CO_2 footprint 2023 Royal Reesink

Energy management

Actionplan 2024

REESINK

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Summary

Royal Reesink B.V. started in 2015 with a baseline measurement for 2014 with which the CO_2 footprint of the entire company was determined. A CO_2 footprint is a tool that provides insight into the CO 2 emissions of the entire company and serves as a basis from which the action plan is set up to reduce CO_2 emissions.

The objective of Royal Reesink B.V. and that of its subsidiaries is to have made its contribution to the objective of achieving a 20% reduction in CO_2 , a reduction in energy consumption of 20% and at least 20% renewable energy compared to 1992. This target is in line with the climate targets set in Kyoto (JP) in 1997.

The CO_2 emissions of the Royal Reesink BV companies in 2023 is a total of ***19,561.5 Tons of CO_2***. This brings the relative reduction compared to the base year 2014 to **38.0%.**

The total energy consumption is ***68,887,462 KWh***. This brings the relative reduction compared to 2014 to **23.9%.**

The share of renewable electrical energy was **66.3%** in 2023**.** This is partly self-generated and sustainably generated purchased.

The target for 2020 has been followed up and is the new target to achieve at least **49%** of CO_2 emissions by 2030, in line with the Paris climate goals. Furthermore, we have set a goal to use at least **20%** less energy for our activities by **2030**.

In order to achieve the target for 2024 and 2025, the following plans have been made by the Holding to reduce CO_2 emissions and energy consumption at the various operating companies:

- Further tightening lease car policy with regard to energy label and CO_2 emissions to level B (between 95 and 130 gr/km) and adding Hybrid and Full Electric cars for business transport.
- Speed limiter on new vans.
- Analysis of the no-load consumption of the buildings and taking concrete measures to reduce them.
- Optimization of climate control systems.
- Application of LED lighting with presence sensors and light intensity measurement.
- Further expansion of the purchase of certified green energy for the expiring energy contracts in 2024 for Dutch, Belgian and German branches.
- Alternative waste treatment methods that allow a higher level of recycling to be achieved and thus a reduction in CO_2 emissions (2025).

Environmental legislation applicable in the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany looked at the mandatory measures. Various measures have been made mandatory as a result. For details, we refer to the reports of the relevant operating companies.

Furthermore, the following additional measures are being taken to further reduce energy consumption and CO_2 emissions:

- Replacement of lighting for energy-efficient lighting in workshop, storage hall and offices (various locations, including Oostende, Numansdorp, Easterein, Diest, Apeldoorn Wilmersdorf)
- Installation of solar panels (Easterein, Oostende, Ciney, Zedelgem)
- Renovation office Tiel (2024-2025)
- Renovation and Renovation Workshop Hamme, Diest (2024-2025)

With the plans of the various operating companies, the set goals for 2024 and 2025 will be achieved and no additional measures are necessary.

1. Introduction

The world is constantly evolving and changing. This change is both positive and negative. With each change, more and more becomes clear. About how something happens, but especially what the result is. In recent years, more and more has become known about CO_2 emissions and their effect on our planet. Within Royal Reesink B.V., the subsidiaries and the customers, the need for insight into CO_2 emissions and how this can be reduced grew.

Royal Reesink B.V. started in 2015 with a baseline measurement for 2014 with which the CO_2 footprint of the entire company was determined. A CO_2 footprint is a tool that provides insight into the CO_2 emissions of the entire company and serves as a basis from which the action plan is set up to reduce CO_2 emissions. In order to get an even better picture of the total CO_2 footprint, the scope was expanded in the inventory for 2016 and most parts of the CO_2 performance ladder Scope 3 were included. In addition, the CO_2 Footprint report has been expanded with parts that are required by ISO 50001.

This report explains the structure of the organization, both organizationally and with regard to CO_2 emissions and energy management. The results of the CO_2 emissions over 2022 and the methods used are then explained. After that, the energy planning and reduction plans will be described, followed by implementation and implementation.

2. Organization

Royal Reesink B.V. is market leader as an international distributor and service provider in the field of high-quality machines, components and services for agriculture, landscape maintenance, internal transport, warehouse equipment and civil engineering. Our customers are logistics centres, agricultural companies, forestry and landscaping companies, public green spaces and golf courses, industrial and construction companies, contractors, water boards and (local) governments.

Royal Reesink works closely with A-brand manufacturers on cleaner, smarter and more efficient equipment and systems. We have been the partner for our suppliers and customers for more than nine generations. With around 40 companies in 12 countries, each with its own market-specific distribution network, we are strongly represented internationally and locally.

We go beyond selling, leasing or renting machines and systems. Our core business is providing service, support and training during the life of machines. Through our distribution networks, we take care of local maintenance, repairs and delivery of (original) parts to maximize the life of the equipment and minimize the total cost for our customers.

Although we are a Dutch company with a strong base in the Netherlands, Royal Reesink has a strong international presence in Belgium, Germany, the United Kingdom, Kazakhstan, Denmark, Ireland, Poland, Austria, Turkey, Canada and South Africa.

Royal Reesink divisions:

Enabling your business

Because we work locally, we are close to our customers. Everything is aimed at serving the customer as much as possible, such as support with matters such as maintenance, planning and maintenance, stock management and warehouse management. This way we can optimally unburden our customers: "Enabling your business".

Innovation and growth

We are convinced that we can serve customers even better through the use of innovations, our specialist knowledge of wholesale, retail and specialist sectors. Together with existing and new suppliers, but also through cooperation between companies in the future. Through smart collaborations, we realize more room for innovation and further development. Our unique service network allows us to offer a broad and complementary portfolio of equipment and accessories.

We want to achieve this through organic growth and through acquisitions:

- Increase current market share in combination with expansion of aftersales activities:
  - » Strong focus on parts, service and support
  - » Sale of used equipment
  - » Offer rental/lease options and financing
- Expansion into new countries, regions and market segments
- Addition of new brands to our portfolio
- Integrating new companies

Before we add a new company, we first check whether the company is a good fit for us. We analyse whether there are opportunities to further grow the company within Royal Reesink. Finally, the step must be logical and financially responsible.

3. Environment – Energy Policy statement

Royal Reesink B.V. sees the environmental and energy policy as well as the care for well-being, health and safety as an integral part of the total business operations. The business operations are aimed at continuous improvement of the environmental and energy performance. Royal Reesink B.V. and its operating companies will continue to make every effort to prevent or limit the environmental effects that the business activities (may) cause as much as possible.

Laws and regulations

Responsibilities have been laid down and activities have been agreed to demonstrate compliance with laws and regulations. Royal Reesink B.V. and its operating companies do more than is legally required where possible. Environmental and energy measures that have a positive impact in areas such as safety, health, well-being, quality and efficiency are prioritised.

Reducing environmental impact

All business activities of Royal Reesink B.V. and its operating companies have an effect on the environment. These effects are kept to a minimum by taking preventive or restrictive measures, both organisational and technical:

- Responsible use of the necessary raw and auxiliary materials.
- Where possible, choose other materials whose properties or production method are less harmful to the environment.
- Responsible handling of the necessary hazardous substances.
- Conscious management and containment of waste flows.

In order to implement this environmental and energy policy effectively and purposefully, Royal Reesink B.V. works according to an environmental and management system that complies with the international standard ISO 14064-1-2019 and ISO 50001-2018. The full and signed environmental and energy policy statement of Royal Reesink B.V. can be found on the CSR page of the website of Royal Reesink B.V.

4. Responsible for action plan

The management of Royal Reesink B.V. is ultimately responsible for environmental and energy policy, namely Mr. R. van der Linde. Within the organization, the required information is provided to employees. The employees and its operating companies support this policy and are well aware of their responsibility in realizing it.

The responsibility for continuing to comply with the EnMs lies with the Logistics and Facilities project leader, Mr. J. Arts, and includes:

- Periodically monitoring the CO_2 footprint and Energy Performance Indicators to monitor the achievement of the objectives.
- The coordination with the management of both Royal Reesink B.V. and its operating companies about the implementation of the intended reduction measures.
- The preparation and documentation for the internal and external communication about the CO_2 footprint and energy reduction performance.

5. Reporting period

The inventory of CO 2 emissions for Royal Reesink B.V. is the result of the 9th measurement carried out at Royal Reesink B.V. and its operating companies in accordance with ISO 14064-1 and the CO_2 Performance Ladder 3.1 manual.

The year 2014 was used as a baseline measurement for CO_2 Performance Ladder Scope 1 and 2. For Scope 3, 2015 is the base year. The Energy Management Action Plan has been drawn up according to the ISO 50001 standard. The plan for 2023 is the follow-up to the plan drawn up in 2015. For energy savings, 2014 is used as the base year.

6. Organizational boundaries

The scope of the CO_2 Footprint and the Energy Management System (EnMs) are aimed at all companies (operating companies).

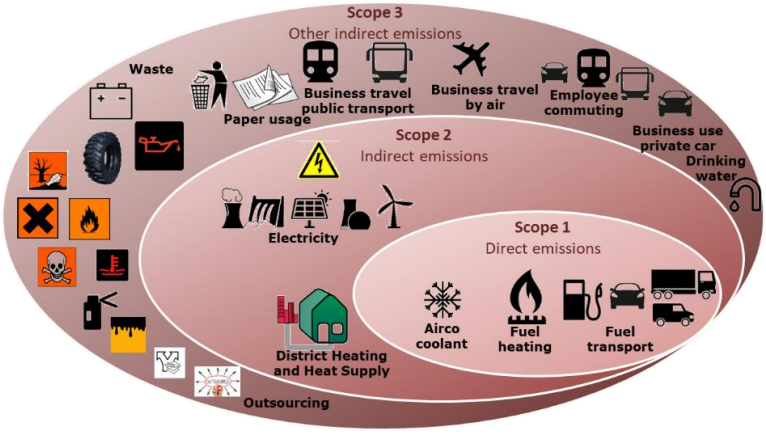
Participations with a stake of less than 50% are not included in this report.

Royal Reesink B.V. is located at the Ecofactorij in Apeldoorn. The inventory of the CO_2 Footprint and the EnMs only focuses on the activities carried out by employees of their own organizations. In recent years, various acquisitions have taken place. The data of the acquired companies up to and including 2019 have been added in both the base year (2014) and the following years so that it is clearly visible what progress is made in reducing CO_2 emissions and energy consumption of the entire organization

compared to 2014. The acquisitions after 2019 are no longer included in the base year.

7. Operational limits CO_2 and energy management

In order to clearly define the scope, the scope classification of the CO_2 Performance Ladder as drawn up by SKAO[A] was used, distinguishing between direct and indirect emissions caused by the company or indirectly.



In accordance with the CO_2 Performance Ladder, a distinction is made between 3 sources of emissions (scopes). These 3 sources can be divided into 2 categories, these are indirect and direct emissions.

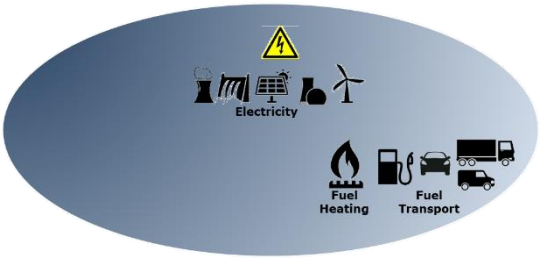
Scope 1: The management of emissions. The gases and fuels used by its own organization, for example from machines, fleet and, for example, the consumption of natural gas. In addition, the consumption of refrigerants for air conditioning installations.

Scope 2: Indirect emissions. These are the emissions that are caused by the generation of electricity and that are used by the own company.

Scope 3: The other indirect emissions. These emissions are a result of sources that are not owned by the company itself. This includes, for example, traffic, waste, water, paper consumption, production of purchased materials and transport of the purchased materials.

The energy consumption of the buildings used by the organization, including the workshops, warehouses and offices, the fuel consumption of own freight, passenger and service cars, waste flows, commuting, business air travel and use of public transport are included in this CO_2 footprint.

The Energy Management System (EnMs) includes all energy consumption of the buildings, such as consumption of gas, heat, electricity and fuel oil and the consumption of fuel for mobility used by our own employees (consumption of diesel, LPG, electricity and petrol) for both passenger transport and freight transport.

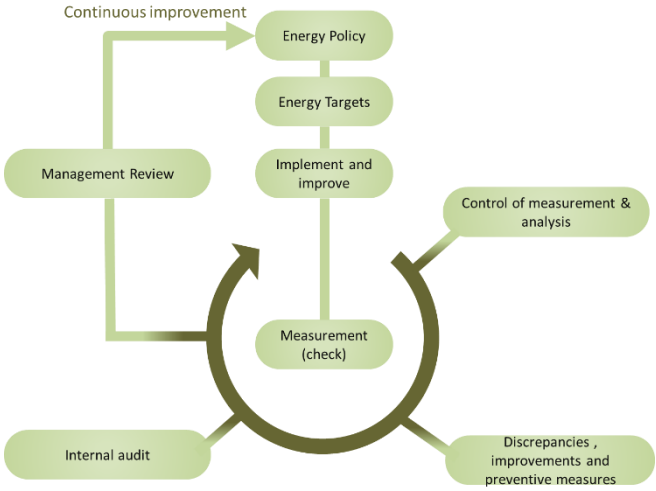


Paper consumption and outsourced services such as parcel services and hired transport are not included in this CO_2 and energy measurements.

[A] Foundation for Climate-Friendly Procurement & Entrepreneurship

8. Periodic follow-up & continuous improvement

Formulating objectives and selecting savings measures is not a one-off action. In order to ensure that the policy actually becomes part of the daily business operations, these activities must take place continuously.



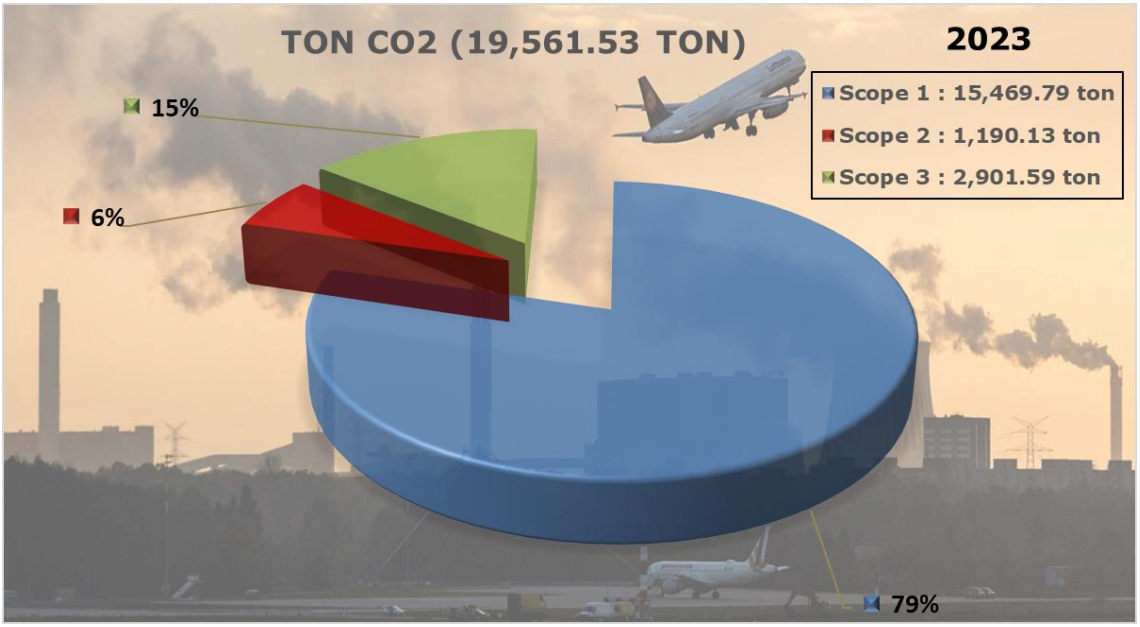
For example, during the year the reduction measures will be implemented, consumption will be continuously recorded where possible, communication and the processes in the organization will be periodically updated and evaluated with the relevant managements. By going through the Plan-Do-Check-Act control cycle, we ensure that we work on a continuous improvement of our Energy and CO_2 performance.

At least once a year, under the responsibility of the Holding management, the organization examines the functioning of the EnMS. The management assessment, together with the energy assessment, is also the input for continuous improvement. The next review is scheduled for March 2025.

9. Direct and indirect CO2 emissions 2023

In order to obtain as complete and clear an insight as possible into the emissions of CO_2 emissions, this chapter shows how the emissions are subdivided. This indicates whether this concerns a Scope 1, 2 or 3 emission. The emission of CO_2 emissions is shown in Tons of CO_2.

For 2023, the total direct and indirect CO_2 emissions were 19,561.53 tonnes of CO_2.



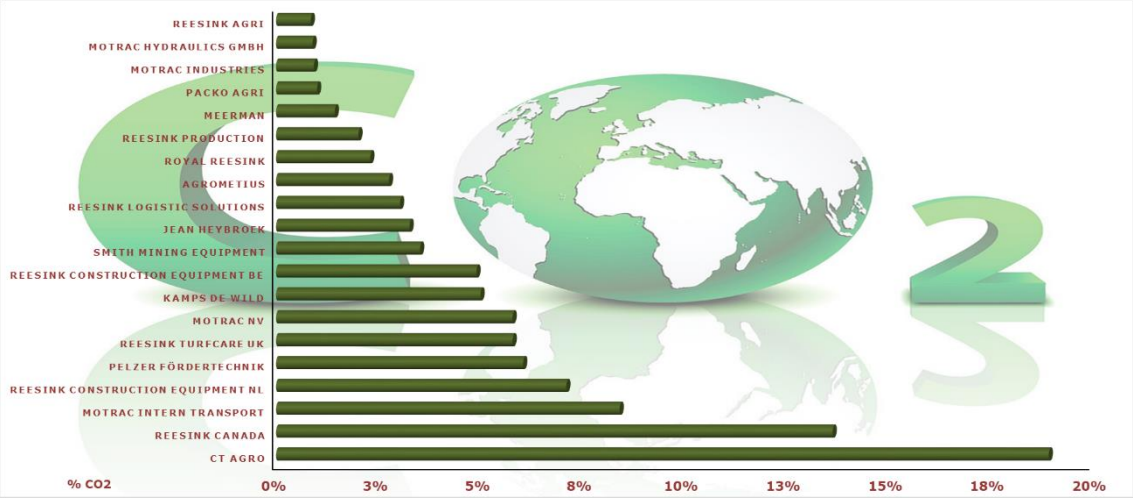
The distribution of direct and indirect emissions across the different scopes is shown in the Table. This table clearly shows that the majority of Royal Reesink B.V.'s CO_2 emissions are caused by fuel consumption for vehicles. In addition, waste is responsible for a large part of CO_2 emissions.

PART	SCOPE	CO_2 (TON/YEAR)	PERCENTAGE
Direct emissions			
Natural Gas	Scope 1	1,348.31	7%
Fuel Consumption Gasoline	Scope 1	2,397.78	12%
Diesel Consumption Vehicles	Scope 1	11,283.04	58%
Petroleum – Fuel oil – Lubricating Oil	Scope 1	321.33	2%
LPG	Scope 1	4.06	0%
CO_2 Cover Gasses	Scope 1	112.78	1%
Bio Diesel	Scope 1	1.43	0%
Acetylene - Propane	Scope 1	1.07	0%
Indirect emissions			
Electricity (grey)	Scope 2	873.99	5%
District heating	Scope 2	316.15	2%
Other Indirect emissions			
Waste	Scope 3	938.59	5%
Business air travel	Scope 3	885.57	5%
Business use private cars	Scope 3	151.67	1%
Business use public transport	Scope 3	0.58	0%
Commuting	Scope 3	920.42	5%
Drinking water	Scope 3	4.76	0%
Total		***19,561.53***	**100 %**

Table 1 Distribution of direct and indirect emissions by scope

10. Subdivision CO_2 emissions 2023

The Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are made up of the data of the various operating companies.



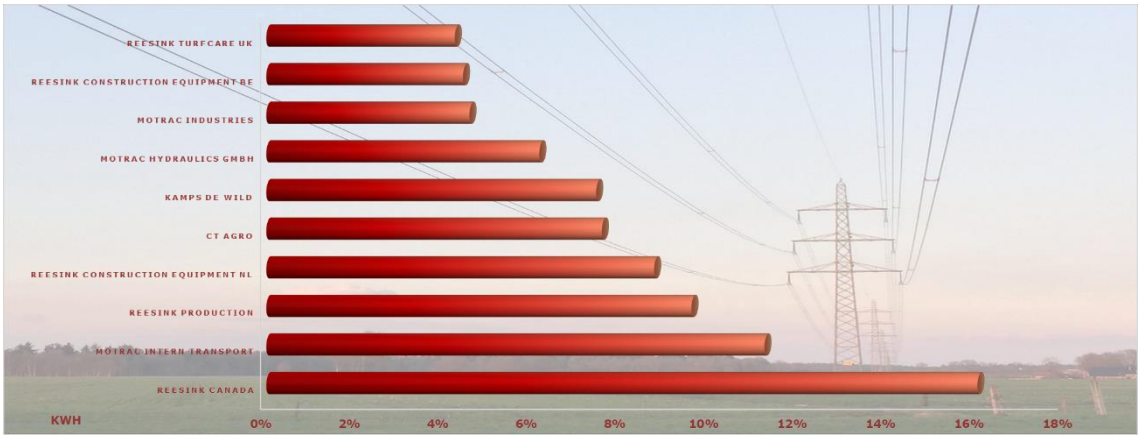
Subdivision electricity

The electricity consumption of Royal Reesink B.V. and its operating companies was 5,789,060 KWh, of which 5,084,137 KWh (87.9%) was generated sustainably. Total electricity consumption has been responsible for 2.6% of the total CO_2 emissions.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Grey	2,853,762	2,910,770	2,670,270	2,426,126	1,792,125	2,175,556	1,058,148	1,989,112	2,109,518	2,615,632
Wind	996,952	1,016,309	1,432,536	1,792,246	1,917,965	1,267,030	2,191,574	2,578,668	2,745,157	3,069,400
Water	114,938	123,890	109,124	109,616	111,407	80,479	76,532	78,341	99,392	89,489
Biomass	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,744	-	-	-
Sun	-	-	-	25,457	531,673	1,280,703	1,570,497	1,846,324	1,961,342	1,980,780
Total	**3,965,652**	**4,050,969**	**4,212,930**	**4,353,445**	**4,353,169**	**4,803,767**	**4,929,495**	**6,492,444**	**6,915,409**	**7,754,300**
Durable	**28.0%**	**28.1%**	**36.6%**	**44.3%**	**58.8%**	**54.7%**	**78.5%**	**69.4%**	**69.5%**	**66.3%**

Table 2 Electricity consumption per year

The top 10 operating companies responsible for electricity consumption are shown below in the graph:



Subdivision gas, heat, fuel oil and electric heating

The consumption of gas, fuel oil, district heating and electric heating at Royal Reesink B.V. and its operating companies for heating the workshops, warehouses and offices has been as follows :

HEAT SOURCE		KWH
Natural gas (m3)	648,548	6,335,664
District heating (KWh)	3,461,828	3,461,828
Fuel oil (dm3)	97,664	1,086,244
Electric heating (KWh)	448,741	448,741
Total (KWh)		**11,332,477**

The top 10 of the operating companies with the highest energy consumption for heating are:

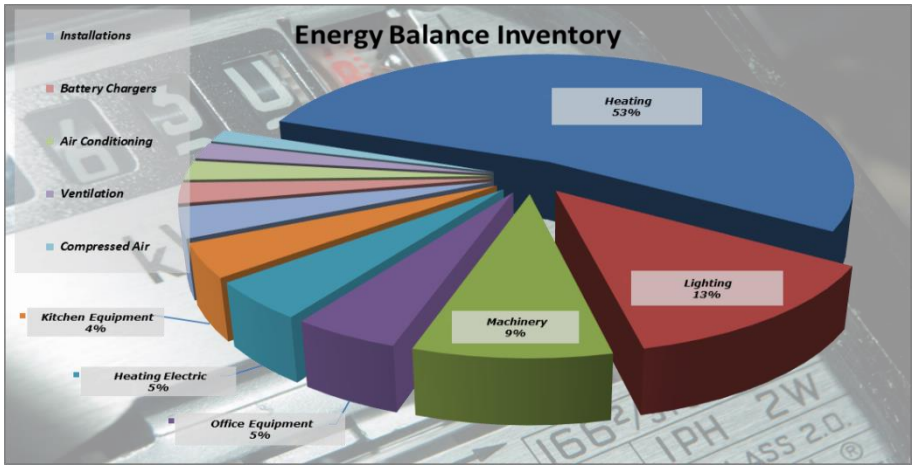
Consumption in KWh corrected degree days

The difference in temperature between the different years can give a distorted picture of the consumption due to heat generation. The consumption data have been adjusted on the basis of degree days per location to the number of degree days of the base year 2014 for the location in question.

The consumption in 2023 then comes to 6,932,822 KWh. The number of average degree days in 2023 was 2,437.7 (2014 2,384.3). Evolution of consumption adjusted for degree days over the different years is shown in **Fout! Verwijzingsbron niet gevonden.** on page **Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.**.

Energy balance

In order to get a clearer picture of the energy consumption of the various buildings, an inventory was made between the different categories for the locations with a consumption > 50,000 KWh. This gives the picture as shown in the graph.



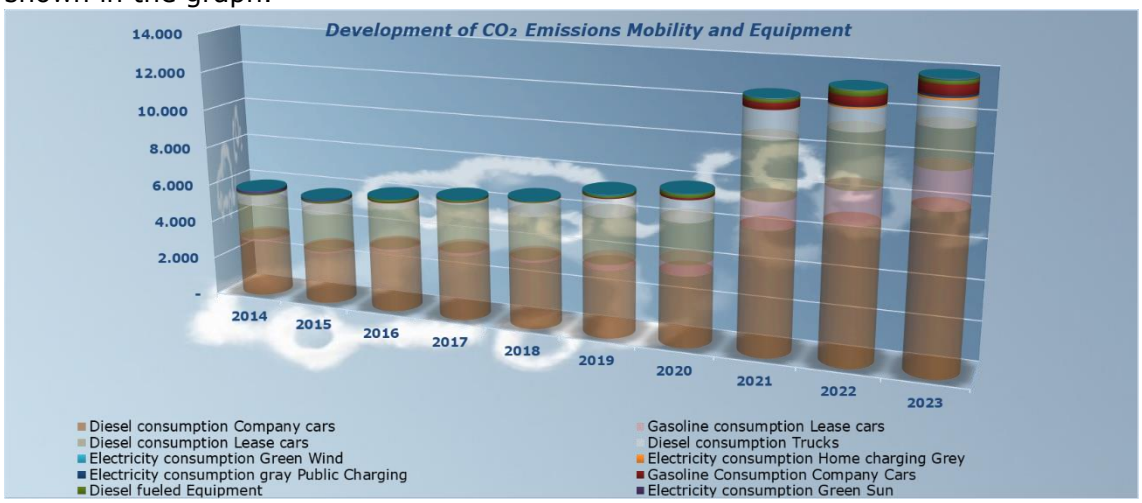
This clearly shows that most of the energy consumption at the various buildings is caused by heating and lightning. Details of these energy balances are included in the detailed reports of the various operating companies.

Subdivision of fuel consumption of cars and equipment

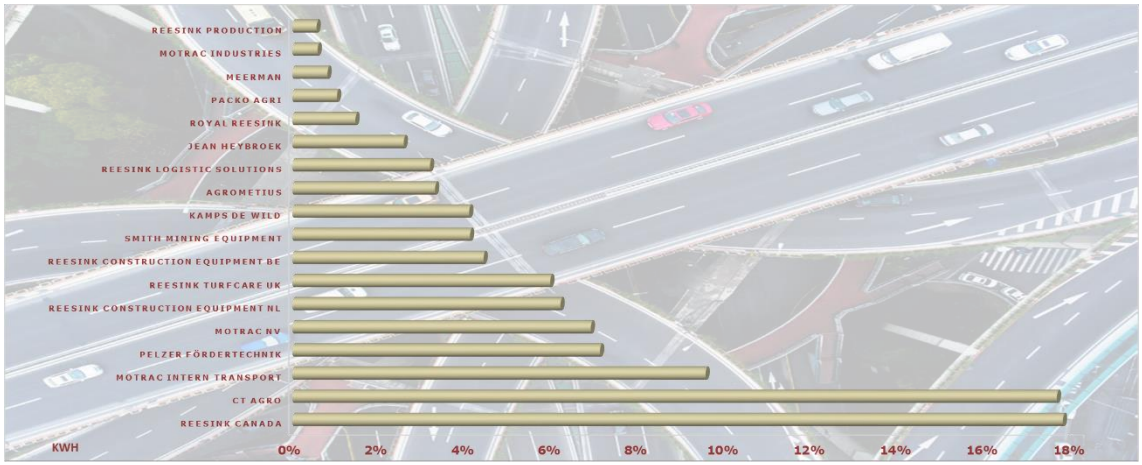
The fuel consumption of Royal Reesink B.V. is divided over the type of fuel used and the different types of transportation. Consumption in 2023 is specified in the table below.

CATEGORIES	LITERS / KWH (2023)	CO_2 (TON)	% OF TOTAL EMISSIONS
Diesel consumption Commercial Vehicles	2,431,047	7,915.5	57.3 %
Diesel consumption Lease cars	576,890	1,878.4	13.6 %
Petrol consumption Lease cars	654,151	1,845.3	13.8 %
Diesel consumption Trucks	383,459	1,248.5	9.0 %
Diesel consumption Material	53,917	175.6	1.3 %
Diesel consumption Tractors	15,204	49.5	0.4 %
Fuel consumption Equipment	1,033	2.9	0.0 %
Diesel consumption Forklift	4,775	15.6	0.1 %
Bio Diesel Consumption Equipment	4,121	1.4	0.0 %
Fuel consumption Commercial Vehicles	174,647	492.7	3.6 %
LPG consumption Forklift	2,253	4.1	0.0 %
Electricity consumption Business Charging (wind and solar)	369,067	0.0	0.0 %
Electricity consumption Home Charging (grey)	218,449	93.1	0.7 %
Electricity consumption Public Charging (grey)	209,787	92.9	0.7 %
Electricity consumption Business Charging (grey)	5,621	2.6	0.0 %
Electricity consumption Public Charging Fuel card(grey)	9,031	3.1	0.0 %

The development of CO_2 emissions in recent years for fuel consumption for mobility is shown in the graph.

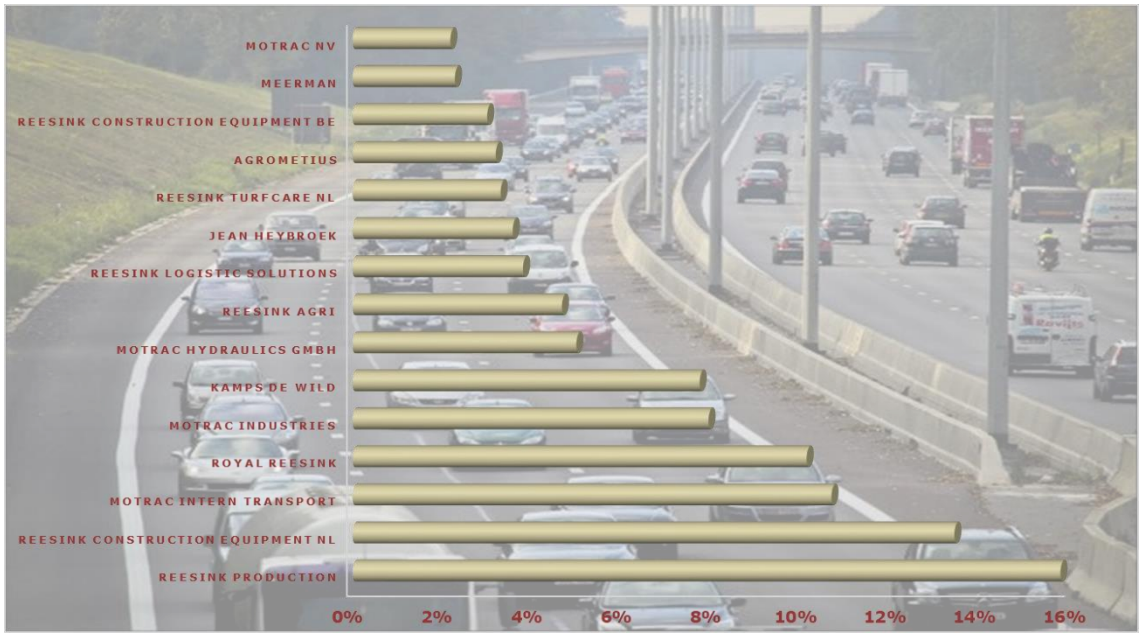


The top 15 operating companies that have the highest energy consumption for mobility, are shown below in the graph.



Commuting

Within mobility, part of the emissions is caused by the reimbursement of commuting. The top 15 operating companies that provide the highest commuting can be seen in the graph below.

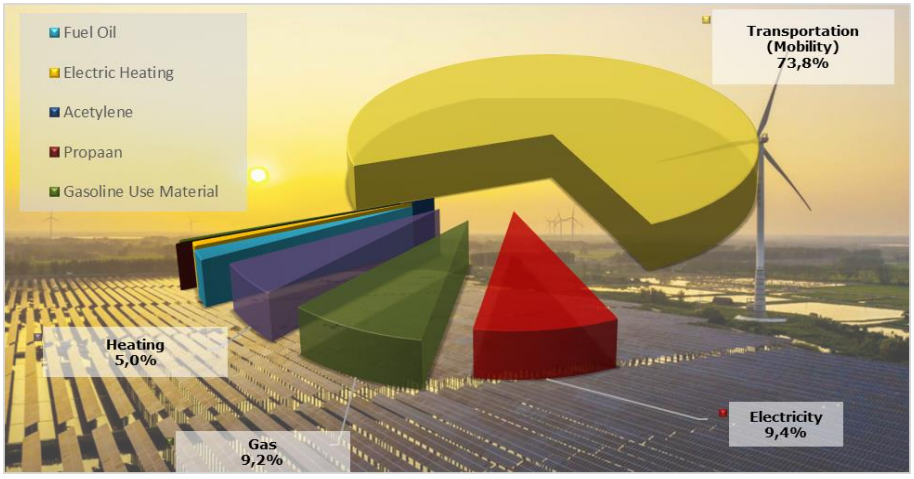


Total energy consumption in KWh

The total energy consumption over the past years is shown in the graph.

The total consumption of energy can be divided into main components. For Royal Reesink B.V. and its operating companies, this distribution in 2023 was shown in the table.

PART	KWH	%
Mobility	50,825,783	73.8%
Gas	6,335,664	9.2%
Electricity	6,489,311	9.4%
District heating	3,461,828	5.0%
Electric heating	444,569	0.7%
Fuel oil	1,086,244	1.6%
Gasoline Material	236,380	0.3%
Acetylene	3,512	0.0%
Total	**68,887,462**	**100%**



Combustion Biomass

The combustion of biomass did not take place in 2023 within Scope 1, 2 and 3 at Royal Reesink B.V..

GHG removal

Greenhouse gas removal by means of binding CO_2 did not take place at Royal Reesink B.V. in 2023.

Business air travel

Air travel for business purposes falls under the CO_2 Footprint Scope 3. These took place at Royal Reesink B.V. and its operating companies in 2022 and are responsible for 3.5% of the total emissions. The top 10 operating companies with the highest number of flight kilometres can be found in the table below:

OPERATING COMPANY	%
CT Agro	52,2%
Royal Reesink	14,1%
Smith Mining	12,3%
Jean Heybroek	5,5%
Reesink Turfcare UK	5,4%
Reesink Canada	3,6%
Reesink Turfcare	2,4%
Reesink Turkey	1,6%
Reesink Agri	1,3%
Reesink Production	0,3%
Reesink Turfcare DK	0,3%

The development in flight kilometres over the past few years, divided into the three different categories, has been as follows:

11. Exceptions

Paper consumption and outsourced services are part of scope 3, but are not included in this report.

12. Methods

To determine the GHG emissions and energy consumptions, various data were used, namely:

- For the consumption of fuels, diesel (oil), LPG and petrol, the invoices of the suppliers were used.
- The total consumption of gas is taken from the supplier's invoices. This consumption applies if measured and invoiced per month before January 1st 2023 to December 31st 2023. Where annual accounts are used on the basis of an annual meter check, the most recent annual consumption has been used. If the period is not measured exactly over one year, the annual consumption is adjusted linearly to one full year.
- The total consumption of electricity of the offices, warehouse and storage halls are taken from the various invoices of the supplier. This consumption applies if measured and invoiced per month before January 1st 2023 to December 31st 2023. Where annual accounts are used on the basis of an annual meter check, the most recent annual consumption has been used. If the period is not measured exactly over one year, the annual consumption is adjusted linearly to one full year.
- The consumption for charging the electric cars at business locations has been adjusted to the consumption of the relevant location.
- Production of electricity at locations where solar panels are installed is included in the consumption of the relevant building, less the amount returned to the public power grid.
- The total consumption of drinking water is taken from the various invoices from suppliers. In most cases, water is measured and settled 1 but per year. If no annual statement has yet been made for 2023, the data from 2022 have been used.
- The total number of kilometres of air travel is determined on the basis of the invoices of the travel organization. Where the distance is not shown on the invoice, the distance is determined by www.vliegtijd.com/ by entering the place of departure and destination.

- The total number of kilometres for business use of private passenger cars has been determined on the basis of the declared kilometres in the administration for the period January 1st 2023 to December 31st 2023.
- For the inventory of the waste flows, the invoices and annual overviews of the approved waste processors were used for the period January 1st 2023 to December 31st 2023.
- Where waste containers are emptied with a fixed frequency and no weight is measured, the conversion factor from m3 to Kg is used as recorded on www.duurzamebedrijfsvoeringoverheden.nl/themas/afval/hoeveelheden.html . This list has been supplemented, where necessary, by the conversion factors used by the waste processors or as published on the website of the waste processor.

13. Monitoring and measurement

All consumptions have been converted to GHG emissions using the conversion factors of the CO_2 performance ladder that are included in the CO_2 Management software application used within Royal Reesink B.V. All central and decentralized objectives and plans are processed in the software as savings on energy or in CO_2 emissions and monitored with the help of this.

This CO_2 footprint report has **NOT** been verified by a Certification Authority authorized by the SKAO.

The Energy Management System has been verified by Bureau DNV, according to the scheme of SCCM[B] **(ISO 50001-2018, certificate C584548)**.

Energy Performance Indicators (EnPI)

To enable effective control of energy consumption, they have formulated a number of Energy Performance Indicators (EnPI). EnPI can consist of a parameter (absolute energy use), energy consumption per unit (e.g. working day, weekend day, FTE, area) or a multivariable model.

SUBJECT	REGISTRATION	INTERVAL PERIOD
Gas consumption small business	Gas meter	Quarter
Large-scale gas consumption	Supplier monitoring system	15 minutes
Electricity consumption small business	Electricity meter	Monthly
Large-scale Electricity consumption	Supplier monitoring system	15 minutes

With this data, an EnPI is calculated based on the number of employees and the area of the buildings in use.

[B] Foundation for the Coordination of Certification Management Systems for the Environment and Health and Safety at Work

SUBJECT	FACTOR
Electricity consumption	FTE
Electricity consumption	Mio turnover
Electricity consumption	m^2
Energy Heating	FTE
Energy Heating	m^3
Energy Heating	Mio turnover
Mobility	Mio turnover
Mobility	FTE

Degree days are used to offset energy consumption (gas and district heating) due to weather influences and improvements in conditions. This makes it possible to deduce the effect of the improvements in conditions on energy consumption. To calculate the corrected consumption, the following formula was used:

$$\frac{\text{Uncorrected consumption} \times \text{degree days reference year (2014)}}{\text{actual degree days 2023}}$$

For electricity consumption, energy consumption, heating and mobility, the EnPI's for Royal Reesink B.V. are shown below.

SUBJECT	2014	2015 (GD)	2016 (GD)	2017 (GD)	2018 (GD)	2019 (GD)	2020 (GD)	2021 (GD)	2022 (GD)	2023	2023 (GD)	Δ%
Heating energy consumption KWh per m^3	11.74	9.99	10.13	11.44	11.20	10.24	9.15	10.64	10.27	9.48	9.71	-17.3%
Heating energy consumption KWh FTE	5,693	4,937	4,751	5,338	4,927	4,268	4,106	4,438	4,337	4,268	4,370	-23.2%
Heating energy consumption KWh Mio Turnover	12.74	11.37	11.20	11.56	10.40	9.38	9.38	10.56	8.60	7.46	7.63	-40.1%
Electricity consumption KWh per FTE	3,220	3,150	3,067	3,084	2,898	2,634	2,495	2,414	2,334	2,444		-24.1%
Electricity consumption KWh per m^2	39.6	37.5	38.9	32.6	33.6	32.6	29.4	28.0	28.0	28.2		-28.7%
Electricity consumption KWh per Mio	7,207	7,256	7,230	6,680	6,117	5,789	5,703	5,741	4,632	4,270		-40.8%
Mobility KWh per FTE	17,568	17,411	17,460	17,920	17,548	16,143	15,588	18,221	18,062	19,143		9.0%
Mobility KWh per Mio omzet	39.32	40.10	41.16	38.82	37.05	35.47	35.63	43.34	35.84	33.44		-14.9%

Table 3 Energy performance

Details of the EnPIs by operating company

The EnPI's of the individual operating companies can be found in the various reports of these operating companies. For three EnPI's, the different branches and/or organizations have been placed next to each other. These are:

- KWh consumption for heating rooms per m^3 heated room
- CO_2 emissions per employee
- Electricity consumption per m^2

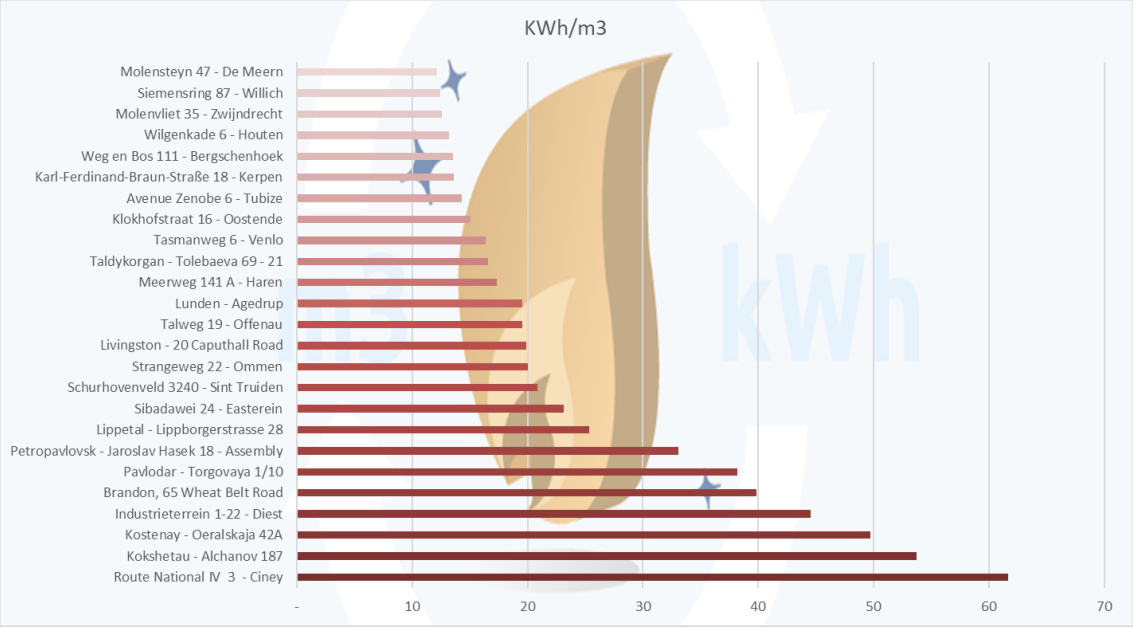
KWh/m^3 consumption properties

The consumption for heating the buildings is made up of:

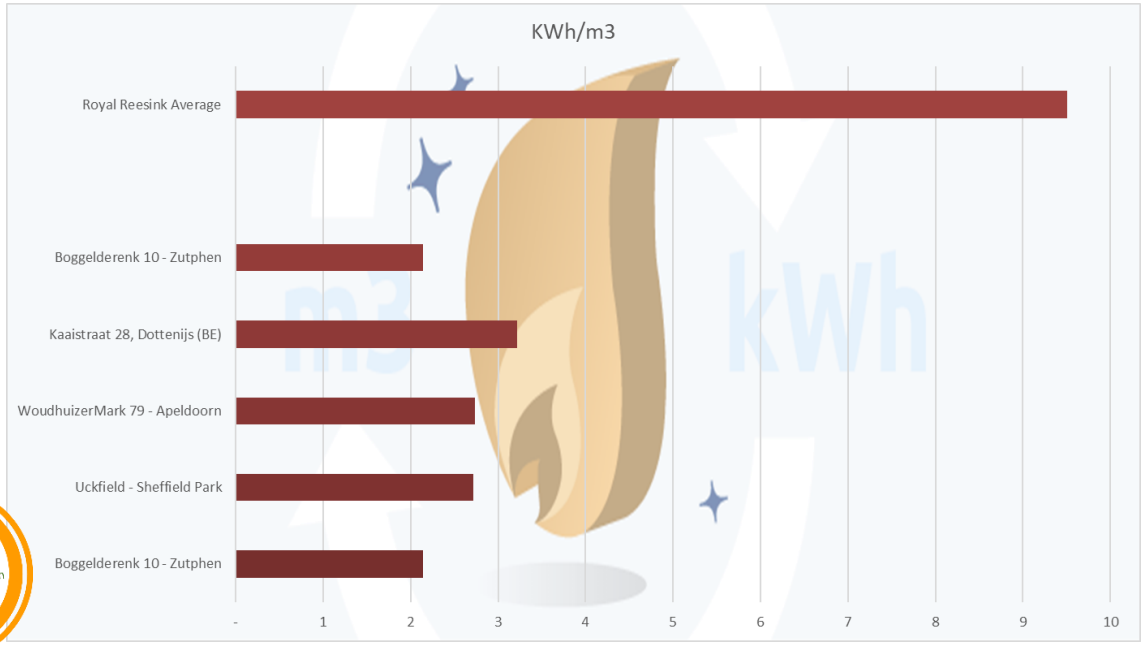
I. Gas consumption
II. Propaanverbruik
III. Stookolieverbruik
IV. District heating
V. Electric heaters

The sum of these consumptions in combination with the m^3 to be heated then gives the following result, showing the least energy-efficient buildings:

The average energy consumption of all Reesink buildings is 9.51 KWh/m^3.

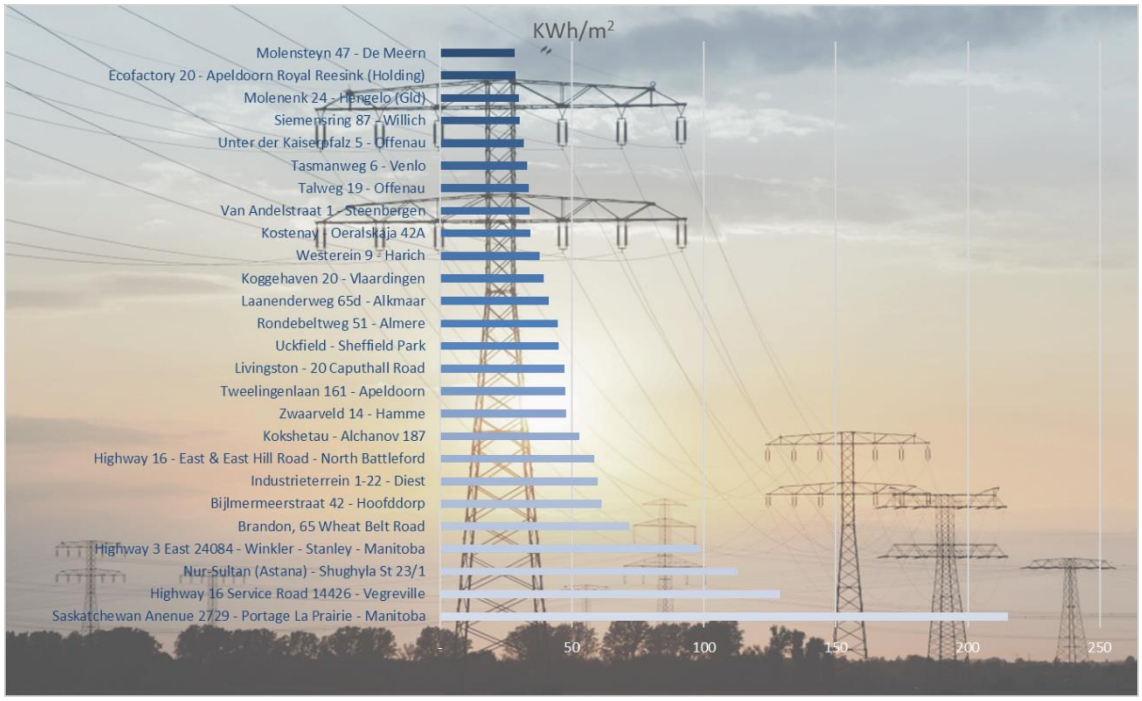


The top 5 best performing properties that are heated are shown below:



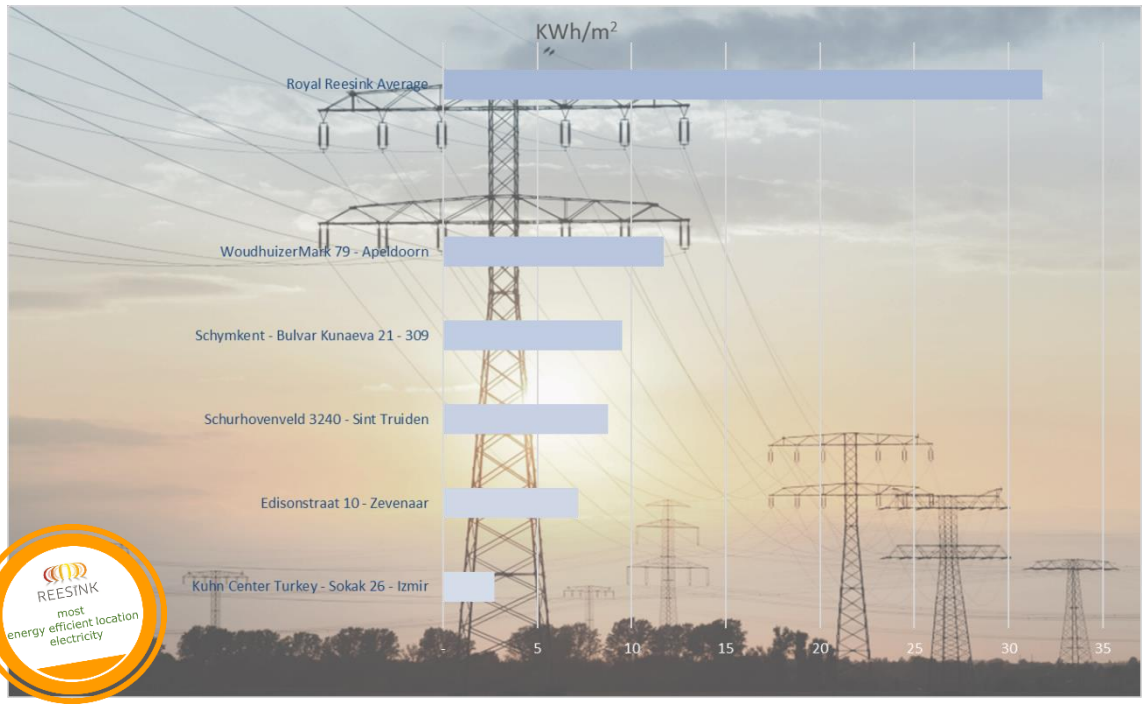
KWH/m²

The consumption of electricity per m² of a location is an indication of the efficiency of the property. This does NOT include the consumption of Machines, Electric heating and the consumption of Charging stations for charging Electric cars. This then gives the following picture, showing the buildings with the highest consumption per m² :



The average consumption per m² of all Reesink properties is 31.79 KWh/m².

The top 5 best performing properties that are heated are shown below:



Energy planning and reduction plans

Royal Reesink B.V. started in 2015 with the baseline measurement for 2014 and thus gained insight into the CO_2 footprint. The objective of Royal Reesink B.V. and that of its subsidiaries is to have made its contribution by 2020 to the objective of achieving a **20%** reduction in CO_2, a reduction in energy consumption of **20%** and at least **20%** of renewable energy compared to 1992. This target is in line with the climate targets set in Kyoto (JP) in 1997.

The most material emissions have been determined in the CO_2 footprint of Royal Reesink B.V.. Every year, the energy assessment will check whether the emission inventory (part of the CO_2 footprint report) is up-to-date and the reduction targets will be shaped both at Holding and operating company level.

The overall corporate objective of the Holding is a CO_2 reduction of at least **49%** in 2030 compared to the emissions in the base year 2014. This reduction target is relative to the realized turnover of 2014 and 2030. The achieved result in 2023 is **38.0**%.

For energy consumption, an overall operating target and reduction of at least **20%** in 2030 can be achieved, compared to the base year 2014. This reduction target is relative to the realized turnover of 2014 and 2030. The result achieved in 2023 is **23.9%.**

Furthermore, the objective has been defined that the used electrical energy must be generated at least **75%** sustainably, either by our own installations or sustainably purchased from the energy company. The achieved result in 2023 is **66.3%.**

Our reduction targets are based on the position within the various sectors occupied by Royal Reesink's operating companies, based on energy studies carried out and their assessment and SKAO's most recently rolled out list of measures. Each operating company and branch will have to contribute its share to the common objective.

This EnMAP describes which measures will be taken to achieve these reduction targets.

Reduction targets achieved in 2023

In 2023, the following concrete measures were taken by the Holding to reduce CO_2 emissions and energy consumption at the various operating companies.

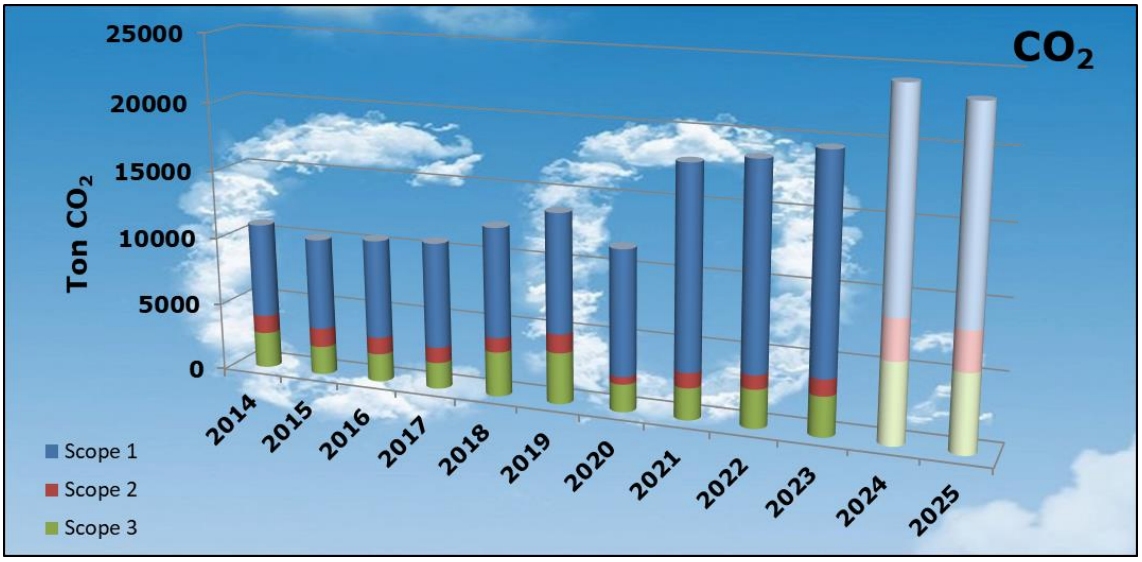
- Lease car policy has been adjusted so that when new lease passenger cars are used, they must comply with at least label B.
- When replacing service buses and passenger cars, the most economical engine available for the version that is required is used. Service buses are standard equipped with speed limiters and a Track & Trace system.
- When replacing passenger cars, the choice of a Hybrid or fully Electric car has been added.
- Purchasing green energy; when changing energy supplier, 100% SMK certified green energy was purchased for the Dutch branches with an expiring contract in 2023. In Germany and Belgium 100% green energy was purchased with a Certification of Origin Sun.

The various operating companies have also taken additional measures. For this we refer to the detailed reports per operating company which can be obtain at the operating company and can be asked for on request.

Reduction targets per year per scope CO_2

In order to ultimately meet the company's objective, a reduction target will have to be formulated per year.

The reduction target for scope 1.2 and 3 is **3.6%** per year. This reduction target covers the most material emissions, fuel consumption, for trucks, service and passenger cars. Commuting and waste removal.



The CO_2 reduction targets (max emissions based on 2014 emissions, growth of turnover and 2030 target) for the coming years are as shown in Table 4.

	2014 BASIS JAAR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 MAX	2025 MAX
Turnover (%)	**100.0%**	**101.1%**	**105.4%**	**118.3%**	**129.3%**	**147.5%**	**154.4%**	**200.5%**	**252.8%**	**290.2%**	***290.2%***	***290.2%***
Scope 1	6,896.3	6,691.9	7,220.7	7,688.1	8,002.9	8,677.0	9,101.0	14,587.3	14,784.3	15,469.8	15,309.3	14,758.1
Scope 2	1,333.7	1,396.2	1,251.1	1,149.0	1,064.7	1,373.2	556.5	1,102.2	1,018.6	1,190.1	2,960.7	2,854.1
Scope 3	2,641.4	2,086.5	2,056.9	1,938.9	3,266.5	3,747.1	2,021.8	2,321.0	2,807.9	2,901.6	5,863.7	5,652.6
Total	**10,871.4**	**10,174.6**	**10,528.8**	**10,776.1**	**12,334.1**	**13,797.3**	**11,679.2**	**18,010.5**	**18,610.9**	**19,561.5**	**24,133.6**	**23,264.8**

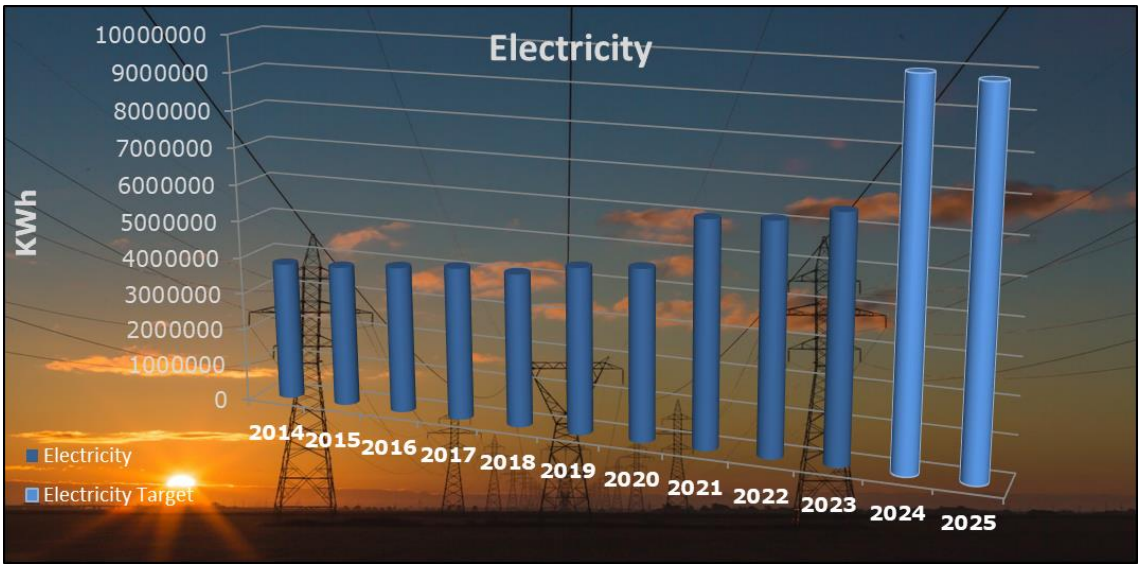
Table 4 Reduction Targets

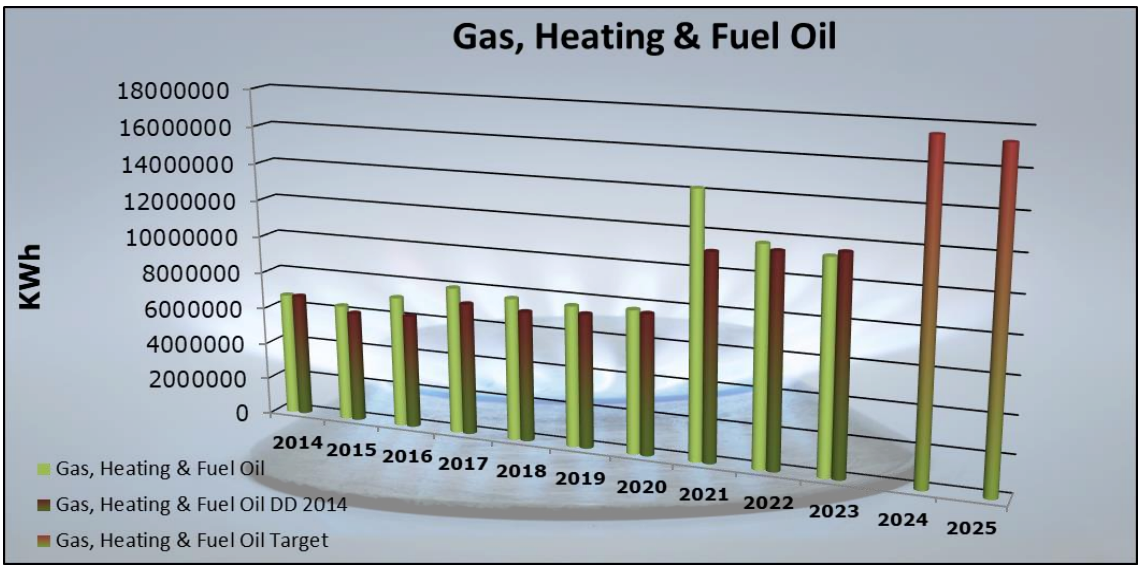
Reduction targets per year per energy type

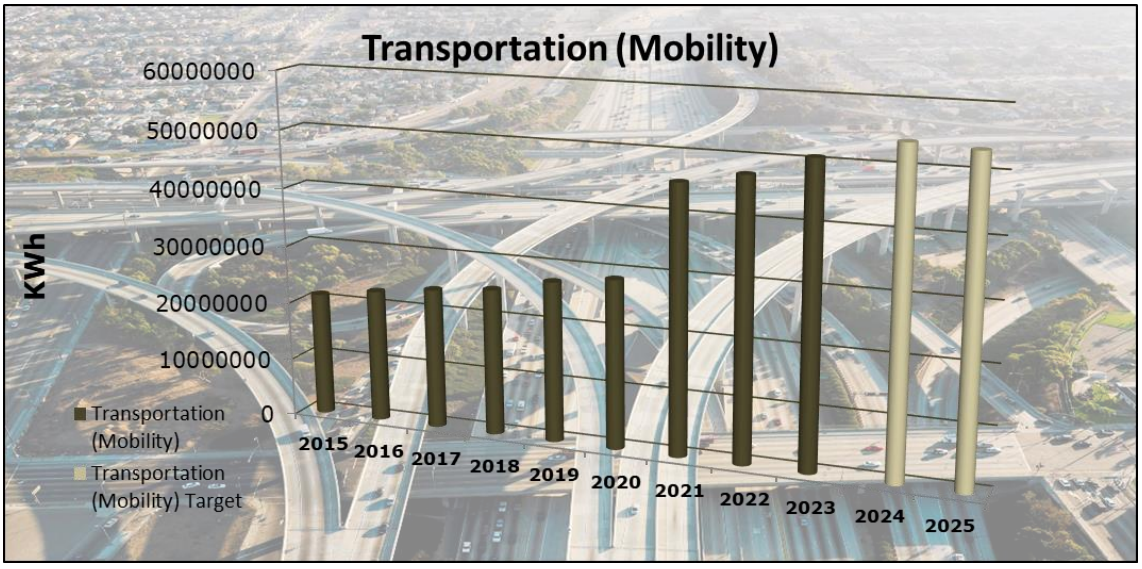
In order to ultimately meet the company's objective, a reduction target will have to be formulated per year per energy type. The reduction target (max energy consumption based on 2014 consumption, growth of turnover and 2030 target) for electricity is **1.0%** per year. The reduction target for gas and heat is **1.0%** per year. The reduction target for mobility is **1.0%** per year. These are shown in Table 5.

	2014 BASIS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 MAX	2025 MAX
Turnover (%)	**100.0%**	**101.1%**	**105.4%**	**118.3%**	**129.3%**	**147.5%**	**154.4%**	**200.5%**	**252.8%**	**290.2%**	***290.2%***	***290.2%***
Electricity (KWh)	3,774,513	3,842,884	3,992,159	4,138,768	4,143,392	4,473,352	4,611,704	6,028,048	6,133,809	6,489,311	*9,905,700*	*9,806,643*
Gas (KWh)	4,677,142	4,701,837	5,528,560	6,109,667	5,829,570	5,589,726	5,449,179	8,807,655	6,868,380	6,335,664		
District heating (KWh)	811,229	912,707	926,678	1,101,139	1,052,737	1,022,695	1,336,913	3,928,760	3,459,395	3,461,828		
Electric heating (KWh)	184,501	202,307	212,882	202,738	201,071	327,095	317,076	430,591	382,143	448,741		
Fuel oil (KWh)	1,000,903	551,079	466,729	552,251	564,350	620,012	624,127	1,037,468	992,038	1,086,244		
Warmth (KWh) GD	*6,673,775*	*6,022,545*	*6,184,136*	*7,163,948*	*7,045,884*	*7,247,472*	*7,588,683*	*11,083,682*	*11,387,467*	*11,603,511*	*17,514,421*	*17,339,276*
Mobility (KWh)	20,592,891	21,237,954	22,728,245	24,052,630	25,093,134	27,411,763	28,812,098	45,502,320	47,461,541	50,825,783	*54,043,260*	*53,502,827*
Fuel Equipment (KWh)	131,553	116,875	114,337	90,641	114,831	184,857	190,401	172,964	146,578	236,380		
Acetylene – Propane (KWh)	4,003	3,841	18,406	13,031	9,802	10,918	20,810	8,678	20,705	3,512		
Energy Total (KWh)	**31,176,735**	**31,569,483**	**33,987,994**	**36,260,864**	**37,059,530**	**39,698,920**	**41,362,307**	**65,916,482**	**65,464,590**	**68,887,462**	***81,463,380***	***80,648,746***

Table 5 Energy Reduction Targets







14. Implementation and execution

In order to achieve the target for 2024 and 2025, the following plans have been made by the Holding to reduce CO_2 emissions and energy consumption at the various operating companies.

- Further tightening lease car policy with regard to energy label and CO_2 emissions to level B (between 95 and 130 gr/km)
- Adding Hybrid and Full Electric cars for business transport.
- Speed limiter on new vans.
- Analysis of the no-load consumption of the buildings and taking concrete measures to reduce them.
- Application of LED lighting with presence sensors and light intensity measurement.
- Further expansion of the purchase of certified green energy for the expiring energy contracts in 2024 and 2025 for Dutch, Belgian and German branches.
- Alternative waste treatment methods that allow a higher level of recycling to be achieved and thus a reduction in CO_2 emissions (2025).

Environmental legislation applicable in the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany looked at the mandatory measures. Various measures have been made mandatory as a result. For details, we refer to the reports of the relevant operating companies.

Furthermore, the following additional measures will be taken to further reduce energy consumption and CO_2 emissions:

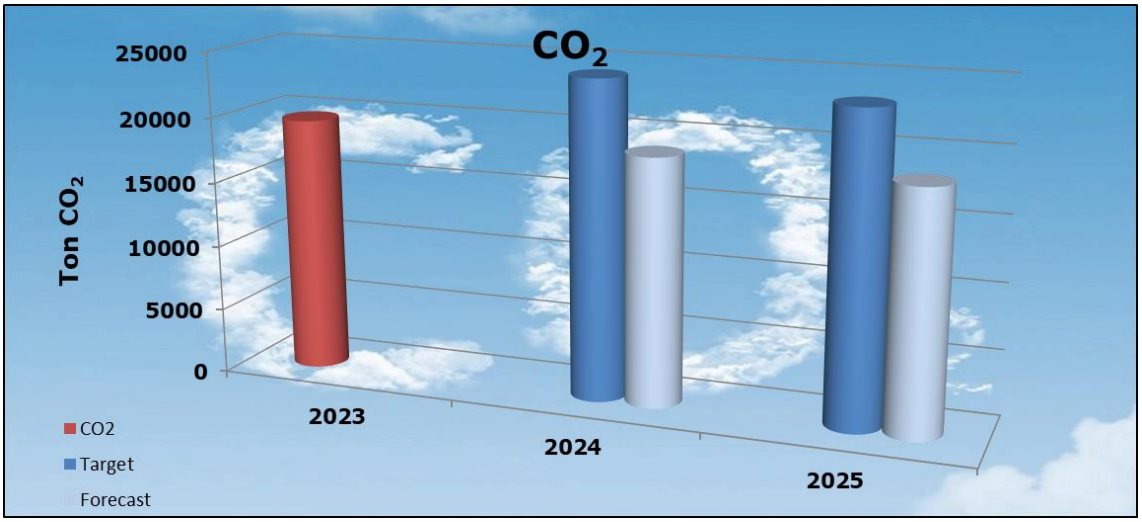
- Replacement of lighting for energy-efficient lighting in workshop, storage hall and offices (various locations, including Oostende, Numansdorp, Easterein, Diest and Apeldoorn Wilmersdorf)
- Installation of solar panels (Easterein, Oostende, Ciney en Zedelgem)
- Renovation office Tiel (2024-2025)
- Renovation and Renovation Workshop Hamme, Diest (2024-2025)

15. Impact of proposed improvements

Based on the planned improvements, Royal Reesink B.V. expects to achieve the following savings in 2024 and 2025:

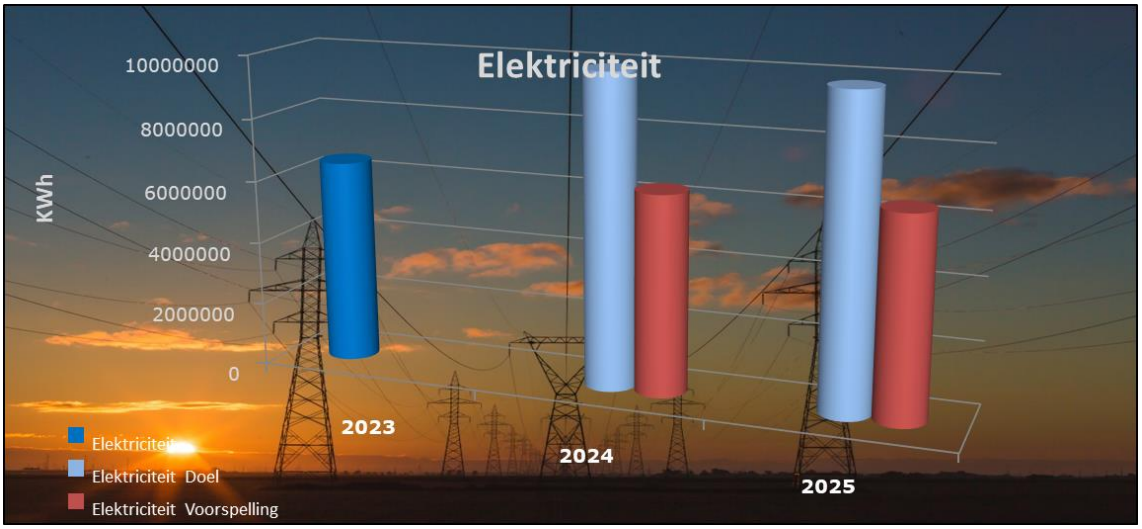
IMPACT OF PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS	REDUCTION IN	
Part	**2024**	**2025**
CO_2 Reduction (Ton CO_2)	807.72	1,407,20
Electricity (KWh)	149,538	80,710
Gas (m^3)	64,280	102,886
Mobility (KWh)	1,515,858	1,806,217
Heating Oil (dm^3)	7,978	22,803
Warmth (KWh)	9.951	54,212
Electric Heating (KWh)	-14,621	-14,621

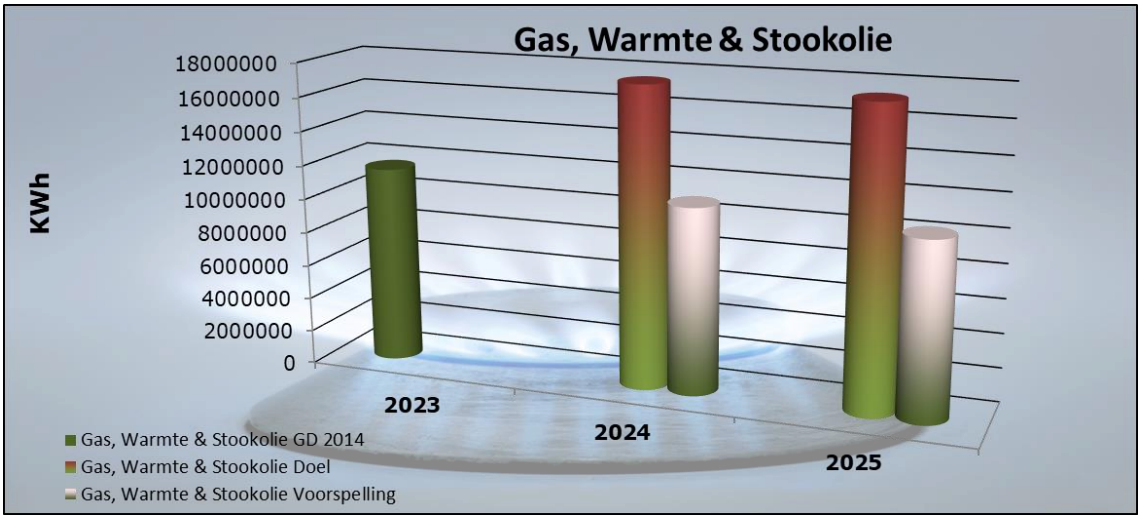
The effect of the proposed improvements is shown in the following tables and graphs.



	2014 BASE YEAR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 FORECAST	2025 FORECAST
Turnover (%)	**100.0%**	**101.1%**	**105.4%**	**118.3%**	**129.3%**	**147.5%**	**154.4%**	**200.5%**	**252.8%**	**290.2%**	***290.2%***	***290.2%***
Scope 1	6,896.3	6,691.9	7,220.7	7,688.1	8,002.9	8,677.0	9,101.0	14,587.3	14,784.3	15,469.8	14,729.3	14,154.5
Scope 2	1,333.7	1,396.2	1,251.1	1,149.0	1,064.7	1,373.2	556.5	1,102.2	1,018.6	1,190.1	1,141.9	1,141.5
Scope 3	2,641.4	2,086.5	2,056.9	1,938.9	3,266.5	3,747.1	2,021.8	2,321.0	2,807.9	2,901.6	2,882.6	2,858.4
Total	**10,871.4**	**10,174.6**	**10,528.8**	**10,776.1**	**12,334.1**	**13,797.3**	**11,679.2**	**18,010.5**	**18,610.9**	**19,561.5**	**18,753.8**	**18,154.4**
Reduction compared to base year		**7.4%**	**8.1%**	**16.2%**	**12.3%**	**14.0%**	**30.4%**	**17.4%**	**32.3%**	**38.0%**	***40.6%***	***42.5%***

Table 6 Reduction forecast CO_2


Elektriciteit
KWh
10000000
8000000
6000000
4000000
2000000
0
2023
2024
2025
Elektriciteit
Elektriciteit Doel
Elektriciteit Voorspelling


Gas, Warmte & Stookolie
KWh
18000000
16000000
14000000
12000000
10000000
8000000
6000000
4000000
2000000
0
2023
2024
2025
Gas, Warmte & Stookolie GD 2014
Gas, Warmte & Stookolie Doel
Gas, Warmte & Stookolie Voorspelling


Vervoer (Mobiliteit)
KWh
60000000
50000000
40000000
30000000
20000000
10000000
0
2023
2024
2025
Vervoer (Mobiliteit)
Vervoer (Mobiliteit) Doel
Vervoer (Mobiliteit) Voorspelling

	2014 BASE YEAR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 FORECAST	2024 FORECAST
Turnover (%)	**100,0%**	**101,1%**	**105,4%**	**118,3%**	**129,3%**	**147,5%**	**154,4%**	**200,5%**	**252,8%**	**290,2%**	***290,2%***	***290,2%***
Electricity (KWh)	3,774,513	3,842,884	3,992,159	4,138,768	4,143,392	4,473,352	4,611,704	6,028,048	6,133,809	6,489,311	*6,339,773*	*6,408,601*
Gas (KWh)	4,677,142	4,701,837	5,528,560	6,109,667	5,829,570	5,589,726	5,449,179	8,807,655	6,868,380	6,335,664		
District heating (KWh)	811,229	912,707	926,678	1,101,139	1,052,737	1,022,695	1,336,913	3,928,760	3,459,395	3,461,828		
Electric heating (KWh)	184,501	202,307	212,882	202,738	201,071	327,095	317,076	430,591	382,143	448,741		
Fuel oil (KWh)	1,000,903	551,079	466,729	552,251	564,350	620,012	624,127	1,037,468	992,038	1,086,244		
Warmth (KWh) GD	*6,673,775*	*6,022,545*	*6,184,136*	*7,163,948*	*7,045,884*	*7,247,472*	*7,588,683*	*11,083,682*	*11,387,467*	*11,603,511*	*10,886,683*	*10,291,457*
Mobility (KWh)	20,592,891	21,237,954	22,728,245	24,052,630	25,093,134	27,411,763	28,812,098	45,502,320	47,461,541	50,825,783	*49,309,924*	*49,019,565*
Fuel Equipment (KWh)	131,553	116,875	114,337	90,641	114,831	184,857	190,401	172,964	146,578	236,380		
Acetylene – Propane (KWh)	4,003	3,841	18,406	13,031	9,802	10,918	20,810	8,678	20,705	3,512		
Energy Total (KWh)	**31,176,735**	**31,569,483**	**33,987,994**	**36,260,864**	**37,059,530**	**39,698,920**	**41,362,307**	**65,916,482**	**65,464,590**	**68,887,462**	***66,772,759***	***65,956,003***
Reduction compared to base year		**-0.1%**	**-3.4%**	**1.7%**	**8.1%**	**13.7%**	**14.1%**	**-5.5%**	**16.9%**	**23.9%**	***26.2%***	***27.1%***

Table 7 Energy reduction forecast

This means that with the measures planned for 2024 and 2025 by the various operating companies and the Holding, the intended CO_2 savings of **40.6%** and **42.5%** respectively will be achieved. In terms of energy consumption, the organization achieves the target of using **26.2%** and **27.1%** less energy respectively. The target for at least **75%** purchase of sustainable electrical energy by 2030 has not been achieved yet, but the possibility to convert the electricity in the UK to sustainable will achieve the goal. Therefore, no additional measures are necessary to achieve the targets in 2024 and 2025.

16. Conversion factors and conversion tables

Various conversion factors were used to calculate the CO_2 Footprint of Royal Reesink B.V. The different sources and specific conversion tables are explained in this chapter.

Emission factors

The CO_2 emission factors recorded on www.co2emissiefactoren.nl/ have been used. The list of CO_2 emission factors provides an overview of the basic figures for CO_2 instruments. These figures were used to determine the amount of CO_2 emissions per specific component.

Waste streams

For the conversion of waste streams from litres to kilograms, the conversion tables of the waste processors were used, which can be found on https://www.lne.be/sites/default/files/atoms/files/Overzichtstabel%20soortelijk%20gewicht%20afvalstromen.pdf.

For the conversion of waste streams into kilograms, the average specific weights on www.duurzamebedrijfsvoeringoverheden.nl/ were used. The volume of waste per year has been calculated on the basis of these figures.

Degree Days

For the calculation of the number of degree days, the websites www.kwa.nl and www.degreedays.net were used. Based on the location of the various branches, the number of degree days of 2014 was used as a basis. Based on the degree days of the relevant location in 2023, consumption has been corrected.

Conversion factors

For the conversion of fuel oil, diesel and gas consumption to comparable units (KWh), conversion factors can be found https://unit-converter.gasunie.nl/.

17. Uncertainties

All results should always be interpreted with a certain margin of uncertainty, but based on the data as shown in this report, it can be said that these margins are small.

Deviations, corrections, corrective and preventive measures

In 2023, the following major changes occurred:

- The renovation in De Meern has been completed.
- A start has been made with the renovation of Easterein.
- The expansion of the building in Hengelo (gld) has been completed and the old building at Molenenk 4 has been disposed of.
- Lease cars have largely been replaced by Hybrid or Full Electric cars.
- Commercial vehicles were replaced by an energy-efficient version with speed limiters and a Track & Trace system.

Business units were divested and added in the period from 2014 to 2019. In order to give a correct picture of the realized savings of the organization as it is composed today, the data of the companies that have been divested have been taken from both the base year and the subsequent years.

For the companies acquired before 1-1-2019, the data from both 2018 and the years before have been added. Where these were available, they were used. The data that were not available for the period from the base year (2014) were calculated on the basis of the data from the year of the acquisition and adjusted for turnover and degree days in the relevant period. The acquisitions after 1-1-2019 have no longer been added to the base year.

Furthermore, no significant changes have occurred and no further corrections, corrective and/or preventive measures have been taken.

18. Reporting according to NEN-ISO 14064-1-2018

19. Reporting according to NEN-ISO 50001-2018

This combined CO_2 and Energy Management Action Plan is structured in accordance with paragraphs 4.4.3, 4.4.4, 4.4.5, 4.4.6, 4.6.1 and 4.6.4 of the NEN-ISO 50001 standard. The internationally recognized standard ISO 50001 consists of requirements with usage guidelines for Energy Management Systems (EnMS). In the table below, a reference is included per paragraph to the chapter in this report where the relevant point from the ISO 50001 standard is discussed.

20. Colophon

VERSION	DATE	AUTHOR	STATUS	ALTERATIONS
1.0	11-04-2024	John Arts	Concept	
1.1	22-04-2024	John Arts	Concept	Plans of the operating companies discussed with relevant managements and processed.
1.2	23-04-2024	John Arts	Final	Discussed with Mr. R. van der Linde (CEO) and Mr. J. Bos (CFO) and finalized.
1.3	30-04-2024	John Arts	Final	Countries outside NL, BE and GE added.