ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT 2024

The environmental statement of **EversFrank.**

EversFrank

Dear Readers,

environmental protection remains our priority.

We act sustainably and minimize the impact of our printing company on the environment.

With our reforestation areas in our home state of Schleswig-Holstein, we have continued to contribute to climate protection. In doing so, we create new habitats and increase biodiversity.

For over 25 years, we have been validated with the EMAS environmental management system. Through the EMAS validation, we demonstrate that economy and environment can work together. Furthermore, EversFrank is certified according to the energy management standard DIN EN ISO 50001. The FSC® and PEFC certifications for sustainable forestry were successfully renewed in early 2024. The environmental labels Blue Angel and EU Ecolabel have been successfully certified, confirmed, and extended.

In early 2024, both production sites were also recertified for the Nordic Swan. For Scandinavia, this label is an important sign of environmentally friendly products and services.

There have also been significant changes from an economic perspective. Since November 2023, EversFrank has been part of the Denmark-based Stibo Group. With the merger of the two companies, the fiscal year of EversFrank has been adjusted. Therefore, the figures in this report cover a one-time interim fiscal year from July 1, 2023, to April 30, 2024. The previous year's values are only conditionally comparable due to the interim fiscal year.

The grammages of printed paper measured in weight per area have significantly decreased in recent years. The reference size of paper weight in tons has become less relevant with the declining grammages. The indicators have been retrospectively adjusted to the printed area in m^2 to reflect this development.

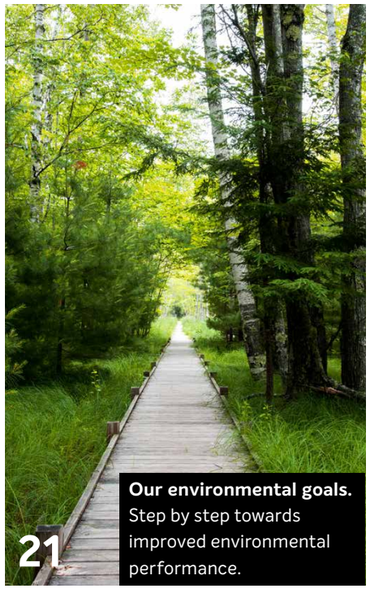
This report provides you with comprehensive information about our activities in the field of the environment – from energy consumption to water use, emissions, and waste management.

We appreciate your interest and hope you enjoy reading.

Yours,

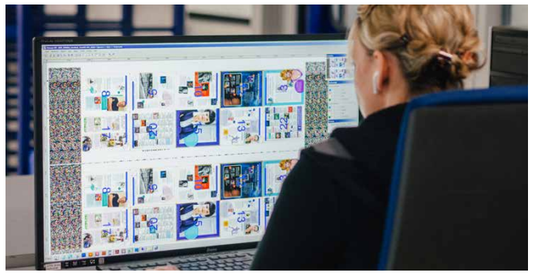
Philipp Lerchner

CONTENT



FAMILY BUSINESS SINCE 1911.

We have developed from a small family-run business into an international pioneer in the field of print over more than 100 years. Today, we operate at two sites and provide modern and effective printed products – from catalogues and magazines, through to phone books, leaflets and mail-outs. As a result, sustainability has become a particular focus for our work so that we can keep doing what we love in the future: Inspiring people with printed products.

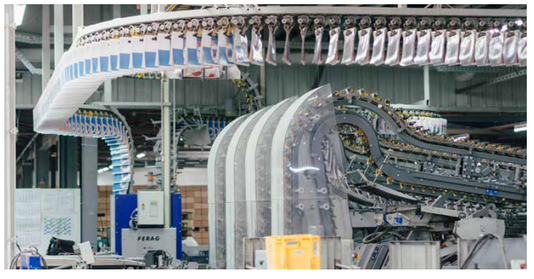


Digital prepress
refers to the process of preparing print data for printing. Digital files are checked, prepared and optimized for printing. Digital prepress enables an accurate control of the final result and a fast editing of the print data.

Printing plate production
is a further step in the prepress process. This is where the digital print data is transferred to special printing plates. These printing plates are coated with a light-sensitive layer that captures the print images by exposing them to UV light or laser beams. After exposure, the unexposed areas are removed so that only the printed images remain on the plates.

Sheet-fed offset
In sheet-fed offset printing, the paper is processed in sheets, i.e. not as a roll. This printing process is particularly useful for small and medium-sized print runs. The ink is dried through exposure to oxygen, i.e. by evaporating the solvent in the ink. The printed products can be processed further through coating, protective varnishing, die cutting and perforation.

Web offset (heatset)
The paper webs running from the rolls are printed on both sides, dried with hot air and finished or folded into (partially) ready-made products. Our various production lines offer ideal conditions for optimal utilisation of the surface of the paper and an accordingly economical production.



Processing
These production steps are taken in processing after printing: cutting, folding, stitching, binding and applying gimmicks. After that comes packaging into boxes, foil packages or stacking.

Lettershop
Addressing and printing postal logistics codes using digital printing, inkjet, laser or Cheshire labelling are done in the lettershop. We provide delivery to the distribution service at the lowest available postage rates, international individual shipping and postage optimisation for the target region, sealing and single packaging in foil, envelopes or wallets.

Logistics / shipping
All the materials movements and the packaging of the supplied products is coordinated and supervised in the logistics department. Internal logistics with decentralised buffer zones for input and output prevents unnecessary transport routes.

Workshop, plant and system technology
This is our internal service area for the maintenance and repair of electronics and mechanical systems. It is also responsible for building services.

EMAS-ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

The administrative structure that supports environmental management.

EVERSFRANK
Evers & Evers GmbH & Co. KG
CEO: Philipp Lerchner | UMSB: Hauke Klinck | Compliance: Philipp Lerchner

	MELDORF	PREETZ
COO	Michael Hafemann	Michael Hafemann
Factory management	✓	Sven Vorburg
Environmental officer	Hauke Klinck	Olaf Radtke
Sales	✓	✓
Prepress	✓	✓
Print	Heatset web offset Sheet-fed offset	Heatset web offset
Processing	Folding Cutting Stitching Lettershop	Folding Cutting Stitching Lettershop Binding Gimmick
Workshop / plant and system technology	✓	✓
Logistics / shipping	✓	✓
Works council	✓	✓
Assignment	Emission control Waste Fire safety OSS SA	Emission control Waste Fire safety OSS SA

Central services
Supporting processes

Internal:
- Central planning / scheduling
- IT
- Marketing
- HR
- Accounting / finance
- Purchasing
- Compliance

External:
- Data protection officer
- Medical officer
- Hazardous materials officer

OSS: Occupational safety specialist, SA: Safety administrator

MELDORF	PREETZ
Companies: • **Evers & Evers GmbH & Co KG:** 42 Employees • **Evers-Druck GmbH:** 251 Employees	**Companies:** • **Frank Druck GmbH & Co. KG:** 120 Employees • **MAIL Weiterverarbeitung GmbH:** 87 Employees • **Nordland Spedition GmbH:** 7 Employees • **IDW Industrieservice GmbH:** 12 Employees
Adress: Ernst-Günter-Albers-Str. 13 | 25704 Meldorf	**Adress:** Industriestraße 20 | 24211 Preetz (Holstein)
Management board: Philipp Lerchner	**Management board:** Philipp Lerchner
Founded: 1911 by Julius Evers, family-owned for four generations.	**Founded:** 1957 by Adolf Frank. Part of the EversFrank since 1993.
Company land: Approx. 48,650 m², of which approx. 24,970 m² is covered with production halls, the largest part is designated as an industrial estate. Two supermarkets in the immediate vicinity (to the south) and a builder's merchant (to the west), designated as a mixed-use area with adjoining residential housing. North-western border: receiving waters of the river Miele, flows into the North Sea via a reservoir. No water protection area. Parts of the land with suspected contamination.	**Company land:** 105,500 m², of which approx. 33,300 m² is covered with production and administration buildings as part of a facility in an industrial estate. Former farmland. No water protection area and free of pollution in accordance with land registry office. Neighbouring companies: predominantly mid-sized companies.
Manufacturing process and production steps: • Prepress / printing plate preparation • Sheet-fed offset printing: 1 machines • Heatset web offset: 4 machines for 16 to 80 pages • Processing: 2 conventional and 2 high-performance stitching systems, various in-line production lines, cutting and folding machines • Lettershop / personalisation • Logistics • Plant and system technology	**Manufacturing process and production steps:** • Prepress / printing plate preparation • Heatset web offset: 4 machines for 16 to 80 pages DIN A4 • Processing: 1 high-performance binding machine, 2 conventional and 2 high-performance stitching systems, various in-line production lines, cutting and folding machines • Lettershop / personalisation, gimmick processing on multiple production lines • Logistics • Plant and system technology

OUR ECO-LABELS.

EMAS GEPRÜFTES UMWELTMANAGEMENT DE-124-00013 · ISO 50001 ENERGY MANAGEMENT · BLAUER ENGEL DAS UMWELTZEICHEN · EU Ecolabel www.ecolabel.eu · FSC www.fsc.org FSC® C115061 Das Zeichen für verantwortungsvolle Waldwirtschaft · PEFC PEFC/04-31-2087 www.pefc.de · NORDIC SWAN ECOLABEL

FISCAL YEARS / REPORTING PERIOD

up to FY 22/23	01.07. to 30.06. (standard 12 months)
FY 23/24	01.07. to 30.04. (10 months interim fiscal year/merger)
from FY 24/25	01.05. to 30.04. (standard 12 months)

CHANGES AND ACTIVITIES.

Every change is an opportunity.

MELDORF

At the end of 2023, a sheet-fed printing press was dismantled. To improve workflow in logistics, work areas were modified and relocated.

In compliance with §14 of the 42nd BImSchV, an expert inspection of the four evaporative cooling systems was conducted on schedule after five years.

PREETZ

In the shortened fiscal year 2023/2024, the digital printing machine ProStream 1 was sold and dismantled. A notification for the dismantling of the old printing machine for the Lithoman 32 was submitted to the relevant authority in accordance with §15 of the BImSchG.

EVERSFRANK

Overall, the previous fiscal year period from July 1 to June 30 has been aligned with Stibo Complete. The future permanent fiscal year will run from May 1 to April 30. This environmental statement, like the financial annual report, is based on the interim FY 2023/2024 from July 1, 2023, to April 30, 2024. An inventory was conducted on April 30, 2024. All balance sheet figures in this environmental statement relate to the 10 months of the interim FY 2023/2024.

Customers continue to reduce the specifications, volumes, and grammages. In the past, the average grammage of orders was relatively constant.

Due to the ongoing decrease in grammages (orders < 45 g/m^2 in rotary printing as well as in covers in sheet-fed printing), the previous reference metric of paper weight is becoming less suitable. However, to represent the actual development and allow for a comparison of environmental performance according to the EMAS Regulation, the reference will be switched to input area for the last three fiscal years.

For the evaporative cooling systems active at the site, an expert inspection in accordance with §14 of the 42nd BImSchV was commissioned and carried out.

Extrapolated to a full fiscal year, approximately 7% less paper [t] was printed in fiscal year 2023/2024 compared to the previous year. Despite the adjusted machine setup, only about 1% less paper [m^2] was printed in terms of printed area. From January 2024, regular orders with large quantities will resume at the site, leading to an improved waste balance.

Following the merger with Stibo Complete on November 1, 2023, both sites were recertified for the Nordic Swan 6.0 environmental label in early 2024. Thus, EversFrank has all common environmental labels alongside the Blue Angel and the EU Ecolabel.

For the calculation of CO_2 emissions, a switch was made to the International Association ClimateCalc, Odense, Denmark. The calculation tool determines emissions from Scope 1–3 for printed products in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and other international standards.

The new purchasing and procurement policy has been actively communicated to all suppliers. This policy outlines principles such as supporting the “Global Compact”, addressing responsibility in the supply chain, and incorporating environmental aspects as well as energy efficiency and energy considerations of materials, products, and services as criteria in procurement.

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE.

1. Promoting environmental awareness among all employees.
We regularly conduct courses and comprehensive training. Appropriate environmental and occupational safety groups were established, and the implementation of concrete results was ordered.

2. Integrating the employees into environmental management.
For one thing, this affects the information of every colleague on every hierarchical level at the EversFrank. For another, they are actively involved in the continuous improvement of the way we act. We motivate them to identify weak points in our processes and to come up with a solution together with the person responsible.

3. Exchanging ideas and setting benchmarks across facilities.
The individual EversFrank facilities agree on environmental performances, indicators and programmes, and they compare and reconcile them. Wherever possible, we set indicator benchmarks with other competitors.

4. Dealing with resources responsibly.
All our employees are obliged to deal with our resources and materials consciously and sparingly. We specifically select products with regard to material and energy efficiency. They protect both our colleagues and the environment from possible pollutants so that emissions are either avoided or reduced

5. Assessing the environmental compatibility of new systems, products and processes.
Before their introduction, all environmentally relevant issues are analysed and evaluated. This applies for resource efficiency and environmental and climate protection in particular.
The focus is also on these criteria in the procurement process: suppliers are then assessed, and appropriately weighted performance profiles are generated for them. So, we only provide our customers with products and services whose environmental impact and compatibility have been assessed.

6. Continuously monitoring environmental performances.
To guarantee adherence to this environmental policy, the management board has set up tests together with the employees. This practice-oriented review of our measures and their results form the basis of our continuous optimisation of our environmental performances.

7. Comprehensively communicating the environmental performances.
We disclose every issue within our environmental management in our environmental statement. We make our customers and suppliers aware of ecologically relevant topics, from the raw materials through to the finished product. We are in open dialogue with other interest groups, e.g. the authorities, the public, etc.

8. Complying with all principles and applicable laws.
Compliance with established legal provisions, regulations and obligations is a matter of course for everyone at EversFrank. It is our stated aim to avoid negative environmental impacts and pollution through our actions. This applies for every employee and representative.
This environmental policy is an integral part of the company’s strategy and is continuously reviewed and, if necessary, updated.

EMAS LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT WITH SCOPE 1–3 (GHG).

Looking at the EMAS life cycle, it is impossible to avoid the terms Scope 1-3. But what does Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 mean?

The greenhouse gas emissions that are determined and calculated in the company are divided into Scope 1, 2 and 3 in the GHG Protocol (Greenhouse Gas Protocol), with each scope covering a different part of the emission sources.

The division allows a categorization of emissions to ultimately be able to assign where a company has the greatest potential for improvement with regard to its emissions. In addition, the company increases transparency internally, as the scopes require a detailed analysis of the company's activities.

The main distinctions between the Greenhouse Gas Protocol scopes are made based on the location of emissions (upstream and downstream activities) and whether they are direct or indirect emissions.

Specifically, this indicates whether the emissions are caused directly by the production or service or whether they are caused by the procurement of various energy sources.

SCOPE 1 refers to the direct greenhouse gas emissions of a company or organization. These emissions result from the combustion of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, or gas, which are burned in the company's own facilities or vehicles.

The significance of Scope 1 GHG emissions lies in the fact that they contribute significantly to climate change. Greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O) contribute to global warming by trapping heat in the atmosphere, thereby enhancing the greenhouse effect. When companies measure, monitor, and reduce their Scope 1 GHG emissions, they can lessen their contribution to climate change and achieve their sustainability goals.

By improving energy efficiency and utilizing renewable energy sources, companies can lower their energy costs and increase their competitiveness.

Influencing direct Scope 1 GHG emissions is an important step for companies to reduce their ecological footprint and make a positive contribution to climate protection.

Scope 1 EversFrank:
- Natural gas combustion
- Fuels for company vehicles
- Fuels for forklifts
- Refrigerant losses

SCOPE 2 refers to the indirect greenhouse gas emissions that arise from the use of electricity or heat.

Scope 2 GHG emissions occur when companies or organizations purchase electric energy or heat from external sources, such as utility companies. These emissions are considered indirect because they are not generated directly by the activities of the company itself but by the provision of energy or heat by third parties.

The significance of Scope 2 GHG emissions lies in the fact that they can make a substantial contribution to the overall greenhouse gas footprint of a company or organization. By measuring, monitoring, and reducing their Scope 2 GHG emissions, companies can also decrease their contribution to global warming and achieve their sustainability goals.

Collecting and reporting Scope 2 GHG emissions is also essential for ensuring transparency and comparability between companies, providing investors, customers, and other stakeholders with information about a company's climate impact. Furthermore, by reducing their Scope 2 GHG emissions, companies can save costs by utilizing more energy-efficient technologies and renewable energy sources.

Overall, considering Scope 2 GHG emissions is a crucial component of the sustainability strategy of companies and organizations in combating climate change and creating a more sustainable future.

Scope 2 EversFrank:
- Purchase of electricity

SCOPE 3 is the third category of greenhouse gas emissions in a company or organization. It includes indirect emissions resulting from activities in the upstream and downstream processes that occur outside the direct control of the company but arise as a consequence of its business activities.

Scope 3 GHG emissions encompass a wide range of emissions that occur throughout a company's entire supply chain. This includes emissions from the production of raw materials, the transportation of goods, the use and disposal of products, as well as business travel and employee commuting.

The significance of Scope 3 GHG emissions lies in the fact that these emissions can often account for a substantial portion of a company's total emissions. They can also have a significant impact on environmental effects, especially if the company operates in an emissions-intensive industry.

Thus, measuring and reducing Scope 3 GHG emissions is an important component of the sustainability strategy for many companies. By identifying and monitoring these emissions, companies can take steps to optimize their supply chains and business processes, thereby reducing their environmental impacts. This can yield both ecological and economic benefits, as reducing emissions often coincides with cost savings and increased efficiency.

Scope 3 is divided into 15 categories, not all of which are applicable to EversFrank.

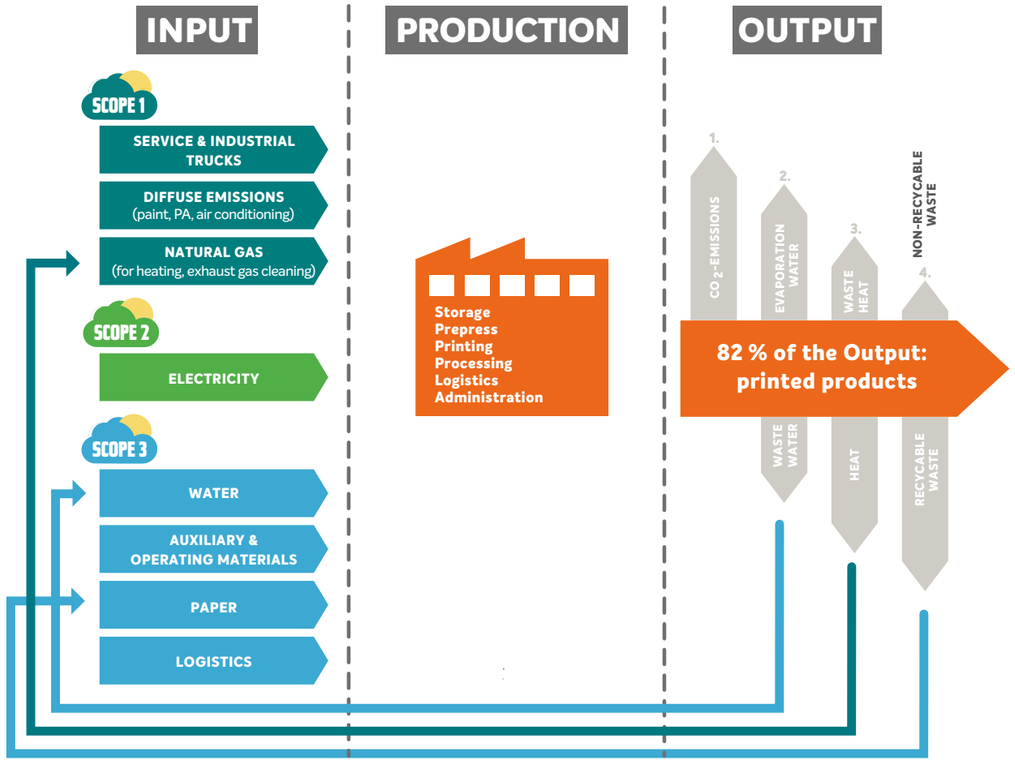
Scope 3 EversFrank:

Upstream Emissions

Category	Description	EversFrank
3.1	Purchased goods and services	✓
3.2	Capital goods	x (Capital goods = investment goods. Investment goods such as tangible goods are not assessed)
3.3	Fuel- and energy-related emissions (upstream of consumed primary energy sources)	✓
3.4	Transportation	✓
3.5	Waste	✓ (Only emissions from transportation)
3.6	Business travel	✓
3.7	Employee commuting	✓
3.8	Rented or leased assets	x (Minimal, currently not considered)

Downstream Emissionen

Category	Description	EversFrank
3.9	Distribution of goods	✓
3.10	Processing of sold products Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of the downstream company through further processing	x For potential outsourcing (minimal, currently not considered)
3.11	Use of sold products	x (Direct emissions from the usage phase/application of the product, currently not considered)
3.12	Disposal of sold products at the end of their lifecycle	x (Data on emissions from sold products are currently not available)
3.13	Rented and leased assets	x (Minimal, currently not considered)
3.14	Franchising	x
3.15	Investments	x



Input/Lebenszyklus:

Scope 1 emissions: Our CO_2 emissions mainly arise from natural gas used for drying during the printing process, as well as from solvents, printing inks, and our gas-powered company vehicles and forklifts.

Scope 2 emissions: On December 31, 2022, after more than 10 years, the continuous use of 100% green electricity and compensated natural gas was temporarily discontinued. This led to higher CO_2 emissions in the second half of fiscal year 2022/2023. However, starting from July 1, 2023, customers can request production with a climate protection contribution. For this purpose, we have provided a quota of green energy for these print productions.

Scope 3 emissions upstream: More than approximately two-thirds of the emissions in this area depend on the printing paper used from upstream processes. LWC (lightweight coated) or recycled paper have significantly different "Paper Profiles". Therefore, we prioritize advising our customers in detail to encourage the use of environmentally friendly papers. Other relevant Scope 3 categories, such as transport, delivery, and others, are also captured in this scope.

Production:

The listed processes and printing methods emit Scope 1 to Scope 3 emissions.

Output/Lifecycle:

Printed products: Approximately 82% of the materials used leave EversFrank as printed products for their intended use.

1. CO_2 Emissions: These are the emissions from downstream processes, including the transportation and delivery of printed products, as well as the transport of recyclable materials and very small amounts of other waste.

2. Water: Water is primarily used for cooling in the printing process through evaporation cooling systems. These systems are monitored for Legionella in accordance with §42 BImSchV. Other wastewater is returned to the water cycle through the sewage system.

3. Heat Energy: The exhaust cleaning process, which is monitored according to §28 BImSchG with the corresponding parameters, generates waste heat through heat recovery and heat exchangers from the combustion temperatures of approximately 800 °C. This waste heat is used to support the heating systems. This and other potential waste heat sources, such as compressors, are utilized and will also be recorded in the future with the new Energy Efficiency Act (EnEfG) using a waste heat cadastre.

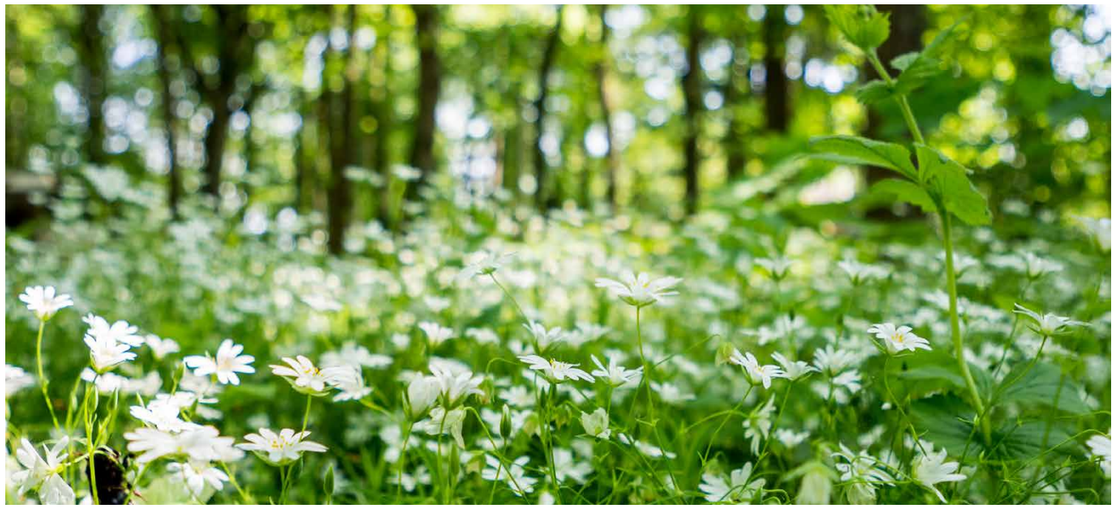
4. Waste: 99% of our waste is recycled. Paper and cardboard waste account for nearly all of our waste, at 97%. These waste materials can be returned to the input cycle as recycling paper through paper mills. The very small amounts of non-recyclable waste (approximately 1%) are disposed of in compliance with waste regulations.

A detailed listing can be found in the operational balance sheet in the Output section.

A GLANCE AT OUR ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS.

Before management specified our primary goals in their environmental policy, we first had to identify and assess every environmentally relevant issue which is of importance for our facilities. There are “direct” environmental issues, which we can control ourselves, and “indirect” ones which are the result of our work with third parties (providers, suppliers, etc.). That means both external sources of information and internal knowledge influenced the assessment. The result can be represented in the following evaluation matrix.

Core indicators	Area	Effect	Evaluation 04/2024 MELDORF	Evaluation 04/2024 PREETZ	Environmental aspects
Energie	**Electricity**	indirect			• Use of energy
	Gas	direct			
Material	**Raw, auxiliary and operating materials**	direct			• Use of raw materials • Services • Supply chain • Dealing with hazardous substances
	Environmental system supplier	indirect			
	Transport	indirect			
	Hazardous material	direct			
Wasser	**Water pollution control**	direct			• Water pollution control • Water consumption • Amount of waste water
Abfall	**Paper waste**	direct			• Amount of waste
	Waste for disposal	direct			
Biologische Vielfalt	**Land use**	direct			• Impact on the ecosystem • Habitat reduction
	Biodiversity	direct			
Emissionen	**Noise**	direct			• Operation of plants requiring a permit according to the Federal Immission Control Act (Bundesimmissionsschutzgesetz)
	Greenhouse gas (CO_2)	direct			
	Emissions (SO_2, NO_x, Dust)	direct			



CHANCE	RISK
• Use of waste heat from production • Development of heat management systems • Development of district heating	• Rising costs • Supply security • Renewable energy quota requirements • Requirements through certifications • Emissions • German Climate Protection Law • Smaller print runs / paper weights
• Expansion of recycled materials • Consistent substitution testing • material efficiency projects • consistent analysis of supply chains / suppliers	• Shortage of natural resources • Emission of greenhouse gases • Disturbance of the surrounding neighbourhood and habitats • Pollution of soil and ground water • Limitations in the supply chain • Certification requirements • Packaging law
• No use of wells (groundwater) • Use of evaporative cooling systems	• Shortage of natural water resources • Water pollution • Disruption to the ecosystem • Rising costs for provision and preparation
• Development and use of regional closed-loop economies • Use of economical, highly-recyclable materials • Best possible waste separation and prevention • Support of new recycling technologies	• Increasing requirements for handing commercial waste • Quantity restrictions through certifications • Legal requirements
• Initial reforestation of mixed deciduous forests in Schleswig-Holstein • Utilization of existing production areas	• Climate change (heavy rainfall, sea levels) • Land sealing • Threat to biodiversity
• Regular investments in the latest technology • Material adaptations	• Generation of air pollutants, noise, vibrations and odours • Disturbance of people and the surrounding environment • Emission of greenhouse gases • Stricter requirements through certificates or other regulations • Shrinking investment budgets due to declining market • Legal requirements (e.g. 31. BImSchV)

Evaluation matrix

high / medium / low **Environmental impacts and relevance**

low / medium / high **Influence on action and control potential**

- **No** to **low** recycling opportunity
- **Average** to **good** recycling opportunity
- **Very good** recycling opportunity

If an environmental issue has not been integrated into the current aims because it has already been optimised or because the machine is state of the art, we will nevertheless endeavour to keep any impacts on the environment as low as possible, or to prevent them altogether.

… AND THERE ARE EVEN MORE ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS.

In addition to the six core indicators in the printing industry from energy to emissions, there is a whole range of materials, processes and procedures which can have an effect on the environment and ecosystem. We want to keep these as low as possible.

Encapsulated printing machine

1. Emergency Management and Fire Protection Management

Our environmental management has the primary goal of preventing and avoiding hazards from emergencies and environmentally relevant events. We achieve this through regular maintenance of our technical facilities and systems, as well as through ongoing training and further education of our employees, particularly as first responders, evacuation assistants, and fire protection helpers.

In the event that an incident does occur that could endanger people and the environment, our alarm and rescue plans ensure immediate action to avoid or minimize damage. Our goal is to prevent or reduce negative environmental impacts in emergency situations through planned measures. Both locations are fully equipped with fire detectors that are directly connected to the control centers of the responsible fire departments. Other technical facilities, such as wall hydrants, smoke and heat extraction systems, and handheld fire extinguishers, are regularly maintained and inspected by specialized companies.

2. Noise Protection and Noise Emissions

At our locations, the main sources of noise are the sheet-fed and rotary printing machines. The latter are completely insulated and housed in special sound enclosures. We work closely with noise experts both within and outside of production, particularly during the planning phases for renovations or expansions of the facilities. This ensures that the requirements and evidence according to §15 and §16 of the Federal Immission Control Act (BImSchG) are met through noise predictions and noise registries.

Our employees naturally have access to personal protective equipment (PPE), which covers both noise protection and other aspects of occupational safety, such as individually tailored hearing protection. Additionally, our company doctor offers preventive examinations in the area of “Noise”.

3. Hazardous substances

Our main aim and priority is to avoid the use of hazardous substances. If using such materials is necessary and it is not possible to avoid using them or to use less dangerous alternatives, adherence to legal regulations is the minimum standard that must be followed. The relevant heads of department, in collaboration with technical experts, are responsible for the proper handling and storage of hazardous substances and for the provision of safety data sheets and user guides, as well as for the instruction and training of employees in this area.

Before new materials are used, we determine potential hazards and establish appropriate protective measures. Hazardous substances are always placed in secure


Storage according to AWSV (ordinance on the handling of substances hazardous to water)

containers and packaging. This applies to both internal transport and to the emptying and unpacking into smaller containers. Factory-owned containers have the corresponding hazardous substances labels. They are only stored in defined locations and spaces, and in suitable container systems, containers and, when necessary, in the required collecting systems. Only the quantities required for the day are stored in the work, production and machine areas. Occupational safety, fire safety and environmental protection are all taken into consideration.

There is a copy of the current hazardous substances register created in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of chemicals (GHS) available at each of our sites. The UN’s Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) is a unified global system for the classification of chemicals and for labelling them on packaging and in safety data sheets.

The type of danger is reflected by the class of hazard. Dangers within a hazard class are graded by being subdivided into hazard categories. So, for example, flammable liquids are subdivided into three hazard categories depending on their flash point. A material is assigned one or more hazard warnings (Hazard Statement) for each hazard class and category that applies to it. This warning includes a hazard pictogram and a signal word – either Danger or Warning – as well as a range of safety measures (Precautionary Statements). The storage of hazardous substances is additionally monitored regularly by an external officer responsible for hazardous goods.

The storage of hazardous substances is also regularly checked by an external hazardous goods officer.

4. Procurement process

The ecological aspect and the standards relevant to us are anchored accordingly in our purchasing and procurement guidelines. This enables us to ensure that environmental aspects are included and taken into account when purchasing machinery, equipment, raw materials and services. Our suppliers are actively informed about our purchasing and procurement guidelines. Our aim is to generally prefer environmentally friendly supplies and services while respecting economic efficiency.

For the materials used, we require our suppliers to provide information on which management systems, in particular environmental management systems, are installed there. In the case of supplier information and evaluations, sustainability reports, the Code of Conduct, the use of green electricity, the CO_2 footprint or climate neutrality as well as efficiency projects and recycling processes are recorded and included in the selection. Additionally all suppliers must submit the REACh-declarations (EU Chemicals Regulation). As a so-called downstream user, we thereby comply with the legal requirements in accordance with Article 33 of the REACh-declaration. Thus, from today‘s perspective and on the basis of the written information provided by our suppliers, it is not to be expected that our products contain SVHC substances („substances of very high concern“) in a mass concentration of more than 0.1%.

The Supply Chain Due Diligence Act (LkSG) does not apply to the EversFrank, as the company does not employ 3,000 people. Even with the tightening to 1000 employees from Jan. 1, 2024, it does not affect the Group. By signing these Group-wide purchasing conditions of the EversFrank, the supplier acknowledges that the environmental profile and energy profile of materials, products and services are included in the selection and evaluation process for procurement. For this purpose, the corresponding procedural instructions are used.

INTERESTED PARTIES AND THEIR EXPECTATIONS.

EMAS is directed towards various interested parties that have different expectations regarding the environmental management system. Companies and organizations that have opted for EMAS aim to reduce their environmental impacts, improve their environmental performance, achieve their environmental goals, and transparently communicate their environmental performance through EMAS.

From the customers' and distributors' perspective, customers expect that companies and organizations that have implemented EMAS act environmentally conscious and minimize their environmental impacts.

Employees are increasingly interested in the environmental impacts of their employer. They expect the company to take measures to reduce its environmental impacts and create a sustainable work environment. EMAS can help strengthen employees' environmental awareness and involve them in the implementation of environmental goals.

Regulatory authorities aim to control environmental impacts and enforce environmental standards. With EMAS environmental management, environmental impacts are actively managed and monitored.

The public and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are increasingly interested in environmental impacts. Through this transparent public environmental declaration, we provide corresponding insights.

In summary, the expectations of interested parties lead to opportunities and risks, as well as possible activities and measures. We have listed these in the attached table:

Interested Parties	Expectations/Requirements	Importance high/medium/low	Opportunities (O) / Risks (R) (Assessment 04/2024)	Responsibility/Implementation	Possible Activities/Measures
Employees/ works council	• Secured jobs • Environmentally-friendly workplaces • Ecologically exemplary actions by the company	• high	• **O**: Increased motivation among employees through strong • **R**: Demotivation, higher employee turnover	• Shareholders, CEO, COO, department heads, and all employees	• Participation and involvement in processes and projects to enhance and further develop sustainability
Customers/ distributors	• Compliance • Information on the ecological balance of products • Certifications/environmental performance • Environmentally conscious image	• high	• **O**: Customers reward transparent communication through conscious purchasing decisions • **O**: Strengthening customer loyalty through credible engagement • **R**: Downgrading in customer supplier evaluations • **R**: Environmental balance of competitor products possibly better • **R**: Smaller orders lead to poor environmental figures • **R**: Less print, more online media	• Compliance officer • CEO, COO, department heads, and all employees • Proof through validation/certification: EMAS, ISO 50001, Blue Angel, EU Ecolabel, Nordic Swan, FSC®, and PEFCTM	• Maintenance of environmental validation/certification and all environmental labels • Increase of environmental aspects in procurement (e.g., Blue Angel, EU Ecolabel, Nordic Swan) • Continuous improvement of the footprint
Neighbors/residents/ public	• No negative environmental incidents and disturbances • Reduction of emissions (e.g., noise) • Transparent communication and easily accessible information about the company	• medium	• **O**: Avoidance of conflicts and legal disputes through cooperative action • **O**: Gaining trust from local residents and increased tolerance towards temporary negative effects in production • **R**: Conflicts and legal disputes in case of neglecting complaints	• CEO, COO, and designated officers • Blue Angel, Federal Immission Control Act (BImSchG), Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) • Online presence, blog, social media, and environmental declaration	• Transparency through an annual public environmental declaration • Online presence through own website and blog entries, as well as information on public pages
Suppliers	• Two-way communication • Regulated business terms	• low	• **O**: Expansion of business relationships • **R**: Termination of business relationships • **R**: Supply chain problems	• Procurement areas: current comprehensive group-wide procurement policy	• Regular supplier evaluations • Supplier development program
Authorities/agencies/ certification bodies / legal requirements	• Compliance with laws/standards • Adherence/transparency in reporting and communication • Consideration of all specific legal requirements and active reporting in case of deviations • Careful and precautionary handling of local resources (soil, water, air) as well as reduction of waste and emissions • Act on Supply Chain Due Diligence (LKSG) • Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)	• high	• **O**: Simplified approval processes and improved collaboration through active and open communication • **O**: Improved cooperation and support from authorities in legal uncertainties • **R**: Stricter requirements and prolonged approval processes, more frequent on-site inspections when withholding information • **R**: Stricter requirements and more frequent inspections if the impression is given that environmental risks are not managed carefully, up to fines	• Compliance officer • Accounting, designated officers, and marketing • Supply Chain Due Diligence Act (LKSG) – not applicable yet • Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) – EversFrank reporting 2025	• Proactive collaboration with authorities • Ensuring knowledge of future legal requirements
Shareholders	• Compliance/legal conformity • Transparent communication • Improvement of environmental performance	• medium	• **O**: Certifications provide security in the respective areas • **R**: External verification through audits	• Compliance officer • CEO, marketing, and designated officers • COO	• Internal maintenance and review of requirements by designated personnel

OUR ENVIRONMENTAL TEAM.

What do you associate with the terms environment and EversFrank?
The protection of the environment is not only part of EversFrank's claim, it has been pursued for more than 20 years. In the beginning, the focus was on working cost-effectively. However, it quickly became apparent that this could also have a major impact on the environment. This led to a stronger desire for environmentally friendly production options that are good for the environment as well as our costs.

Why is the environmental aspect so important to the EversFrank?
The environmental aspect forms the basis for target definitions, opportunities and risks. The matrix shows the direct or indirect effects of the company. In the course of each assessment, we evaluate the potential of action and control, the current environmental impacts and whether the relevance in the matrix is given.

What impact does the new Climate Protection Act have on the printing industry?
For gas-powered printers, there was a relatively high cost increase starting January 1, 2021, of €25 per ton of CO_2. For 2022/23, this rose to €30 per ton of CO_2, and for 2024, the CO_2 price will increase to €45 per ton of CO_2. In 2025, there will be a jump to €55 per ton of CO_2. We say "relatively high" because, compared to private households, the industrial gas price is lower. Now, machine manufacturers are challenged to develop savings options for this energy-intensive printing process (heating, cooling, and burning exhaust gases from mineral oil-based inks), such as significantly reducing fossil inputs.

How do you assess the importance of sustainable corporate philosophies for the future?
We only have this one earth and already in July of this year we have used up all the resources of the earth year. A balance has to be found between economy, ecology and social issues. A big challenge which raises an important question: Can we master our future without permanent growth? Bigger, higher, further?

To what extent are the employees of the EversFrank made aware of the environmental concept?
Colleagues and employees are an important component of environmental management. Everyone can directly address the environmental team and contribute ideas. Communication and direct exchange are important. We regularly inform the sales teams at the sites about the status and about new developments and changes in the field of environment.

How has the development of sustainability in the EversFrank progressed over the past five years?
Sustainability is a comprehensive concept. One part of it is the environmental management. We do have some sustainability issues internally, but it is important to us to first examine all areas of the individual sites before starting to validate and report, for example. We focus on modern and efficient systems in order to maintain and even increase efficiency even with lower volumes. We are working hard to constantly improve. Sustainability is not a buzz word and it is becoming increasingly important for our customers.

STEP BY STEP TO THE GOAL.

Achieving optimal energy efficiency, consistent CO_2 minimization, and continuous improvement in material usage—such ambitious environmental programs cannot be realized as an afterthought. They require ideas, individual measures, controls, monitoring, plans, and above all, a team that works together through these many steps and drives implementation. Only in this way can we continuously avoid more environmental burdens year after year and improve our environmental performance.

In the following pages, you will find our current environmental programs, which are evaluated, updated, and expanded with new projects each year. Ongoing monitoring helps us control and, if necessary, adjust the effectiveness of measures and the progress of implementation. This allows us to represent performance, processes, environmental metrics, as well as occupational safety and security parameters. The relative and absolute progress is made transparent and serves as the basis for the continuous improvement of the entire environmental management system. In this way, we achieve our ambitious goals step by step.

EVERSFRANK MELDORF

No.	Environmental Goal	Measures and Environmental Program	Deadline	Responsibility	Status 04/2024	
01.11 Material/ Operating Material	**IPA reduction web printing without IPA**	Continuous expansion of IPA-free printing	ongoing	Department heads and employees of the sheet-fed and web-fed printing department	no IPA web-fed printing since BY 22/23 (< 0,2 t/a)	●
11.11 Energy/ Electricity/ Gas	**Improvement of the core indicator „Energy efficiency" (BY 24/25 0,0138 GWh/Mio. m²)**	various measures	ongoing	All divisions	Core indicators: BY 22/23: 0,0137 GWh/Mio. m² **BY 23/24: 0,0146 GWh/Mio. m² (target -3 % not achieved)** continuous indicator is updated annually, taking into account production capacity and machine constellation, etc.	●
12.11 Material/ Input/ Output	**Improvement of the core indicator „material efficiency" (BY 24/25 0,315 kt/Mio. m²)**	various measures in the area of consumption and waste reduction	ongoing	All divisions	Core indicators: BY 22/23: 0,0323 GWh/Mio. m² **BY 23/24: 0,0315 GWh/Mio. m² (target - 0,3 % , with - 2,5 % achieved)** continuous indicator is updated annually, taking into account production capacity and machine constellation, etc.	●
04.15 Material/ Raw Material	**Waste paper reduction (GJ 24/25; -1 % rel.)**	Project Material Efficiency	next valuation 05/2025	Department heads web printing, sheet-fed printing, further processing	BY 22/23: waste rate 17,39 % **BY 23/24: waste rate 16,75 %** **(target -1% rel., with - 3,8 % rel. achieved)**	●
02.17 Energy/ Electricity	**Compressor replacement (energy efficiency 70.400 kWh/a)**	Replacing a compressor with the latest efficient technology	(06/2018) 12/2018	Plant and system engineering	Replacement measure, new compressor with active power consumption according to ISO 1217 Annex of guaranteed 6.9 kW/m³/min Successfully implemented, remaining work open	●
01.17 Emissions / Greenhouse Gases	**Waste heat utilisation (1.500 MWh waste heat with 400 t CO_2-saving , adjustment BY 23/24 due to fewer machines and less production)**	District concept of the city of Meldorf, waste heat utilisation through seasonal storage facilities	(06/2019) 01/2025	Management, plant and system engineering	18.02.2018 founding of Meldorf municipal utility 29.11.2019 federal government supports waste heat network 30.01.2020 School association decides supply 15.06.2020 Public display of the F plan 18.02.2021 Business plan heat infrastructure 07.09.2021 Draft contracts 02.11.2021 Groundbreaking ceremony 01.06.2023 Storage basin filled with 50 million litres of water 1st quarter 2024 new FW line EversFrank WIMEG energy centre	●
03.17 Energy/ Electricity	**Replacement sheet-fed printing machine (energy efficiency, 126.000 kWh/a with the same output)**	Replacement of a sheet-fed printing press with the latest efficient technology	(06/2018) 10/2018	Managing director and head of sheet-fed printing department	Order placed, commissioning 10/2018 Successfully implemented	●
02.18 Material/ Energy	**Improvement of the performance of extraction and blowing air systems chip extraction and failure safety**	Project improvement of the extraction and blowing air system, quantification of energy efficiency and completion of the test	(12/2019) 06/2023	Plant management EversFrank Meldorf, plant and system engineering	new GJ 18/19 Extension, will be reconsidered after consolidation and adjustment of web-fed printing at the beginning of 2021 Dismantling Lithoman A	●

No.	Environmental Goal	Measures and Environmental Program	Deadline	Responsibility	Status 04/2024	
06.18 Emissions/ Greenhouse Gases	**Improvement of CO_2 emissions**	Technotrans company, Refrigeration unit with innovative refrigerant R513A (previously R407C)	12/2018	Plant management Eversfrank Meldorf, Department head web printing	finished implemented, GWP reduction of R513A compared to R407C minus approx. 66 %	●
01.20 Material efficiency	**Less packaging - Packing frame up to -50% - Optimised use of film up to -20% - Employee health (back protection)**	new pallet line	ongoing	Plant manager, department manager	new BY 20/21 Pallet line set up and ready for use from 10/2021 Packing frame > 30 % savings Film usage savings cannot be determined exactly	●
02.21 Energy efficiency	**compressed air system optimized**	concept with new compressor if necessary (quantification to follow)	12/2022	plant and systems engineering	new compressor installed	●
01.22 Energy efficiency (Gas)	**CO_2 savings, adjusted dryer start time**	Natural gas savings for heating and start-up and standby (Litho C 14.6 m³/h=145 kWh natural gas x 52 weeks x 4 machines = 30,000 KWh theor. potential)	ongoing	Plant management, plant and system engineering	new in BY 22/23 realised every weekend	●
02.22 Energy efficiency (Gas + Electricity)	**CO_2 savings, Heating system (Quantification follows)**	Complete heating system is hydraulically inspected, parallel to this an energy inspection should also be carried out.	(BY 22/23) BY 24/25	plant and system engineering	in progress with project storage for heat extraction	●
03.22 Energy efficiency (Electricity)	**CO_2 savings, Exhaust air plant (Quantification follows)**	Reduction of electrical power, software conversion, modification for stepless control of the circulation fans	BY 22/23	Plant management, plant and system engineering	implemented Evaluations are available	●
01.23 Energy / Electricity	**CO_2 savings, energy efficiency compressed air**	Project compressed air leakage	ongoing	Plant and system engineering		●
02.23 CO_2-Monitoring	**CO_2 analysis of packaging**	Updating the physical data of the packaging with CO_2 emissions from packaging manufacturers/suppliers	(09/2024) 12/2024	Plant logistics, environmental management		●
03.23 Emissions/ Greenhouse Gases	**Avoidance of Scope 1 forklifts with propellant gas**	Planning with tender switch from LPG forklift trucks to double-decker vehicles with lithium-ion technology	01/2024	Plant logistics, management	implemented Lithium-ion tiller forklift with 250 Ah as replacement	●
01.24 Energy Efficiency (Gas + Electricity)	**Modification of circulating blowers (fan motors section) by Contiweb through EPR (Electrical Power Reduction) Lithoman D [As per 01.22 at the Lithoman C]**	Software update of circulating blowers and installation of a temperature sensor enable stepless control of the motors	06/2025	COO operations technology	new	○
02.24 Energy Efficiency (Waste Heat)	**Heat recovery inventory, heat quantity meters as needed**	Notification in accordance with EnEfG to BAFA/BfEE heat recovery platform	12/2024	Environmental management and management	new	○

○ new ● finished ● in process ● not achieved ● ongoing ● will not be continued

EVERSFRANK PREETZ

No.	Environmental Goal	Measures and Environmental Program	Deadline	Responsibility	Status 04/2024	
20.12 Material/ Raw Material	**Improvement of the core indicator „material efficiency“ (BY 24/25: 0,0283)**	Waste paper projects at the printing machines, web width optimization in scheduling and AV	ongoing	All divisions	BY 20/21: 0,0320 BY 21/22: 0,0309 BY 22/23: 0,0305 **BY 23/24: 0,0291 – target –2,6 % achieved (–4,6 %)**	●
08.13 Waste	**Paper waste reduction (BY 24/25: 9,27 %)**	Further sensitization for the separation of printed and unprinted waste paper	ongoing	Department managements, shift management and rotary printing employees	BY 20/21: 10,58 % BY 21/22: 9,27 % BY 22/23: 9,59 % **BY 23/24: 9,42 % – target 9,27 % not achieved**	●
03.15 Energy/ Electricity	**Improvement of energy efficiency „electricity“ during shutdown (40% relative to production area)**	Reduction of the base load value during the shutdown period	ongoing	Department managements	Plans for Lithoman 64, 80/1, 80/2 created, more areas to follow **Plans for further processing are created**	●
03.18 Material/ Waste	**Improvement of the core indicators „material efficiency“ and „waste efficiency“ through storage optimization (BY 24/25: material: 1,0283, waste: 0,0056)**	Minimization of storage quantities, avoidance of overcapacities and disposal of residual quantities	ongoing	Management, Department heads	Material: BY 20/21: 0,0320 BY 21/22: 0,0309 BY 22/23: 0,0305 **BY 23/24: 0,0291 – target –2,6 % achieved (–4,6 %)** Waste: BY 20/21: 0,0067 BY 21/22: 0,0061 BY 22/23: 0,0062 **BY 23/24: 0,0057 – target –0,5 % achieved (–8,6 %)**	●
01.20 Energy/ Gas	**Improvement of energy efficiency „gas“ (BY 2023: 30 % reduction in gas consumption for heating compared to BY 2019)**	Replacement of the old heating system with modern gas condensing boilers	(06/2021) 04/2024	Managing Director, Energy and environmental management	BY 20: –12 % to BY 2019 – target not achieved BY 21: –18 % to BY 2019 – target not achieved BY 22: –41 % to BY 2019 – target achieved **BY 23: –44 % to BY 2019 – target achieved**	●
01.22 Energy/ Air pressure	**Energy efficiency electricity**	Checking the compressors for replacement or shutdown of individual compressors	ongoing	Energy and environmental management	BY 22/23: Basic data has been recorded **BY 23/24: Data will be tracked further Compressor 2 has the highest potential**	●
02.22 Energy/ Air pressure	**Energy efficiency electricity**	Shutdown and start-up schedules for compressed air in webfed printing and finishing	(06/2023) 04/2025	Energy and environmental management	**Plans for compressed air are created**	●
03.22 Energy/ Gas	**Energy efficiency gas**	Checking the dimming and regulation/control of the heating circulation pumps	(06/2023) 04/2025	Plant and system engineering	BY 22/23: Offer for hydraulic balancing available, not yet implemented **BY 23/24: Report is available. Measures must be defined.**	●
01.23 Energy/ Electricity	**Energy efficiency electricity Target: 10 % Savings in electricity per printing plate by BY 21/22**	Creation of running plans for the furnace of the prepress south	01/2024	Energy and environmental management, Prepress team leader Preetz	BY 22/23:Running plan is created BY 22/23: –10,68 % to BY 21/22 – target not achieved **BY 23/24: –9,22 % to BY 21/22 – target not achieved**	●
01.24 Energy/ Gas	**Energy efficiency gas Goal: savings of 2 GWh of gas with the Rotoman 60/2 for the fiscal year 2023**	Replacement of the dryer of the Rotoman 60/2 and the dismantling of the external thermal afterburner Epsilon	01/2026	Management	**new BY 24/25**	○

EVERSFRANK

No.	Environmental Goal	Measures and Environmental Program	Deadline	Responsibility	Status 04/2024	
01.13 Emissions/ Greenhouse Gases	**CO_2 reduction**	Production with 100% green electricity from regenerative power generation without the use of fossil fuels and climate-neutral natural gas	ongoing	Management	Further implementation of 100 % eco energy by the 31.12.2021 / 30.06.2022	●
01.15 Emissions	**Eco-label Blue Angel UZ 195**	Change of materials, e.g. printing ink	(06/2021) 12/2022	Environmental management, department heads	Blue Angel eco-label awarded 06/2023	●
01.16 Emissions/ Greenhouse Gases	**CO_2 reduction through initial afforestation**	intensive Flächensuche für Evers ReForest	04/2025	Management of Evers ReForest	Expansion of compensation possibilities in Schleswig-Holstein with the last first afforestations in Ausacker and Huerup (s. www.evers-reforest.com)	●
02.18 Material/ Raw Material Paper	**Energy efficiency (higher web width utilisation with largely the same energy input) Development of a key figure**	Development of a key figure Visualization of the web width utilization of the rotary presses (RBN) within the planning board to show optimization potentials. Switch-over option of the planning board from customer color of the planning strips to a width-dependent coloring (e.g. up to 60% = red; up to > 90% = dark green).	10/2018	Management and IT	Target was fully met on 29.03.2019 by IT-Development of Eversfrank.	●
01.21 Emissions	**EU-Ecolabel (EU) 2020/1803**	conversion of materials, reduction of solvents	11/2022	Environmental management, head of departments	EU-Ecolabel awarded 10/2022	●
01.22 Emissions	**Resource savings for energy and environmental management, identifying ost potentials through a management system**	Integration and consolidation of the management systems EMAS and DIN EN ISO 50001	09/2024 (09/2025)	Management and environmental management	postponed due to merger, among other reasons	○ ●
01.23	**Ecolabel Nordic Swan 6.0**	Nordic Swan certification with on-site audits by the Danish Standards Foundation	01/2024	Environmental management	Achieved at the beginning of 2024	●
01.24	**CSRD reporting**	Joint data collection by Stibo and EversFrank	04/2025	Management and environmental management	new	○

FROM GOALS TO RESULTS: OUR ECOLOGICAL OPERATIONAL BALANCES.

On the following pages only numbers, data and facts count.

These ecological balance sheets are the basis of our EMAS certification and allow our measures and goals to be analysed. A balance sheet is created every year for each facility for the purpose of comparison and is presented in the form of core indicators. The core indicators represent the environmental performance on the basis of a consumption or production volume in relation to a corresponding reference value. With it the respective input of each core indicator (energy, material, waste or water, etc.) is set in relation to the output. This allows environmental performance and changes in efficiency to be compared continuously and over the long term.

The interim financial year 23/24 with only 10 months can also be represented and compared. However, this requires a time adjustment for biodiversity and a reference to the two missing summer months for water. This is shown in the operating balances and explained in more detail in the long-term development of the indicators.

ECOLOGICAL BALANCE SHEET

MELDORF

CORE INDICATORS EMAS III REGULATION (EC) NO 1221/2009 ANNEX IV

		BY 20/21	BY 21/22	BY 22/23	BY 23/24 10 Month		Diff. to LY	Goal BY 24/25
Energy efficiency	Direct energy consumption [GWh]	26,71	27,92	24,92	20,72	↓	-16,8%	
	Direct consumption of renewable energies [GWh]	17,03	17,56	8,11	0,30	↓	-96,3%	
	Printed products / reference value [mio. m²]	2.272	2.391	1.823	1.422	↓	-22,0%	
	Renewable energy indicator [GWh/mio. m²]	**0,0075**	**0,0073**	**0,0045**	**0,0002**	↓	**-95,2%**	
	Energy efficiency indicator [GWh/mio. m²]	**0,0118**	**0,0117**	**0,0137**	**0,0146**	↗	**6,6%**	**0,0138**
Material efficiency	Direct material use (raw materials, operational materials, auxiliary materials) [	71,33	73,28	58,79	44,72	↓	-23,9%	
	Printed products / reference value [mio. m²]	2.272	2.391	1.823	1.422	↓	-22,0%	
	Material indicator [kt/mio. m²]	**0,0314**	**0,0306**	**0,0323**	**0,0315**	↘	**-2,5%**	**0,0315**
Water	Direct water consumption [1.000 m³]	24,82	24,54	26,46	16,34	↓	-38,2%	
	Printed products / reference value [mio. m²]	2.272	2.391	1.823	1.422	↓	-22,0%	
	Water indicator [1.000 m³/Mio. m²]	**0,0109**	**0,0103**	**0,0145**	**0,0115**	↓	**-20,8%**	**0,0130**
Waste	Annual volume of waste [kt]	12,17	12,63	10,57	7,80	↓	-26,2%	
	Annual volume of hazardous waste [kt]	0,07	0,09	0,08	0,07	↘	-6,0%	
	Printed products / reference value [mio. m²]	2.272	2.391	1.823	1.422	↓	-22,0%	
	Hazardous waste indicator [t/mio. m²]	**0,0301**	**0,0361**	**0,0419**	**0,0505**	↑	**20,6%**	
	Waste indicator [kt/mio. m²]	**0,0054**	**0,0053**	**0,0058**	**0,0055**	↘	**-5,4%**	**0,0055**
Biological diversity	Area used on ground floor [1.000m²]	48,7	48,7	48,7	48,7	→	0,0%	
	Sealed area [1.000m²]	44,0	44,0	44,0	44,0	→	0,0%	
	Near-natural area at the facility [1.000m²]	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7	→	0,0%	
	Near-natural area next to the facility [1.000m²]	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	→	0,0%	
	Printed products / reference value [mio. m²]	2.272	2.391	1.823	1.422	↓	-22,0%	
	Sealed area usage indicator [1.000 m²/Mio. m²]****	**0,0193**	**0,0184**	**0,0241**	**0,0258**	↗	**6,9%**	**0,0245**
Emissions	Scope 1 greenhouse gases (gas, LPG, diesel, refrigerants) in CO_2 [t] *	2.331	2.524	2.449	2.086	↓	-14,8%	
	Scope 2 greenhouse gases (electricity) in CO_2 [t] **	48	49	3.304	6.393	↑	93,5%	
	Scope 3 greenhouse gases (Upstream) in CO_2 [t] ***	93.215	101.444	56.784	42.625	↓	-24,9%	
	Scope 3 greenhouse gases (Downstream) in CO_2 [t] ***	4.488	5.206	3.844	3.364	↓	-12,5%	
	Printed products / reference value [mio. m²]	2.272	2.391	1.823	1.422	↓	-22,0%	
	Greenhouse gas emissions indicator [kt/Mio. m²]	**0,0440**	**0,0457**	**0,0364**	**0,0383**	↗	**5,2%**	**0,0392**

↑ ↗ → ↘ ↓

The trend arrow for changes on the previous year is automatically calculated for the relevant area (e.g. raw materials). The absolute changes and the minimum and maximum changes are divided into 5 clusters for this purpose.

This should make the changes easier to read. As a result, the changes are also split into data sets. There is no assessment or evaluation of the materials or core indicators.

However, the mathematical groupings, e.g. an arrow with the description "no change", mean that positive and negative values can also be found for these clusters.

* Data according to GEMIS 5.1 and GWP
** for green electricity ECOINVENT DATABASE, otherwise reported in accordance with §42 EnWG
*** up to and including fiscal year 2021/2022 First Climate, from fiscal year 2022/2023 ClimateCalc
**** Fiscal year 2023/2024 extrapolated to 12 months

The CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, halogenated fluorocarbon, PFC, NF_3 and SF_6 emissions required in the total annual greenhouse gas emissions in accordance the EMAS regulation, expressed in tonnes of CO_2 equivalent, are taken into consideration in the ecological balance sheets.

The emission values for all six greenhouse gases are verified or determined for this purpose. In addition to carbon dioxide (CO_2), which makes up more than 99.5% of the total, fluorocarbons (halogenated fluorocarbons) are converted into GWP via refrigeration systems. Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6), for example, is present in very small quantities as an isolating gas in the switching units for transformers but is to be disregarded when considering greenhouse gas emissions.
Further, methane (CH_4; formed when organic materials are broken down under the exclusion of air) and laughing gas (nitrous oxide, N_2O; relevant to the use of fertilisers) are not formed.

The quantities arising from the combustion processes at the facilities in Meldorf and Preetz are listed under NO_X as NO_2 in these output balance sheets. Finally, nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), e.g. in semiconductors or in the photovoltaics industry, is also irrelevant for the EversFrank.

INPUT

		BY 20/21	BY 21/22	BY 22/23	BY 23/24 10 Month		Diff. to LY
Raw materials [t]	Web paper	61.571,4	64.677,2	51.592,5	39.313,0	↓	-23,8%
	Sheet paper	6.946,7	5.418,8	4.605,9	3.399,0	↓	-26,2%
	Web ink	1.888,0	2.144,0	1.628,7	1.330,6	↓	-18,3%
	Sheet ink	57,3	45,3	51,9	22,5	↓	-56,6%
	Coating	86,4	124,3	55,2	26,6	↓	-51,7%
	Packaging and shipping materials	317,6	447,8	439,1	307,9	↓	-29,9%
	Raw materials total	**70.867,3**	**72.857,4**	**58.373,4**	**44.399,7**	↓	**-23,9%**
Operating materials [t]	Isopropyl	2,03	0,03	0,22	0,21	↘	-8,5%
	Fountain solution additive (fountain solution)	82,8	56,7	52,8	43,1	↓	-18,5%
	Rubber cloth / drum detergent	41,2	41,1	31,6	20,2	↓	-36,0%
	Printing plates	104,0	102,5	118,7	101,3	↓	-14,6%
	Developer solution	10,7	8,9	10,1	8,0	↓	-20,5%
	Fuel for company cars	23,1	22,7	43,4	31,4	↓	-27,6%
	Fuel for gas-powered fork-lifts	20,4	25,0	20,2	9,8	↓	-51,7%
	Operating materials total	**284,1**	**257,0**	**277,1**	**214,1**	↓	**-22,8%**
Auxiliary materials [t]	Silicone	62,5	54,1	46,7	32,4	↓	-30,7%
	Silicone concentrate	23,1	21,9	19,0	11,9	↓	-37,2%
	Back wire	53,8	56,8	41,0	38,0	↘	-7,3%
	Adhesives	43,6	37,6	34,8	27,7	↓	-20,4%
	Auxiliary materials total	**183,0**	**170,4**	**141,4**	**109,9**	↓	**-22,3%**
Energy [million kWh]	Electricity	17,028	17,558	14,852	11,921	↓	-19,7%
	Gas	9,681	10,362	10,063	8,801	↓	-12,5%
	Energy total	**26,7**	**27,9**	**24,9**	**20,7**	↓	**-16,8%**
Water [m³]	Fresh water	24.824	24.539	26.462	16.342	↓	-38,2%
	Water total	**24.824**	**24.539**	**26.462**	**16.342**	↓	**-38,2%**

OUTPUT

		BY 20/21	BY 21/22	BY 22/23	BY 23/24 10 Month		Diff. to LY
printed products / Ref. value [mio. m²]	**Journals, magazines, inserts, catalogues**	**2.272,1**	**2.391,3**	**1.823,0**	**1.421,7**	↓	**-22,0%**
Waste [t]	**Total waste generated (reference value core indicator)**	**12.172,8**	**12.632,9**	**10.572,1**	**7.801,8**	↓	**-26,2%**
Non-hazardous waste for processing [t]	Paper waste	11.302,7	11.498,4	9.775,3	7.155,1	↓	-26,8%
	Cardboard	594,2	612,4	505,8	360,0	↓	-28,8%
	Plastic packaging (film)	0,00	13,03	10,38	3,07	↓	-70,4%
	printing plates	111,00	110,83	116,24	78,79	↓	-32,2%
	wood	45,70	32,47	25,93	25,77	↘	-0,6%
	scrap metal	3,12	227,43	20,38	74,16	↑	263,9%
	Electronic waste	0,00	1,11	0,54	1,35	↑	149,1%
	Building rubble	0,00	3,07	2,48	0,77	↓	-69,0%
	Batteries and accumulators	0,00	0,00	0,08	0,00	↓	-100,0%
	Adhesive waste	0,00	4,35	5,21	3,25	↓	-37,7%
	Printing ink waste	0,00	2,34	1,55	1,65	↗	6,7%
	Glas	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,53	↗	2,0%
	Non-hazardous waste for processing	**12.058,2**	**12.506,9**	**10.465,4**	**7.705,5**	↓	**-26,4%**
Non-hazardous waste for removal [t]	Residual waste	46,2	39,6	30,3	24,4	↓	-19,2%
	Non-hazardous waste for removal	**46,2**	**39,6**	**30,3**	**24,4**	↓	**-19,2%**
Hazardous waste for processing [t]	Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures	24,00	57,48	45,04	46,31	↗	2,8%
	Fluorescent tubes	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	→	0,0%
	Adhesive waste	5,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	→	0,0%
	Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging)	0,00	1,10	1,26	0,58	↓	-54,0%
	Barrels, metal canisters (packaging)	0,00	0,00	0,20	0,00	↓	-100,0%
	Electronic waste	0,91	0,69	0,00	0,00	→	0,0%
	Batteries and accumulators	0,04	0,00	0,08	0,00	↓	-100,0%
	Hazardous waste for processing	**30,1**	**59,3**	**46,6**	**46,9**	↗	**0,7%**
Hazardous waste for removal [t]	Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors	11,10	14,24	11,73	13,45	↑	14,7%
	Printing ink and varnish waste	10,35	4,08	4,86	5,24	↗	7,8%
	plastic packaging	10,51	0,00	0,00	0,00	→	0,0%
	Offset plate developer solutions	6,38	7,58	9,32	6,08	↓	-34,8%
	insulating materials	0,00	1,26	3,93	0,20	↓	-94,9%
	Total of hazardous waste for removal	**38,3**	**27,2**	**29,8**	**25,0**	↓	**-16,3%**
Waste water [m³]	Indirectly introduced (social and production waste water)	5.943	4.237	3.223	2.256	↓	-30,0%
	Waste water total	**5.943**	**4.237**	**3.223**	**2.256**	↓	**-30,0%**
Emissions [t]	Air pollutants (gas, LPG, diesel) in SO_2 *	0,028	0,032	0,029	0,021	↓	-28,8%
	Air pollutants (gas, LPG, diesel) in NO_X **	3,991	4,468	4,213	3,723	↓	-11,6%
	Air pollutants (gas, LPG, diesel) in dust ***	0,132	0,133	0,133	0,111	↓	-16,7%

* Data according to GEMIS 5.1
** Data according to GEMIS 5.1 and emission measurement
*** Data according to GEMIS 5.1 and emission measurement and manufacturer information

ECOLOGICAL BALANCE SHEET

PREETZ

CORE INDICATORS EMAS III REGULATION (EC) NO 1221/2009 ANNEX IV

		BY 20/21	BY 21/22	BY 22/23	BY 23/24 10 Month		Diff. to LY	Goal BY 24/25
Energy efficiency	Direct energy consumption [GWh]	38,23	33,40	27,75	22,54	↓	-18,8%	
	Direct consumption of renewable energies [GWh]	20,45	19,67	8,54	0,30	↓	-96,5%	
	Printed products / reference value [mio. m²]	2.456	2.559	1.967	1.605	↓	-18,4%	
	Renewable energy indicator [GWh/mio. m²]	**0,0083**	**0,0077**	**0,0043**	**0,0002**	↓	**-95,7%**	
	Energy efficiency indicator [GWh/mio. m²]	**0,0156**	**0,0131**	**0,0141**	**0,0140**	↘	**-0,4%**	**0,0127**
Material efficiency	Direct material use (raw materials, operational materials, auxiliary materials) [	78,57	78,98	60,01	46,77	↓	-22,1%	
	Printed products / reference value [mio. m²]	2456	2559	1967	1605	↓	-18,4%	
	Material indicator [kt/mio. m²]	**0,0320**	**0,0309**	**0,0305**	**0,0291**	↘	**-4,5%**	**0,0283**
Water	Direct water consumption [1.000 m³]	25,54	24,07	21,02	18,97	↘	-9,7%	
	Printed products / reference value [mio. m²]	2.456	2.559	1.967	1.605	↓	-18,4%	
	Water indicator [1.000 m³/Mio. m²]	**0,0104**	**0,0094**	**0,0107**	**0,0118**	↑	**10,6%**	**0,0096**
Waste	Annual volume of waste [kt]	16,42	15,74	12,30	9,17	↓	-25,4%	
	Annual volume of hazardous waste [kt]	0,19	0,14	0,12	0,11	↘	-4,7%	
	Printed products / reference value [mio. m²]	2456	2559	1967	1605	↓	-18,4%	
	Hazardous waste indicator [t/mio. m²]	**0,0783**	**0,0555**	**0,0585**	**0,0684**	↑	**16,8%**	
	Waste indicator [kt/mio. m²]	**0,0067**	**0,0061**	**0,0062**	**0,0057**	↘	**-8,5%**	**0,0056**
Biological diversity	Area used on ground floor [1.000m²]	105,5	105,5	104,8	104,8	→	0,0%	
	Sealed area [1.000m²]	59,9	59,9	59,2	59,2	→	0,0%	
	Near-natural area at the facility [1.000m²]	45,6	45,6	45,6	45,6	→	0,0%	
	Near-natural area next to the facility [1.000m²]	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	→	0,0%	
	Printed products / reference value [mio. m²]	2.456	2.559	1.967	1.605	↓	-18,4%	
	Sealed area usage indicator [1.000 m²/Mio. m²]****	**0,0244**	**0,0234**	**0,0301**	**0,0307**	↗	**2,2%**	**0,0300**
Emissions	Scope 1 greenhouse gases (gas, LPG, diesel, refrigerants) in CO_2 [t] *	4.207	3.257	2.774	2.214	↓	-20,2%	
	Scope 2 greenhouse gases (electricity) in CO_2 [t] **	58	55	3.709	7.043	↑	89,9%	
	Scope 3 greenhouse gases (Upstream) in CO_2 [t] ***	108.888	107.468	61.013	40.885	↓	-33,0%	
	Scope 3 greenhouse gases (Downstream) in CO_2 [t] ***	4.724	5.428	3.817	3.435	↓	-10,0%	
	Printed products / reference value [mio. m²]	2.456	2.559	1.967	1.605	↓	-18,4%	
	Greenhouse gas emissions indicator [kt/Mio. m²]	**0,0480**	**0,0454**	**0,0362**	**0,0334**	↘	**-7,9%**	**0,0284**

↑ ↗ → ↘ ↓

The trend arrow for changes on the previous year is automatically calculated for the relevant area (e.g. raw materials). The absolute changes and the minimum and maximum changes are divided into 5 clusters for this purpose.

This should make the changes easier to read. As a result, the changes are also split into data sets. There is no assessment or evaluation of the materials or core indicators.

However, the mathematical groupings, e.g. an arrow with the description “no change”, mean that positive and negative values can also be found for these clusters.

* Data according to GEMIS 5.1 and GWP
** for green electricity ECOINVENT DATABASE, otherwise reported in accordance with §42 EnWG
*** up to and including fiscal year 2021/2022 First Climate, from fiscal year 2022/2023 ClimateCalc
**** Fiscal year 2023/2024 extrapolated to 12 months

The CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, halogenated fluorocarbon, PFC, NF_3 and SF_6 emissions required in the total annual greenhouse gas emissions in accordance the EMAS regulation, expressed in tonnes of CO_2 equivalent, are taken into consideration in the ecological balance sheets.

The emission values for all six greenhouse gases are verified or determined for this purpose. In addition to carbon dioxide (CO_2), which makes up more than 99.5% of the total, fluorocarbons (halogenated fluorocarbons) are converted into GWP via refrigeration systems. Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6), for example, is present in very small quantities as an isolating gas in the switching units for transformers but is to be disregarded when considering greenhouse gas emissions.
Further, methane (CH_4; formed when organic materials are broken down under the exclusion of air) and laughing gas (nitrous oxide, N_2O; relevant to the use of fertilisers) are not formed.

The quantities arising from the combustion processes at the facilities in Meldorf and Preetz are listed under NO_X as NO_2 in these output balance sheets. Finally, nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), e.g. in semiconductors or in the photovoltaics industry, is also irrelevant for the EversFrank.

INPUT

		BY 20/21	BY 21/22	BY 22/23	BY 23/24 10 Month		Diff. to LY
Raw materials [t]	Web paper	75.537,6	75.894,1	57.489,4	44.735,3	↓	-22,2%
	Web / digital printing ink	1.710,2	1.931,7	1.676,1	1.376,2	↓	-17,9%
	Coating	24,3	33,9	30,8	13,2	↓	-57,2%
	Packaging and shipping materials	699,3	544,2	348,5	279,7	↓	-19,7%
	Raw materials total	**77.971,3**	**78.403,9**	**59.544,8**	**46.404,5**	↓	**-22,1%**
Operating materials [t]	Isopropyl	11,0	10,9	4,0	1,6	↓	-60,0%
	Fountain solution additive (fountain solution)	107,2	94,1	65,4	57,9	↓	-11,5%
	Rubber cloth / drum detergent	50,2	47,2	42,1	34,0	↓	-19,1%
	Printing plates	139,5	147,8	148,0	100,1	↓	-32,4%
	Developer solution	23,7	13,4	12,7	9,7	↓	-23,1%
	Binding adhesives	68,2	50,4	36,6	42,0	↑	14,7%
	Fuel for company cars	27,5	23,6	15,3	12,5	↓	-18,4%
	Fuel for gas-powered fork-lifts	23,5	21,7	15,5	10,0	↓	-35,1%
	Operating materials total	**450,7**	**409,0**	**339,4**	**267,8**	↓	**-21,1%**
Auxiliary materials [t]	Silicone	30,9	43,9	29,9	27,2	↘	-8,9%
	Silicone concentrate	26,6	32,3	15,2	15,2	→	0,0%
	Back wire	18,2	14,4	13,1	5,6	↓	-57,2%
	Adhesives	49,7	62,6	55,4	45,4	↓	-18,2%
	Auxiliary materials total	**125,3**	**153,1**	**113,6**	**93,4**	↓	**-17,8%**
Energy [million kWh]	Electricity	20,454	19,670	16,103	13,019	↓	-19,2%
	Gas	17,780	13,727	11,647	9,516	↓	-18,3%
	Energy total	**38,2**	**33,4**	**27,7**	**22,5**	↓	**-18,8%**
Water [m³]	Fresh water	25.536	24.066	21.023	18.974	↘	-9,7%
	Water total	**25.536**	**24.066**	**21.023**	**18.974**	↘	**-9,7%**

OUTPUT

		BY 20/21	BY 21/22	BY 22/23	BY 23/24 10 Month		Diff. to LY
printed products / Ref. value [mio. m²]	**Journals, magazines, inserts, catalogues**	**2.456,3**	**2.558,9**	**1.967,5**	**1.605,0**	↓	**-18,4%**
Waste [t]	**Total waste generated (reference value core indicator)**	**16.421,1**	**15.735,0**	**12.296,3**	**9.174,7**	↓	**-25,4%**
Non-hazardous waste for processing [t]	Paper waste	15.027,3	14.478,2	11.353,6	8.396,5	↓	-26,0%
	Cardboard	702,7	678,2	507,3	379,2	↓	-25,3%
	Plastic packaging (film)	17,63	16,16	11,37	7,85	↓	-31,0%
	printing plates	135,55	139,01	130,43	102,35	↓	-21,5%
	Printing ink waste	3,94	3,39	1,24	2,75	↑	121,6%
	wood	125,81	94,70	69,10	50,78	↓	-26,5%
	scrap metal	18,11	24,55	7,96	14,80	↑	85,9%
	Electronic waste	0,00	0,00	0,49	0,76	↑	55,8%
	Organic waste	11,47	8,79	5,42	9,93	↑	83,2%
	Building rubble	1,70	0,29	0,00	0,00	→	0,0%
	Batteries and accumulators	0,35	0,00	0,24	0,00	↓	-100,0%
	Non-hazardous waste for processing	**16.044,6**	**15.443,3**	**12.087,1**	**8.964,9**	↓	**-25,8%**
Non-hazardous waste for removal [t]	Residual waste	184,1	149,7	94,0	100,0	↗	6,4%
	Non-hazardous waste for removal	**184,1**	**149,7**	**94,0**	**100,0**	↗	**6,4%**
Hazardous waste for processing [t]	Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures	16,57	18,81	14,74	20,16	↑	36,7%
	Fluorescent tubes	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,10	↑	100,0%
	Solvent mixtures	10,98	7,11	11,46	0,00	↓	-100,0%
	Adhesive waste	1,86	0,00	0,00	0,00	→	0,0%
	Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging)	5,80	3,31	1,32	1,16	↓	-11,8%
	Barrels, metal canisters (packaging)	0,10	0,22	0,37	0,17	↓	-55,1%
	Hazardous waste for processing	**35,4**	**29,5**	**27,9**	**21,6**	↓	**-22,6%**
Hazardous waste for removal [t]	Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors	116,76	92,60	71,26	79,34	↑	11,3%
	Printing ink and varnish waste	13,75	1,96	4,24	0,00	↓	-100,0%
	Offset plate developer solutions	26,48	18,10	11,78	8,82	↓	-25,1%
	Hazardous waste for removal	**157,0**	**112,7**	**87,3**	**88,2**	↗	**1,0%**
Waste water [m³]	Indirectly introduced (social and production waste water)	15.107	11.167	14.923	13.117	↓	-12,1%
	Waste water total	**15.107**	**11.167**	**14.923**	**13.117**	↓	**-12,1%**
Emissions [t]	Air pollutants (gas, LPG, diesel) in SO_2 *	0,043	0,035	0,028	0,021	↓	-23,6%
	Air pollutants (gas, LPG, diesel) in NO_X **	7,557	6,586	4,567	4,295	↘	-6,0%
	Air pollutants (gas, LPG, diesel) in dust ***	0,064	0,061	0,060	0,050	↓	-16,9%

* Data according to GEMIS 5.1
** Data according to GEMIS 5.1 and emission measurement
*** Data according to GEMIS 5.1 and emission measurement and manufacturer information

LONG-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE.

Presentation of the long-term development of environmental performance in accordance with the EMAS core indicators from recent years.

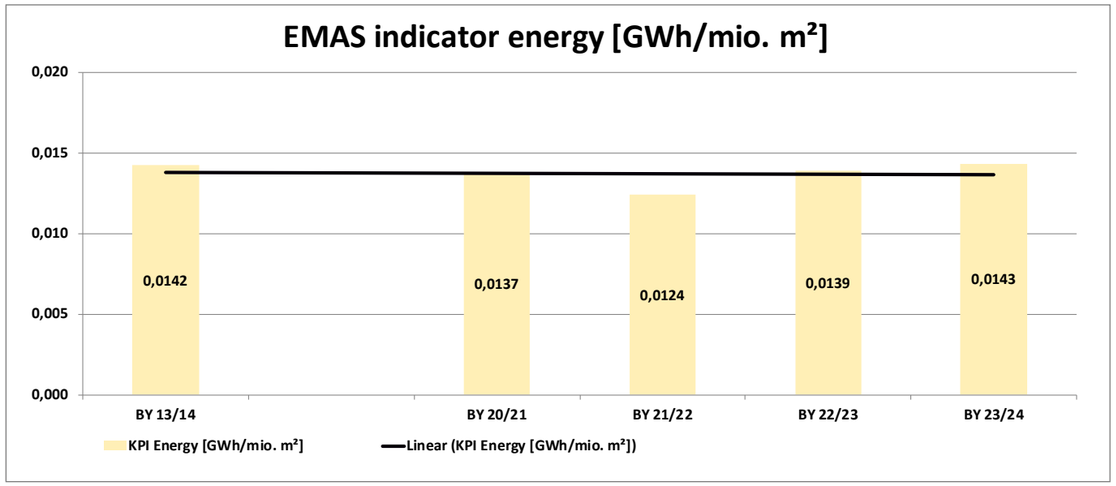
The following graphical representations of long-term environmental performance, which include the six EMAS core indicators, have been created based on the data and values from EversFrank's locations. The basis for this is the validated data from previous EMAS audits over the last few years.

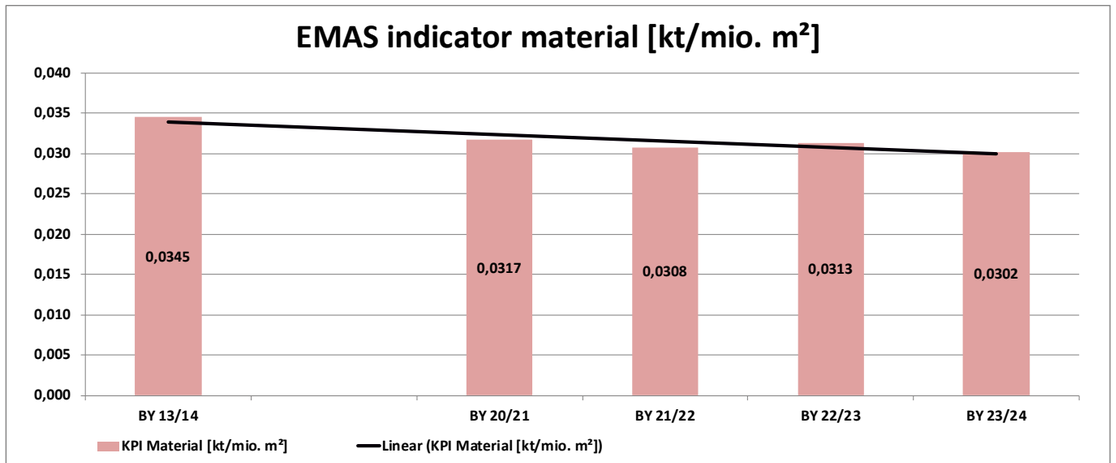
To enable an accurate quantity-weighted statement regarding the locations in Meldorf and Preetz, the validated data from the entire annual input and output balances and the resulting core indicators have been fully calculated accordingly. Since the calculation of the core indicators is statically based on the respective consumption and the output "printed products", relevant influencing factors, such as those in energy management DIN ISO 50001 (base loads, performance, order type, etc.), are not included.

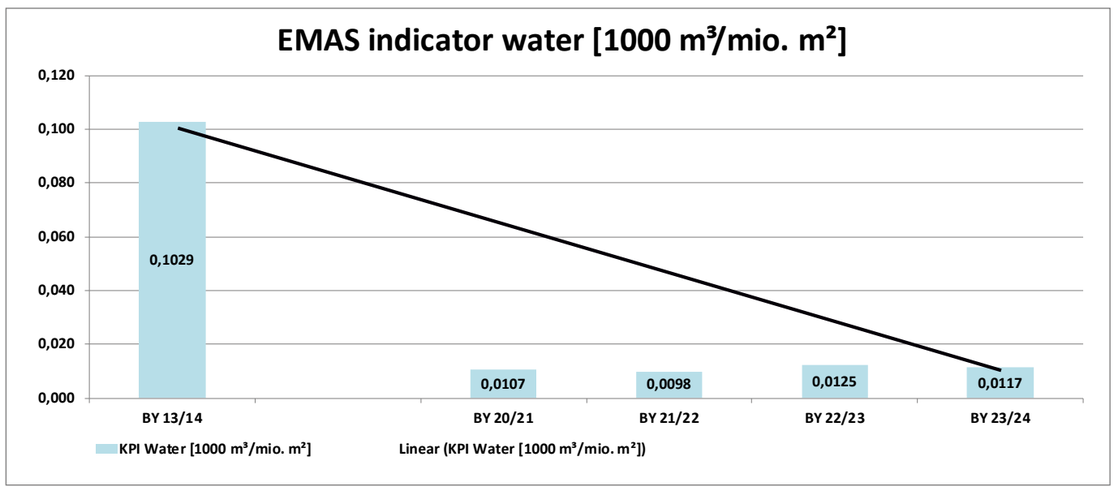
The developments and changes are described and explained below for the core indicators. For comparison, the fiscal year 2013/2014 is used for all indicators. By switching to the appropriate reference size, the reference value "printed area" in m^2, the core indicators for the fiscal year 2013/2014 were correspondingly adjusted and recalculated.

This provides a comprehensible reference value, as stipulated in REGULATION (EU 2018/2026, Point C.2.d.), which reflects the annual overall activities of the organization well and accurately, as well as a proper description of the organization's environmental performance, considering the organization's specificities and activities.

The current completed short financial year 2023/2024, with 10 months of balance data, has been uniformly evaluated and calculated. The potential impact of the 10-month period (May and June are not heating months) compared to a 12-month period is explained.







ENERGY

The comparison shows a **deterioration in total energy usage in GWh/million m² of 2.9%** compared to the previous year for this EMAS indicator. In the long-term comparison, based on data from 10 years ago for the fiscal year 2013/2014, there is only a deterioration of 0.3%.

When viewed over an even longer period, energy efficiency has improved. The merger with Stibo has resulted in an increased order volume at the beginning of 2024, but overall, the fiscal year has recorded a very low production volume for many years. The required natural gas for heating during the winter months, while maintaining the same production and hall areas, negatively impacts energy efficiency. The significantly reduced output compared to previous years also has a corresponding effect.

Smaller order volumes lead to lower performance and increased standby time, negatively affecting the core energy indicator. The necessary base load is being reduced as much as possible, and projects to increase energy efficiency in ancillary facilities and peripheral areas are being implemented wherever feasible.

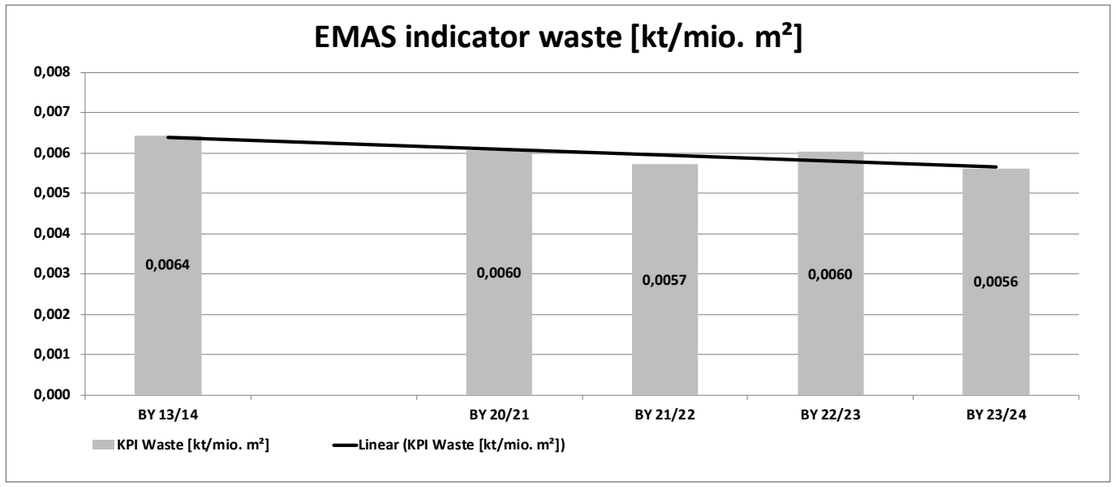
MATERIAL

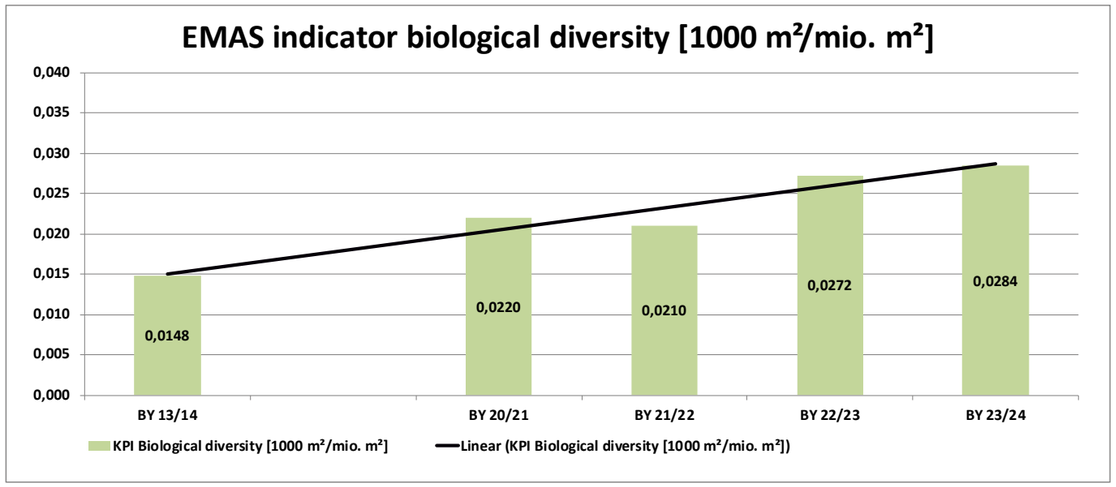
The paper waste has a significant impact on the core material indicator. Both sites have achieved an improvement in waste rates due to new orders and changed formats, positively influencing the overall material indicator. Compared to the previous year, there is an **improvement of 3.5%** relative to the reference value of printed area. In a long-term comparison based on data from 10 years ago for the fiscal year 2013/2014, there is an even more pronounced improvement of 12.5%. However, the order structure and the machinery are not entirely comparable. Smaller influencing factors, such as the use of colors in material efficiency, cannot be controlled, as they are dictated by customer specifications. Additionally, customer and format requirements also affect material efficiency. However, customers are advised on optimized and optimal formats.

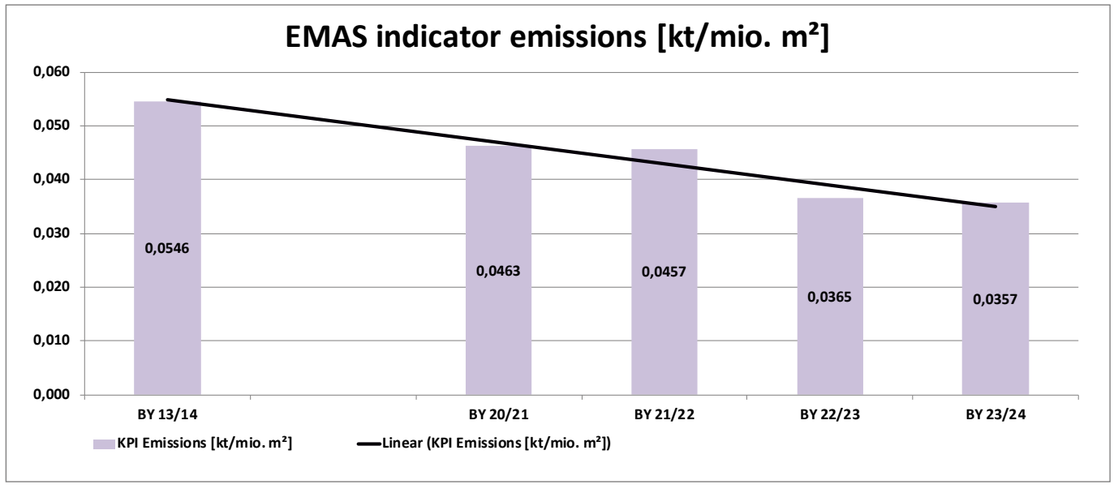
WATER

In the long term, the core water indicator has improved by approximately 80%. Since the fiscal year 2016/2017, the final decommissioning of operations has contributed to the avoidance of well and groundwater extractions, as well as the replacement of cooling tower technologies. Compared to the last fiscal year, there is also an **improvement of 6.9%**. Thus, the reporting period aligns with the trends observed in the last three years. However, only a conditional comparison of water efficiency is possible.

It is important to note that the warm months of May and June are missing in the 10-month comparison versus a 12-month fiscal year. Additionally, there was a technical issue at the Preetz site that resulted in increased consumption (data can be found in the input/output balance). In the short term, after a prolonged period of efficiency improvements, no further significant potential or levers for improving the indicator are currently in sight. Rather, contrary effects such as climate change and hot days are pushing the evaporation cooling towers to their performance limits, which could lead to slightly increased water consumption.







WASTE

The waste quota has a significant impact on the core waste indicator. As described in the material indicator, the efficient use of formats plays a crucial role here. The waste indicator, measured in "kt" against the reference value of printed area, has **improved by 7%**. This includes all hazardous and non-hazardous waste, such as municipal waste, wood, metal, etc. In the long term, the overall waste indicator has improved by 12.8%.

A very small portion of the total waste generated is classified as hazardous waste. These quantities can sometimes be higher; time-specific balances for a 10-month period can affect this, as pickups occur at different times. Small waste amounts are collected, and a longer-term perspective is sometimes required for accurate assessment. The goal is always to prioritize waste prevention, waste reduction, and waste separation.

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

The EMAS core indicator for biological diversity has **deteriorated by 4.4%** compared to the previous year. In the long term, the value has worsened by a factor of 1.9 compared to the fiscal year 2013/2014. To enable comparability, the time factor of the reporting fiscal year, which spans 10 months instead of the usual 12, is taken into account for this indicator.

Since the fiscal year 2014/2015, expansions of a paper storage facility have been added for both locations to plan for future increases in quantities, which now have a significant impact on the reference value due to the lower output.

There is a direct 1:1 correlation with the output, as the land area and the hall and production spaces have largely remained the same, resulting in reduced production levels. Both locations have corresponding shares of unsealed areas, which are designated as near-natural spaces and include more than just lawn areas.

EMISSIONS

For this indicator, a new, retroactive representation has been implemented. A comprehensive review of emissions has been conducted, which encompasses not only Scope 1 and 2 but also the complete Scope 3, including both upstream and downstream emissions (details are provided in the input/output balance). Corresponding annual emissions reports have been available for over 10 years.

All changes and influences, such as the transition to and from green electricity, variations in the reference quantity of printed area in square meters, and all data from the input or output balance – including losses of refrigerants and their corresponding replacement in GWP CO_2 emissions – are included. We utilize emissions data that have been determined according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol through an external emissions report. Until the fiscal year 2021/2022, this was conducted by the provider First Climate, and from the fiscal year 2022/2023, it is handled by the Danish company ClimateCalc.

In the comparison of emissions measured in kt CO_2 per million square meters of printed area, an **improvement of 1.7% compared to the previous year** has been achieved. Over the long term, based on the fiscal year 2013/2014, there is a notable improvement of 35%. A significant portion of the emissions originates from Scope 3; here, the enhanced PaperProfile and CEPI emissions data of the printing papers used positively contribute to the reduction in emissions.

Approval basis / legal requirements

At the Meldorf (Evers-Druck GmbH) and Preetz (Frank Druck GmbH & Co. KG) sites, facilities requiring approval according to Annex 2 of the 4th BImSchV No. 5.1.1 E/G for surface treatment and the associated drying systems are operated using organic solvents.

The basis for approval includes, among other things, regular reporting in the form of:

- initial and periodic measurements for facilities requiring a permit according to §28 BImSchG,
- obligations of the operator to provide information according to §31 BImSchG,
- PRTR (Pollutant Emission Register) reports,
- a regulation on emission declarations according to 11. BImSchV and §3 SchadRegProtAG,
- a regulation on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds from the use of organic solvents in certain installations pursuant to the 31st BImSchV,
- a regulation on evaporative cooling systems, cooling towers and wet separators according to 42. BImSchV,
- monitoring according to IED Directive 2010/75/EU

Current legal changes:

- EnEfG (Energy Efficiency Act)
- EUDR (EU Deforestation Regulation)

Under observation, but not applicable are:

- LkSG (Supply Chain Due Diligence Act)
- CSRD (EU directive on sustainability reporting)
- CSDDD (Europäische Lieferkettenrichtlinie).

We are not aware of any deviations for compliance with the basis of approval as well as legal regulations. Furthermore, the EversFrank (Evers & Evers GmbH & Co. KG) and all its companies are subject to the Energy Services and Other Energy Efficiency Measures Act (EDL-G). As an energy-intensive company, there is an obligation to carry out energy audits, which are implemented by the EversFrank with the certification of the energy management system according to DIN EN 50001. In addition, both sites have been EMAS registered for several years.

Statement from the environmental experts on their assessment and validation tasks

The signatory for the environmental consultancy organisation KPMG Cert GmbH, registration number DE-V-0328, Georg Hartmann, EMAS environmental expert with the registration number DE-V-0245, accredited or approved for the field 'Manufacturing printed products' (NACE code 18.1), 'Pre-print and pre-media' (NACE code 18.13), 'Binding printed products and associated services' (NACE code 18.14.0), 'Repairing machines' (NACE code 33.12), 'Haulage' (NACE code 59.29.1) and 'Managing and leading companies and businesses' (NACE code 70.1), confirms that he has investigated whether the site or the entire organisation Evers & Evers GmbH & Co. KG, with sites in Meldorft and Preetz with the registration number DE-124-00013, meets all the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) in conjunction with Regulation (EU) No. 2017/1505 and Regulation (EU) No. 2018/2026.

The signature on this declaration confirms that:

- The assessment and validation were carried out in full compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009 in conjunction with Regulation (EU) No. 2017/1505 and Regulation (EU) No. 2018/2026
- The result of the assessment and validation confirms that there is no evidence of non-compliance with the valid environmental regulations
- The data and information in the environmental statement of Evers & Evers GmbH & Co, with sites in Meldorf and Preetz, gives a reliable, credible and truthful picture of all activities performed by Evers & Evers GmbH & Co, with sites in Meldorf and Preetz, within the fields indicated in the environmental statement

This statement does not equate to an EMAS registration. The EMAS registration can only be carried out by a competent office in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009 in conjunction with Regulation (EU) No. 2017/1505 and Regulation (EU) No. 2018/2026. This statement may not be used as an independent basis for informing the public.

Meldorf, Cologne, November 2024

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EMAS
GEPRÜFTES UMWELTMANAGEMENT
DE-124-00013

IMPRINT

Printed on quality paper Circleoffset Premium White by IGEPA. This paper offers high recycling whiteness and maximum sustainability at the same time.

For the remaining unavoidable CO_2 emissions, a climate protection contribution was made by Evers ReForest through the initial reforestation of mixed deciduous forests in Schleswig-Holstein.

EVERS ReForest
More trees. Less CO_2.

Concept and implementation:
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Evers & Evers GmbH & Co. KG
www.eversfrank.com

Gender note
For reasons of readability, no gender-neutral differentiation is made. Corresponding terms generally apply to all genders.

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