these are associated.



Sustainability topics and national needs

In step two of the analysis, national needs are mapped according to the chosen geographical area. In the case of Fana Sparebank, the tool maps Norway's needs and challenges within the various renewable energy topics.
The tool has a total of 22 topics covering social, economic and environmental conditions



Impact

The analysis tool generates an overview of positive and negative influences based on information provided in steps 1 and 2. This information is ranked based on criteria provided in the tool. It has been urged that areas where the country performs poorly, relative to other countries, should be prioritized.
The bank's influence will then be assessed.



Result

The tool generates an overview of significant areas that should be prioritized in sustainability work based on the needs of the country in which the bank operates, the size of the portfolio and whether the bank is a market leader in the area

1 To carry out the analysis, we use the UNEP FI PortfolioImpactAnalysisToolfor Banks–V3.0 (Sist oppdatert februar2023)
ContextModule| Consumer BankingIdentificationModuleandAssessmentModule|Institutional banking Identification Module and Assessment Module

Close – where you are

Genuine, agile and innovative

Fana Sparebank is an autonomous and independent bank from 1878

The bank's main market area is Bergen and the surrounding area. Through the Himla concept, the bank has gained national coverage by offering fully digital banking services.

Fana Sparebank has a total of 48,000 private customers and approximately 3,500 corporate customers. Lending to the retail market (PM) accounts for 78% of the lending portfolio, and lending to the corporate market (BM) accounts for 22%. The market shares within the market area for PM and BM are 9% and 6% respectively.

Lending to PM is mortgages for private housing (100%).

Loans to BM are primarily for commercial real estate and the development of building and construction (>80%).



Social conditions

Integrity and individual safety

Topics of influence	SDG
Conflict	16
Modern slavery	8, 16
Child labour	8,16
Data privacy	16
Natural disasters	11, 13

Health and Safety

Topics of influence	SDG
Health and Safety	3

Availability and affordability, quality of resources and services

Topics of influence	SDG
Water	6
Food	2
Energy	7
Housing	11
Health protection and sanitation	3, 6
Education	4
Mobility	9, 11
Information	16
Connection	9
Culture and heritage	11
Finance	8, 9

Livelihood

Topics of influence	SDG
Work	1, 8
Wages	1, 8
Social protection	1, 10

Equality and justice

Topics of influence	SDG
Gender equality	5
Ethnic/racial equality	10
Age discrimination	10
Other vulnerable groups	10

Socioeconomic conditions

Strong institutions, peace and stability

Topics of influence	SDG
Rule of law	16
Civil rights	16

Healthy economies

Topics of influence	SDG
Sector diversity	8, 9
Thriving MSMEs	8

Infrastructure

Topics of influence	SDG
Infrastructure	9

Socioeconomic coverage

Topics of influence	SDG
Socioeconomic coverage	10, 17

Nature and environmental conditions

Climate stability

Topics of influence	SDG
Climate stability	13

Biodiversity and healthy ecosystems

Topics of influence	SDG
Water	6, 14
Air	11, 12
Soil	15, 12
Species	14, 15
Habitat	14, 15

Circular economy

Topics of influence	SDG
Resource intensity	12
Waste	11,12

Overview of the sustainability parameters considered in the analysis, as well as the associated sustainability goals.

Sustainability factors and national needs



The analysis is divided into three sustainable development pillars

(1) Social conditions
(2) Socioeconomic
(3) Nature and environment

For Norway, three areas of influence have been defined that must be given special consideration. Fana Sparebank only has operations in Norway, so the analysis has been carried out for Norway

The analysis emphasizes:

- Impact on topics that are most in need of change in Norway
- Impact on topics that are a large part of the bank's portfolio
- Impact on topics where the bank is the market leader

Social conditions

Areas of influence	Topics of influence	SDG
Availability and affordability, quality of resources and services	Water, food, energy, housing, health and hygiene, education, mobility, information, presence, culture and heritage, finance	2,3,4,6,7, 8,9,11,16

Socioeconomic conditions

Areas of influence	Topics of influence	SDG
None particularly relevant to Norway	-	-

Nature and environmental conditions

Areas of influence	Topics of influence	SDG
Biodiversity and healthy ecosystems	Lakes, Air, Soil, Species, Habitat	6,11,12,14,15
Circular economy	Resource intensity, waste	11,12

Commercial banking



Fana Sparebank



Corporate banking

Positive impact
- Availability, and affordability, quality of resources and service
- Healthy economies
- Infrastructure

Negative impact
- Climate stability
- Circular economy
- Healthy economies

Loans to the corporate market account for about 22 per cent of the bank's lending.

For the corporate market, the analysis shows that the bank has an indirect impact on all the sustainability pillars defined in the analysis. However, it is important to note that the impact on the different areas varies, and that the analysis is based on global data that in some cases may seem less relevant to Norway. The pillars that represent the greatest impact according to the analysis are (1) availability, and affordability of resources and services, (2) healthy economies, (3) infrastructure, (4) climate stability, and (5) circular economy.

The results presented by the analysis do not distinguish between sectors but are intended to provide an overall picture of where the analysis says the focus of the bank's sustainability work should be.

Factors that are highlighted as positive are accessibility, and affordability, quality of resources and services, healthy economies and infrastructure.

In this case, reference is made to the bank's lending activities for real estate development and management, particularly related to the financing of housing cooperatives, as having a positive impact on the local community by indirectly offering access to housing.

The Bank mainly finances small and medium-sized enterprises, which make a positive contribution to promoting healthy economies.

Climate is important for both positive and negative impacts. It must be, and is today, a focus to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the bank's portfolio. Reference is made to the bank's climate report. Furthermore, there must also be a focus on resource utilization and a transition to a circular economy mindset. You can see that the results in the corporate market are closely linked and are largely about thinking smart, consuming less resources, emitting less greenhouse gases and thus also producing less waste.

For the corporate market, climate stability, circular economy and healthy economies represent a negative impact on the bank's lending. Real estate development is an industry that is associated with significant emissions, particularly related to construction projects. The bank therefore has a strong focus on measures aimed at this industry. By setting requirements for companies, the bank will be able to influence action on behalf of our customers.

Advances throughout the reporting year have been made with charting energy efficiency data for commercial real estate and accessing detailed climate risk data for the loan portfolio. Establishing suppliers of reliable data.

Fana Sparebank

Social conditions

Integrity and individual safety

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Conflict	-	16
Modern slavery	-	8, 16
Child labour	-	8,16
Data privacy	-	16
Natural disasters	-	11, 13

Health and Safety

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Health and Safety	+/-	3

Availability and affordability, quality of resources and services

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Water	+/-	6
Food	+/-	2
Energy	+/-	7
Housing	+/-	11
Health protection and sanitation	+/-	3, 6
Education	+	4
Mobility	+/-	9, 11
Information	+/-	16
Connection	+	9
Culture and heritage	+/-	11
Finance	+	8, 9

Livelihood

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Work	+	1, 8
Wages	+/-	1, 8
Social protection	+/-	1, 10

Equality and justice

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Gender equality	-	5
Ethnic/racial equality	-	10
Age discrimination	-	10
Other vulnerable groups	-	10

Socioeconomic conditions

Strong institutions, peace and stability

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Rule of law	+/-	16
Civil rights	+	16

Healthy economies

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Sector diversity	+/-	8, 9
Thriving MSMEs	+/-	8

Infrastructure

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Infrastructure	+	9

Socioeconomic coverage

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Socioeconomic coverage	+	10, 17

Nature and environmental conditions

Climate stability

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Climate stability	+/-	13

Biodiversity and healthy ecosystems

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Water	+/-	6, 14
Air	+/-	11, 12
Soil	+/-	15, 12
Species	+/-	14, 15
Habitat	+/-	14, 15

Circular economy

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Resource intensity	+/-	12
Waste	+/-	11,12

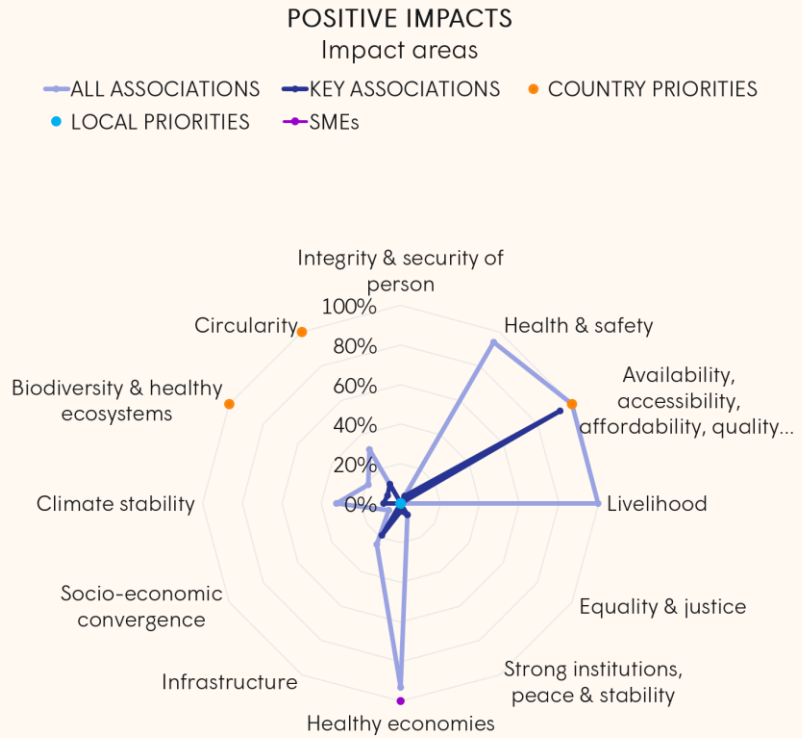
Corporate market

The overview does not distinguish between the topics of influence that are of greatest importance to the bank and those that are less significant based on UNEP FI's analysis tool

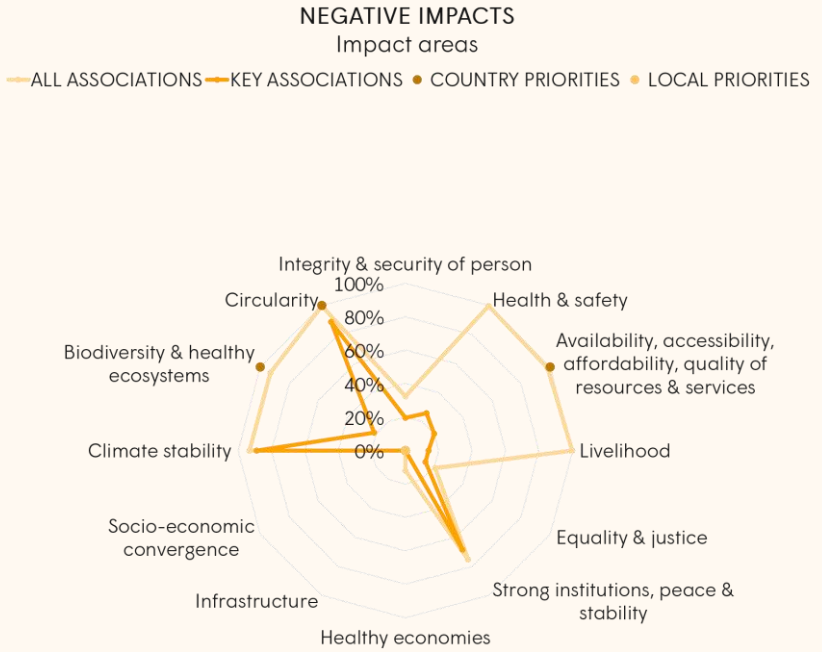
Commercial banking

a. Summary view of country priorities and impact associations

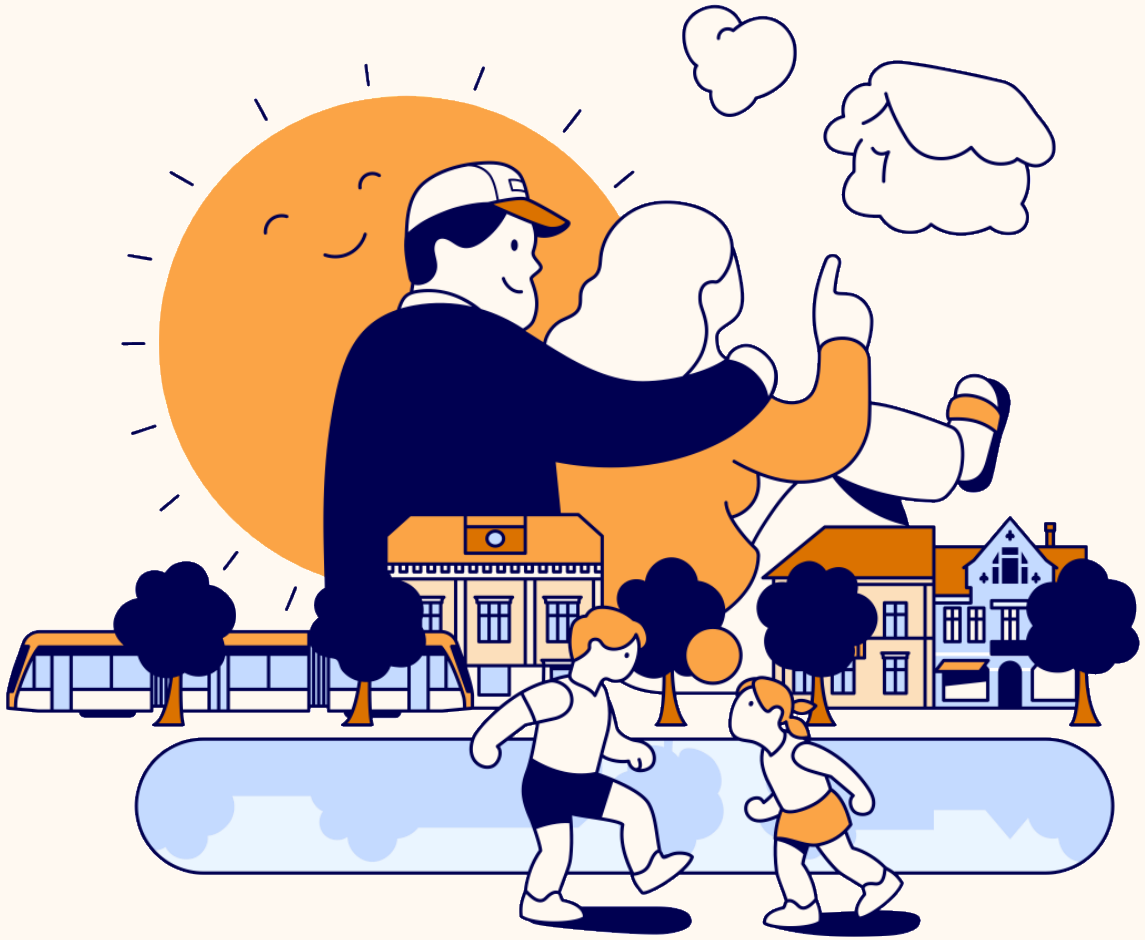
The summary view provides an overview of the impacts associated with your bank's activity across all geographies. The charts show the positive and negative impacts on the 12 impact areas (as per the UNEP FI Impact Radar) and on the 17 SDGs. More specifically, the lines in the spider charts represent the proportion of portfolio associated with the different impact areas/SDGs. Blue lines represent positive impact associations and orange lines represent negative impact associations. Darker blue/orange indicates 'key' impact associations. In addition, the dots on the charts represent the priorities in the countries based on the needs assessment conducted in the Context Module (if the Module was used and data was imported). Finally, the purple line in the positive charts show the impact driven by client types, in this instance by SMEs.



*the dots do not represent a value. They only show if an impact area is a priority in the countries/locations (based on data in the Context Module).



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Retail banking

Fana Sparebank



Retail market

Positive impact
- Availability, and affordability, quality of resources and service
- Strong institutions, peace and stability
- Socioeconomic conditions

Negative impact
- Climate stability
- Availability, and affordability, quality of resources and service
- Circular economy

Lending to the retail market is the bank's largest business area, accounting for approximately 78 percent of the bank's total lending.

The bank has an indirect impact on the following sustainability pillars through its retail market services:(1) availability and affordability, quality of resources and services,(2) strong institutions, peace and stability,(3) socio-economic conditions,(4) climate stability, and(5) circular economy. For the retail market, the results of the analysis are linked to the products and services the bank provides for housing and general consumption. The positive impact in the retail market is primarily related to providing individuals with access to housing—whether through mortgage products, deposit accounts, or savings solutions (such as BSU and mutual funds). The negative impact in the retail market focuses on greenhouse gas emissions related to housing, including high...

electricity consumption but also focusing on more circular solutions to achieve more resource-efficient housing in Norway in the future. For the private market, the theme of inclusive, healthy economies is also an essential influence. It is noted that both the public sector and financial institutions have critical roles in promoting inclusive, healthy economies. The public sector's role includes ensuring a business-friendly environment and maintaining checks and balances for healthy competition. Financial products and services that respond to the needs of entrepreneurs, SMEs, low-income customers, and women are crucial for achieving diverse and healthy economies, as well as financial inclusion. Guidelines addressing gender inequality and aiming for equal gender representation in institutions are equally critical for inclusive, healthy economies. Access to education and the provision of social services are essential to addressing poverty and inequality. Access to economic hubs/workplaces is also crucial for healthy and inclusive

economies. Efficient mobility, delivered through transport systems and related infrastructure, is a key factor in providing access to the labor market and a healthy economy. Access to information and communication technology has become both critical for a well-functioning economy and an important component for access to employment, information, and the economy. The bank has already implemented measures against digital exclusion by offering customers the option to order a mobile banking unit to their home, extended opening hours, and organizing online and mobile banking courses. Financial services in the private market are positive contributors in providing these services and creating this dynamic in the Norwegian economy. However, there are still challenges with achieving even better financial inclusion for segments that today may be more or less excluded.

Social conditions

Integrity and individual safety

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Conflict	-	16
Modern slavery	-	8, 16
Child labour	-	8,16
Data privacy	-	16
Natural disasters	-	11, 13

Health and Safety

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Health and Safety	+/-	3

Availability and affordability, quality of resources and services

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Water		6
Food		2
Energy		7
Housing	+	11
Health protection and sanitation	+	3, 6
Education	+	4
Mobility	+	9, 11
Information		16
Connection		9
Culture and heritage		11
Finance	+/-	8, 9

Livelihood

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Work		1, 8
Wages		1, 8
Social protection		1, 10

Equality and justice

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Gender equality		5
Ethnic/racial equality		10
Age discrimination		10
Other vulnerable groups		10

Socioeconomic conditions

Strong institutions, peace and stability

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Rule of law	+	16
Civil rights	+	16

Healthy economies

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Sector diversity		8, 9
Thriving MSMEs		8

Infrastructure

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Infrastructure		9

Socioeconomic coverage

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Socioeconomic coverage	+	10, 17

Nature and environmental conditions

Climate stability

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Climate stability	-	13

Biodiversity and healthy ecosystems

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Water		6, 14
Air		11, 12
Soil		15, 12
Species		14, 15
Habitat		14, 15

Circular economy

Topics of influence	FSB	SDG
Resource intensity		12
Waste	-	11,12

Retail market

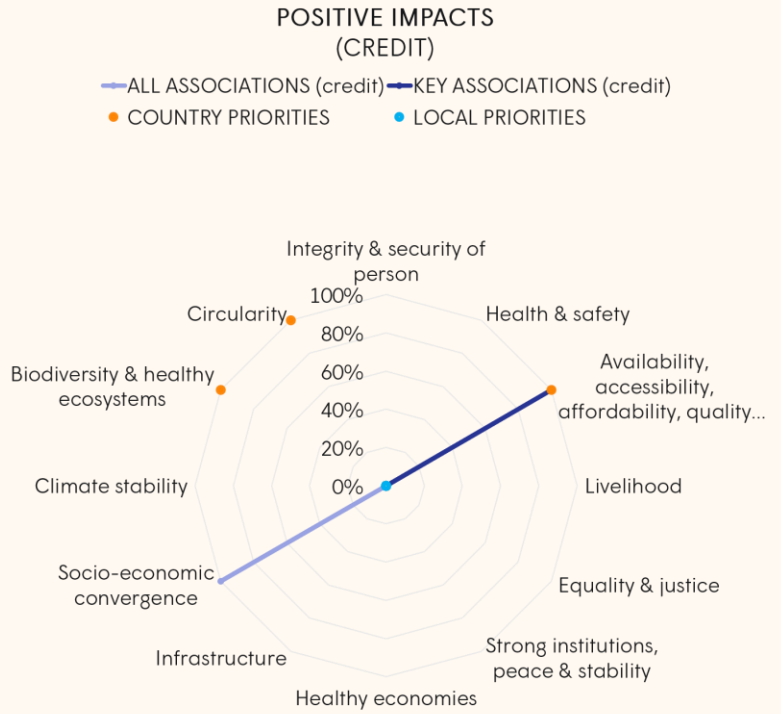
The overview does not distinguish between the topics of influence that are of greatest importance to the bank and those that are less significant based on UNEP FI's analysis tool

Retail market – Lending

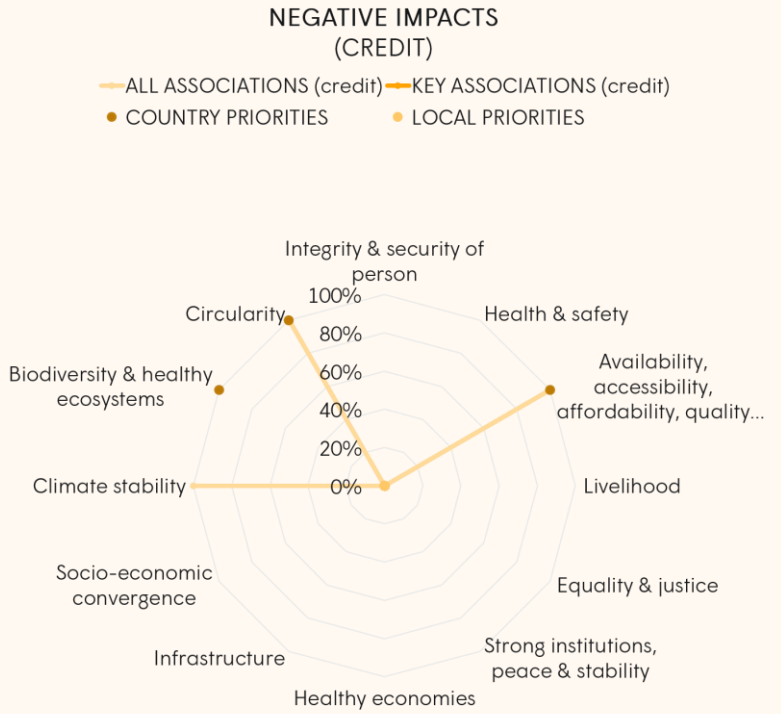
a. Impact associations driven by products and services

Summary view of country priorities and impact associations

This section provides an overview of the impacts associated with your bank's consumer banking activity across all countries. The charts show the positive and negative impacts on the 12 impact areas (as per the UNEP FI Impact Radar). More specifically, the lines in the spider charts represent the proportion of portfolio associated with the different impact areas. Blue lines represent positive impact associations; orange lines represent negative impact associations). In addition, the dots on the charts represent the priorities in the country based on the needs assessment conducted in the Context Module (if the Module was used and data was imported). Please note that the first indicator (i.e. amount) is the one used to generate the spider charts.



**the dots do not represent a value. They only show if an impact area is a priority in the countries/locations(based on data in the Context Module).*



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