



O2 EDITORIAL.



Dear readers,

nothing is as constant as change.
Although the past year has been shaped by many transformations and challenges, the topic of environmental protection remains our focus.

As a printing company in northern Germany, we feel a responsibility to act sustainably and minimize our impact on the environment as extensively as possible. We have been aware of the importance of environmental protection and sustainability for many years, as demonstrated by our local commitment. For example, we have once again expanded the initial reforestation areas in our home state of Schleswig-Holstein and are thus able to preserve the various habitats to increase biodiversity, among other things.

We are particularly proud that we as a company have been awarded the EMAS environmental management certificate for 25 years. The EMAS certification demonstrates that economy and environment can and must work together. In addition to the environmental management, the Eversfrank Group is also still certified with the energy management DIN EN ISO 50001. The FSC® and PEFC certifications for sustainable forestry were successfully verified. The ongoing requirements for the Blauer Engel and EU Ecolabel were successfully validated, confirmed and extended. We are constantly optimizing and modernizing our printing processes. This enables us to constantly provide efficiently produced print products with high environmental standards to our customers.

This report contains comprehensive information about our environmental activities – from energy consumption, water use and emissions to waste management. We focus on saving resources intelligently and making an effective contribution to environmental protection.

We appreciate your interest and hope you enjoy reading it.

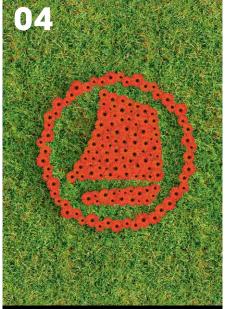
Yours

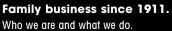
Philipp Lerchner

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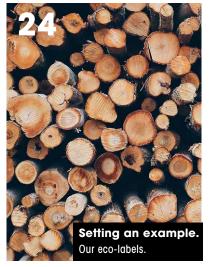
CONTENT

- 02 Editorial.
- 04 Who we are and what we do.
- 06 EMAS organizational chart.
- 07 Our EMAS-certified locations.
- O8 Changes at the sites.
- 10 Our environmental policy.
- 12 EMAS life cycle assessment.
- 16 Environmental aspects.
- 24 Our eco-labels.
- 35 Environmental team statement.
- 37 Our environmental goals.
- The ecological life cycle assessments of the locations.
- 50 Long-term environmental performance.
- 56 CO₂ footprint.
- 57 Environmental and validity statement and imprint.
- 58 Basis for approval.
- 59 CO₂ compensator.











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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



Workshop, plant and system technology

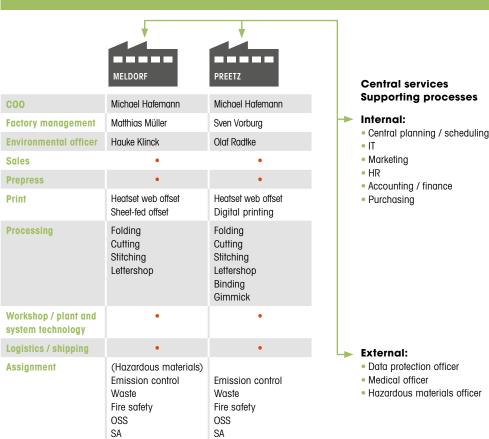
This is our internal service area for the maintenance and repair of electronics and mechanical systems. It is also responsible for building services.

ORGANISATIONAL DIAGRAM.

The administrative structure that supports environmental management.



CEO: Philipp Lerchner | UMSB: Hauke Klinck | Compliance: Philipp Lerchner



OSS: Occupational safety specialist, SA: Safety administrator





Companies:

- Evers & Evers GmbH & Co KG: 46 Employees
- Evers-Druck GmbH: 302 Employees

Address:

Ernst-Günter-Albers-Str. 13 | 25704 Meldorf

Management board:

Philipp Lerchner

Founded:

1911 by Julius Evers, family-owned for four generations.

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.

Manufacturing process and production steps:

- Prepress/printing plate preparation
- Sheet-fed offset printing: 2 machines
- Heatset web offset: 4 machines for 16 to 80 pages
- Processing: 2 conventional and 3 high-performance stitching systems, various in-line production lines, cutting and folding machines
- Lettershop/personalisation
- Logistics
- Plant and system technology



Companies:

Frank Druck GmbH & Co. KG: 141 Employees
MAIL Weiterverarbeitung GmbH: 97 Employees
Nordland Spedition GmbH: 7 Employees
IDW Industrieservice GmbH: 13 Employees

Address:

Industriestraße 20 | 24211 Preetz/Holstein

Management board:

Philipp Lerchner

Founded:

1957 by Adolf Frank. Part of the Eversfrank Group since 1993.

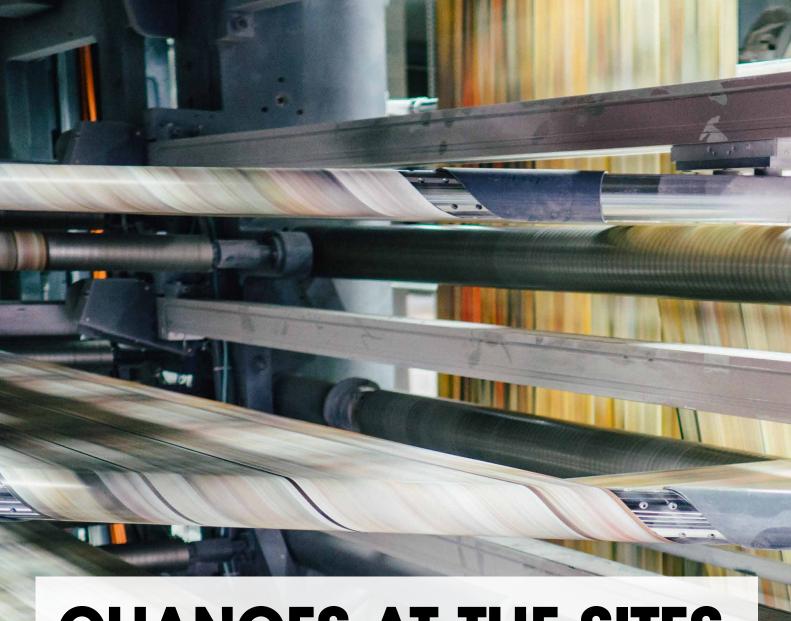
Company land:

105,500 m², of which approx. 34,000 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
- 3-roll digital printing machines
- Heatset web offset: 6 machines for 16 to 80 pages DIN A4
- Processing: 1 high-performance binding machine, 2 conventional and 3 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

Status 06/30/2023



CHANGES AT THE SITES.

Every change is an opportunity.



Following the tsunami and the subsequent accident at the nuclear power plant in Fukushima on March 11, 2011, the Eversfrank Group switched completely to 100% green electricity in the following financial year (business year Eversfrank Group: July 1 - June 30). This has a direct impact on Scope 2 and the core indicator emissions.

In addition, natural gas was offset and climate-neutralized from 1 July 2017 to 31 December 2022. On 31 December 2022, the continuous use of 100% green electricity and climate-neutral natural gas was temporarily discontinued. This will have a corresponding effect on the core indicator emissions in the second half of BY 22/23.

Starting from 01.07.2023, however, climate-neutral production is available to our customers on request. We have provided a corresponding volume of green energy for these print productions.



MELDORF

There were no changes to the machine line-up in the last business year 2022/2023. Production volumes have fallen very significantly: 20.2% less paper used in web printing, 15% less format paper used in sheet-fed printing and 20.3% less saddle stitching in finishing.

To achieve the EMAS environmental management objectives of reducing environmental impact and continuously improving environmental performance, shift schedules and production times were adjusted to concentrate production and orders. The aim was to use resources more efficiently, reduce emissions and act in a more environmentally

friendly manner overall. In addition, a high-performance saddle stitching system was decommissioned in the area of further processing.

The defined environmental targets are intended to implement measures to reduce environmental impact. To this end, the focus on reducing the number of paint supply system drives in the periphery was achieved by using an efficient pneumatic compressor.

The significantly lower capacity utilization mentioned above leads directly to poorer key figures for the EMAS core indicators, as fewer activities and processes take place that have an impact on the environment. The core indicators measure and evaluate resource consumption, emissions, waste and other environmental impacts. If less is produced, resource consumption and the associated emissions and waste are also reduced. The results can be found in this environmental statement in the input/output section and in the tables for the core indicators.

Nevertheless, the Eversfrank Group is striving to continuously improve its environmental performance in the longer term, regardless of the significantly lower capacity utilization.

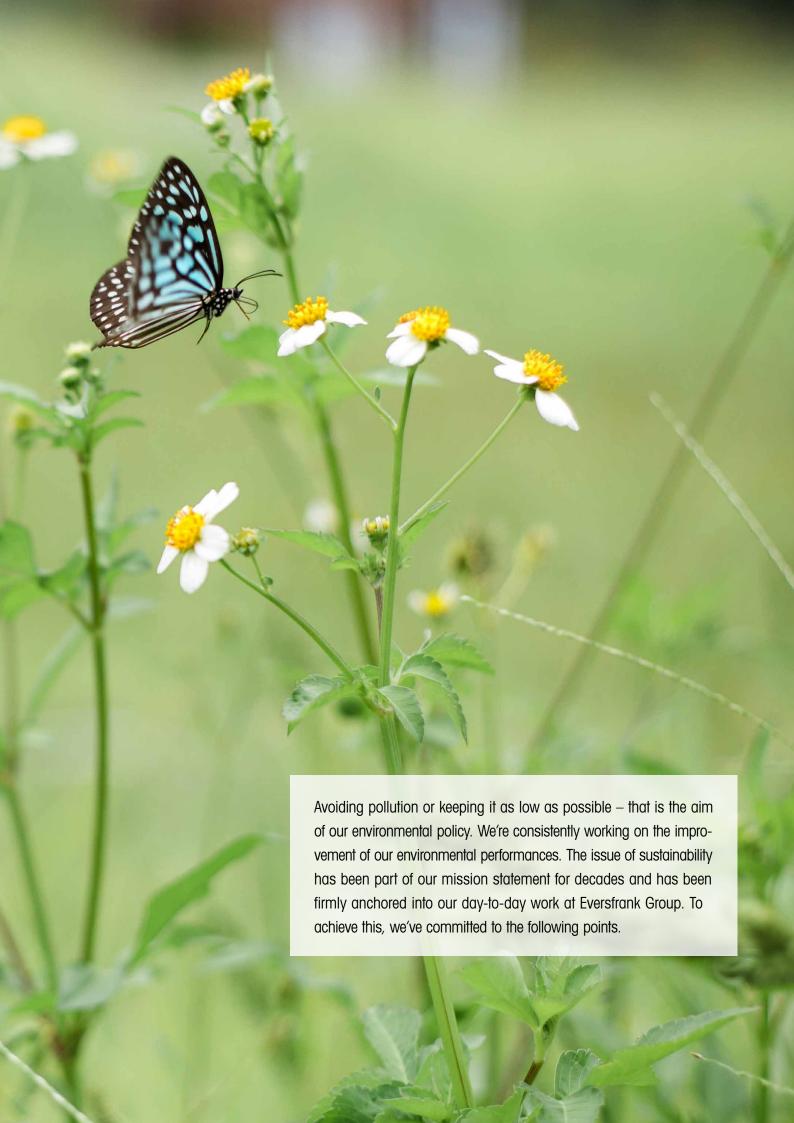


Following the significant personnel changes in the previous year, there were further changes to the machinery at the Preetz site in the 2022/2023 business year. The Rotoman 60-1 16-page heatset web offset printing press, which had been decommissioned, was finally dis-

mantled in summer 2023. In addition, an old high-performance saddle stitching machine was dismantled.

The digital printing area could no longer be pursued for economic and order-related reasons and the two

digital printing machines ProStream 1 and ProStream 2 were taken out of operation for the time being.



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 Group. 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 Group 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.

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 in the Eversfrank Group. 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.

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT WITH SCOPE 1-3 (GHG).

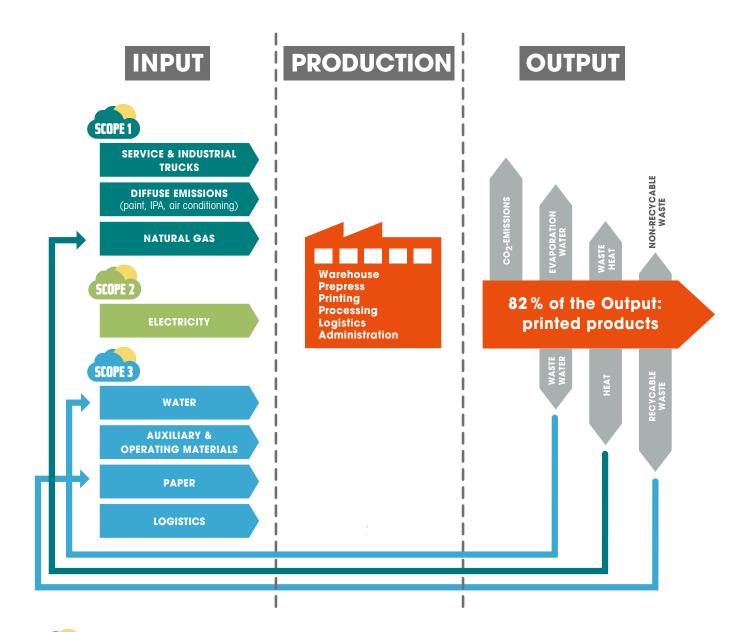
Looking at the EMAS life cycle, it is impossible to avoid the terms Scope 1-3. But what does Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 mean?

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.



refers to the direct green-house gas emissions of a company or organization. These emissions are caused by the combustion of fossil fuels such as coal, oil or gas, which are burned in the company's internal facilities or vehicles.

The significance of Scope 1 GHG emissions lies in the fact that they make an important contribution to climate change. Greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N20)

contribute to global warming by trapping heat in the atmosphere, thus increasing the greenhouse effect. By measuring, monitoring and reducing their Scope 1 GHG emissions, companies can reduce their contribution to climate change and achieve their sustainability goals.

By improving energy efficiency and using renewable energy, companies can decrease their energy costs and increase their competitiveness.

Overall, recording and reducing

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

Examples Scope 1:

- Natural gas combustion
- Fuels for the vehicle fleet



score 2 refers to indirect green-house gas emissions caused by the use of electrical energy or heat.

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

The importance of Scope 2 GHG emissions lies in the fact that they can make a significant 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 reduce their contribution to global warming and achieve their sustainability goals.

Recording and reporting Scope 2 GHG emissions is equally important to ensure transparency and comparability between companies and to provide investors, customers and other stakeholders with information on a company's climate impact. In addition, by reducing their Scope 2 GHG emissions, companies can save costs by using more energy-efficient technologies and renewable energy sources.

Overall, the consideration of Scope 2 GHG emissions is an important part of the sustainability strategy of companies and organizations to combat climate change and create a more sustainable future.

Example Scope 2:

Purchase of electricity

is the third category of greenhouse gas emissions in a company anization. It refers to indirect emissions caused by activities in upstream and downstream processes that are beyond the direct control of the company but arise as a result of its business activities.

Scope 3 GHG covers a wide range of emissions that occur along a company's entire supply chain. These include, for example, 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 importance of Scope 3 GHG arises from the fact that these emissions can often account for a significant

proportion of a company's total emissions. They can also have a major influence on the environmental impact, especially if the company operates in an emissions-intensive industry.

Recording and reducing Scope 3
GHG emissions is therefore an important part of many companies' sustainability strategy. By identifying and monitoring these emissions, companies can take action to optimize their supply chains and business processes and reduce their environmental impact. This can bring both environmental and economic benefits, as a reduction in emissions often goes hand in hand with cost savings and efficiency gains.

Scope 3 is divided into 15 categories. Not all of them apply to Eversfrank.

Examples Scope 3:

- Paper
- Printing Ink
- Transportation (delivery and dispatch)
- Auxiliary and operating material
- Business travel
- Approach of employees



Input/Life cycle:

The input represents the procurement of the raw materials required for production. This is divided into the three scopes.

Output/Emissions:

Scope 1 emissions: Our CO_2 emissions are mainly caused by natural gas, which we need for drying during printing, as well as by solvents, printing inks and our gas-powered company vehicles and forklifts.

Scope 2 emissions: On Dec. 31, 2022, after more than 10 years, the continuous use of 100% green electricity and climate-neutral natural gas was temporarily ended. This will have a corresponding effect in the second half of BY 22/23 with higher CO₂ emissions. From 01. Jul. 2023, however, climate-neutral production can be offered to our customers on request. We have provided a corresponding volume of green energy for these print productions. We also offset the remaining 5% of the energy supply chain with Evers ReForest.

Scope 3 emissions: More than 70% of the emissions in this area depend on the printing paper used in the upstream processes. LWC or recycled paper have a significantly different "paper profile". This is why it is important to us to provide customers with detailed advice on the use of environmentally friendly papers.

Production/Life cycle:

Production refers to the standard printing processes in a print shop and is not described further in this text.

Output/Life cycle:

CO₂ emissions: These are downstream processes such as the transportation and delivery of printed products, but also the disposal of recyclable and very small amounts of other waste.

Water: Just over a third of our waste water is returned to the water cycle through the sewer system. The remaining water evaporates via our cooling towers.

Thermal energy: 75% of the thermal energy is returned to production as heat

to support the heating systems. The remaining 25% is released into the surrounding nature as waste heat together with ${\rm CO}_2$ emissions and evaporation water from our production sites.

Waste: 99% of our waste is recyclable. Paper and cardboard waste accounts for 97% of almost all our waste. This waste can be returned to our input in the cycle via paper mills. Approximately 2% are other reusable raw materials that can be recycled. Only 1% of our waste cannot be recycled; however, it is legally disposed of.

Print products: Around 82% of our output exits our facilities as print products for our customers' intended use.

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.

V	A	F# - a l			
Key area Energies	Area Electricity Gas	indirect direct	MELDORF	PREETZ	Use of energy
Material	Raw, auxiliary and operating materials Environmental system supplier Transport Hazardous material	direct indirect indirect direct			 Use of raw materials Services Supply chain Dealing with hazardous substances
Water	Water pollution control	direct		!!!	Water pollution controlWater consumptionAmount of waste water
Waste	Paper waste Waste for disposal	direct		•	Amount of waste
Biological diversity	Land use Biodiversity	direct			Impact on the ecosystemHabitat reduction
Emissions	Noise Greenhouse gases Emissions Customer paper selection	direct direct direct indirect			Operation of plants requiring a permit according to the Federal Immission Control Act (Bundesimmissionsschutzgesetz)



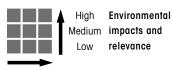
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- Use of waste heat from production since 1996
- Development of heat management systems
- Development of district heating and own power generation (biogas district heating power stations, Meldorf swimming pool)
- Expansion of recycled materials
- · Consistent substitution testing
- material efficiency projects
- consistent analysis of supply chains / suppliers
- No use of wells (groundwater)
- 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
- Initial reforestation of mixed deciduous forests in Schleswig-Holstein
- Active climate management
- Green energy in use since 2016 and climate-neutral gas in use since 2017 at every printing site
- Evers ReForest: Reforestation/CO₂ compensation
- Regular investments in the latest technology
- Consistent searching/testing of alternative machines/technologies (e.g. refrigeration systems, waste air purification)

RISK

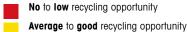
- Rising costs
- Supply security
- Renewable energy quota requirements
- Requirements through certifications
- Emissions
- German Climate Protection Law
- Shortage of natural resources
- · Emission of greenhouse gases
- Disturbance of the surrounding neighbourhood and habitats
- Pollution of soil and ground water
- Limitations in the supply chain
- Certification requirements
- Consumption of resources
- Shortage of natural resources
- Water pollution
- Disruption to the ecosystem
- Reduction of animal and plant habitats
- Rising costs for provision and preparation
- Increasing requirements for handing commercial waste
- Quantity restrictions through certifications
- Shortage of natural resources
- Pollution of soil and ground water
- Use of land
- Air pollution
- Consumption of resources
- Climate change (heavy rainfall, sea levels)
- Land sealing
- Threat to biodiversity
- Generation of air pollution, noise,
- tremors, odour
- Use of land
- Disturbance of people and the surrounding environment
- Emission of hazardous substances (greenhouse aases)
- Climate change
- Stricter requirements through certificates or similar
- Stricter requirements for CO₂, NOX, dust, etc., through voluntary certifications
- Shrinking investment budgets due to declining market
- Fuel Emission Trading Act

Evaluation matrix





Influence on action and control potential



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.



Emergency and fire protection management

The primary aim of our environmental management is to avert and prevent any danger caused by emergency situations and incidents with possible impacts on the environment. We ensure this through the reliable maintenance of our technical equipment and plants on the one hand, and through the continuous training and education of all our employees on the other. However, should an incident occur that may endanger people and the environment, the existing emergency and rescue plans facilitate the quickest possible action to completely prevent or minimise damage.

The aim is to be prepared by planning measures to prevent or reduce negative effects on the environment in emergency situations. Both facilities are fully monitored by fire detectors that are connected to the control centers of the relevant fire departments. Other technical equipment such as wall hydrants, smoke and heat extraction systems, portable fire extinguishers, etc. are regularly maintained and checked by specialist companies.

2. Noise protection and noise emissions

The primary sources of noise at our sites are the sheet-fed printing machines and rotary printing machines. Our rotary printing machines are fully insulated and enclosed with corresponding sound insulation. We work closely with noise experts when it comes to noise emissions, both within and outside of production – particularly in the early phases when planning modifications to or expansions of our sites. This also ensures that requirements are met and evidence is provided through noise

prognoses and then noise registers in accordance with Sections 15 and 16 of the German Federal Immissions Control Act. The appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) is made available for all our employees, both to protect them against noise (there are various models, including custom-made hearing protection), and to protect them when it comes to other areas of occupational safety. (here, for example, various designs and customized ear protection). Employees are offered the "Lärm" (noise) preventive care service by our company doctor.

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 mini-



mum 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 compliant with Section 14 of the German Ordinance on Hazardous Substances, 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 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. A global classification method with uniform hazard pictograms and labels has been designed to minimise the danger to human health

and to the environment from the production, transportation and use of chemicals or hazardous substances across the world.

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.





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 CO₂ footprint or climate neutrality as well as efficiency projects and recycling processes are recorded and included in the selection.

All suppliers must submit the REAChdeclarations (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 Group, 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 Group, 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.

5. Paper management

Printing paper is the most important raw material by some distance and is

by far the largest input product used in the printing process in terms of quantity. As such, printing paper is of great importance when it comes to environmental issues, the ecosystem and ecological assessments. Up to 1,000 tons of a wide variety of types of paper ranging from 39 GSM to 300 GSM in weight is delivered, printed on and processed every day at our sites in Preetz and Meldorf. The respective amounts vary according to different customer requirements and the orders in the factories.

The type of paper used depends on the material selected by the customer and the design of the product. We primarily work with SC paper, LWC paper, MWC paper, WFC paper, etc... As the most important ecological factor when it comes to production and utilisation, the careful and sustainable use of wood as a resource plays a major role for paper as a printing material. This starts from the silviculture and harvesting of the wood, all the way through to processing it into pulp, converting it into paper in a sawmill and putting it on a roll. As such, the



fibre life cycle – the reuse of paper through effective recycling – is of great importance. In addition to sustainability in silviculture and the conservation of resources, the use of energy, water, materials and chemicals all along the supply chain has a big impact on the sustainability of the finished paper product. This and other issues – such as transport distances, where applicable – result in the sustainability criteria for printing paper. We provide detailed

advice on the different papers and we precisely explain the possible labelling of the printed products.

All of our sites have been certified by the FSC® (Forest Stewardship Council ®) and the PEFCTM (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification SchemesTM) for over 10 years. This confirms the fact that our corporate processes have been designed in such a way that we can prove we have used

paper from sustainable forests all the way from production to the end product. In addition, the Chain of Custody (COC) – the instrument for certifying the product chain – must be checked externally each year to confirm that the internal procedures guarantee the identifiability of certifiable materials at all times. In addition, all facilities carry the Blue Angel UZ 195 eco-label and the EU Ecolabel, which can be awarded to printed products.

INTERESTED PARTIES AND

EMAS addresses various interested parties who have different demands on the environmental management system. Companies and organizations that have opted for EMAS want to reduce their environmental impact, improve their environmental performance,

achieve their environmental goals and communicate their environmental performance transparently with and through EMAS. From the customers' and distributors' perspective, customers of companies and organizations that have implemented EMAS expect their

suppliers to act in an environmentally conscious manner and minimize their environmental impact.

Employees are increasingly interested in the environmental impact of their employer. They expect the company

In summary, the interested parties define expectations, with opportunities and risks, as well as possible activities and measures. These are listed in the attached table:

Interested parties	Expectations / requirements	Importance high/medium/low	Chances (C)/Risks (R)
Employees Works Council	Secure jobs Environmentally friendly jobs Factorically examples to be private of the	• high	C: Increase of employee motivation through strong identification with the company
	 Ecologically exemplary behaviour of the company 		• R: Demotivation among employees
Customers	Compliance Information on the ecological assessments of products Certification / Environmental performance	• high	C: Customers reward transparent communication with conscious purchasing decisions C: Strengthening of customer loyalty with credible commitment
	Environmentally conscious image		R: Grading of supplier ratings of customers R: Ecological assessment of competing products may be better R: Smaller orders lead to poor environmental figures
Neighbours/residents/ public	 Reduction of environmental incidents and problems Reduction of emissions (e.g. noise) Transparent communication and easily accessible information about the company 	• medium	C: Avoidance of conflicts and legal disputes through cooperative behaviour C: Gaining trust among residents and increased tolerance for short-term negative effects of production
			 R: Conflicts and legal disputes if complaints are neglected
Suppliers	No known expectations of suppliers who have environmental requirements	• low	• C: Expanding business relations
	Two-way communication Regulated business conditions		R: Termination of business relations R: Supply chain problems
Authorities / officials / certification companies	Compliance with laws/standards Compliance/transparency in reporting and communication Observation of all specific legal requirements and active reporting of deviations	• high	 C: Simplified approval procedure and improved collaboration with active and open communication C: Improved cooperation and support from the authorities in the event of legal uncertainties
	 Careful and precautionary handling of resources on-site (soil, water, air), as well as the reduction of waste and emission LKSG CSRD 		R: Stricter requirements and longer approval procedures, more frequent on-site checks if information is withheld R: Stricter requirements and more frequent checks if the impression is given that environmental risks are not being carefully considered
Shareholders	Compliance / legal conformity Transparent communication	• medium	C: Certifications ensure safety in the relevant areas
	Improvement of environmental performance		• R: External reviews through audits

THEIR EXPECTATIONS.

to take measures to reduce its environmental impact and create a sustainable working environment. EMAS can help to raise employees' environmental awareness and involve them in the implementation of environmental objectives. 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 our environmental impact. This transparent public environmental statement enables us to provide a corresponding insight.

Implementation/responsibility

LKSG – 2020 + 2024 not applicable
CSRD – Eversfrank not applicable

· Management board, marketing, officers

Compliance officer

Factory management

Possible activities/measures

· Shareholders, managing director, factory manager, department manager and • Participation in processes and projects for the increase and further developall employees ment of sustainability • Maintenance of the environmental certification and all eco-labels Compliance officer • Shareholders, factory manager, department manager and all employees • Increase of the environmental aspects of the procurements Evidence through certification: EMAS, ISO 50001, Blue Angel, EU Ecolabel, (e.g. Blue Angel / EU Ecolabel) FSC®, PEFC™ · Continuous reduction of carbon footprint Factory management, managing director, officers • Transparency through the annual publishing of our environmental statement Blue Angel / Federal Immissions Control Act • Online presence with our own homepage and information on public sites Online presence, blog, environmental statement Purchasing department: company-wide purchasing and procurement • Supplier development programme guidelines, supplier self-assessment Proactive collaboration with authorities Compliance officer Accounting, officers, marketing Ensuring knowledge of future legal requirements

persons

• Internal maintenance and review of the requirements by the responsible

EMAS

(ECO-MANAGEMENT AND AUDIT SCHEME)



EMAS is a voluntary environmental management system developed by the European Union to help companies and organizations reduce their environmental impact, continuously improve their environmental performance and provide transparent reporting on their environmental performance.

EMAS is based on the current ISO 14001, an internationally recognized standard for environmental management systems. However, it surpasses the requirements of ISO 14001 by imposing additional requirements in terms of reporting and stakeholder involvement.

The importance of EMAS lies in its holistic approach to environmental management, with the aim of ensuring that companies and organizations consider their environmental impact in all areas of activity – including the procurement, production, use and disposal of products and services...

The implementation of EMAS has the following advantages:

Reduce environmental impact:

EMAS requires companies and organizations to identify their environmental impacts and take measures to reduce them. This can include, for example, the use of more environmentally friendly technologies, the optimization

of resource consumption and waste management or the promotion of environmentally conscious behavior among employees.

Improve environmental performance:

EMAS aims for companies and organizations to continuously monitor, measure and evaluate their environmental performance. This enables them to track their progress in reducing their environmental impact and adjust their targets and measures accordingly.

Demonstrate transparency and credibility:

EMAS requires organizations to report on their environmental performance and make this information accessible to the public. This creates transparency. With this environmental statement, we are implementing it comprehensively

An important aspect of EMAS is the involvement of stakeholders.

Stakeholders are individuals or organizations that are affected by an organization's activities or have an interest in its environmental performance.

These include, for example, employees, customers, suppliers, local communities as well as environmental organizations and authorities.

Involving stakeholders in the EMAS environmental management system has several advantages:

- 1. Improvement of environmental performance: By engaging and collaborating with stakeholders, organizations can gain valuable insights and information to help them improve their environmental performance. For example, stakeholders can make suggestions for more environmentally friendly practices or technologies or point out potential environmental impacts which may have been overlooked.
- 2. Increase in credibility: The involvement of stakeholders shows that an organization is prepared to take its responsibility towards the environment and its affected communities seriously. This strengthens the credibility of the organization and creates trust among stakeholders.
- 3. Identification of risks and opportunities: Stakeholders can help to identify potential environmental risks or opportunities that may be relevant to an organization. By engaging with stakeholders, organizations can respond early to these risks or take advantage of opportunities to improve their environmental performance.

ISO 50001

IS AN INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (ENMS).



ISO 50001 was developed by the International Standardization Organization (ISO) and specifies requirements for the introduction, implementation, maintenance and improvement of an effective energy management system. The purpose of ISO 50001 is to help companies and organizations improve their energy efficiency, reduce energy consumption and reduce their environmental impact. By implementing an energy management system in accordance with ISO 50001, organizations can decrease their energy costs, increase their competitiveness and at the same time contribute to climate protection.

How does energy management work?

The standard is based on the PDCA cycle (Plan-Do-Check-Act) and follows the continuous approach to improvement. Organizations must first define an energy policy and set targets for energy efficiency. Measures are then taken to implement these targets, such as identifying energy consumers, implementing energy audits and developing energy efficiency plans.

ISO 50001 additionally specifies requirements for monitoring, measuring and analyzing energy consumption. Organizations must regularly review their energy performance and take measures for improvement to meet their energy targets. In addition, they must implement

a system to collect and analyze energy consumption data to identify potential savings and monitor progress.

The importance of ISO 50001 resides in its ability to provide organizations with a structured method for improving their energy efficiency and reducing their energy costs. Implementing an energy management system in accordance with ISO 50001 enables companies to track and control their energy consumption and energy costs more precisely and to identify potential.

The energy management system is an illustration of the efficient and sustainable use of energy and demonstrates our responsibility towards the environment and society.

The objectives of an energy management system in accordance with ISO 50001

are diverse and include:

1. Improvement of energy efficiency: By implementing an energy management system, organizations can improve their energy efficiency. This means that they optimize their energy consumption and minimize energy loss to achieve greater performance with less energy input.

- 2. Reduction of energy consumption:
 One of the main objectives of ISO 50001 is to reduce energy consumption. This can be achieved by identifying potential energy savings, implementing energy efficiency measures and monitoring energy consumption.
- 3. Reduction of energy costs: By improving energy efficiency and reducing energy consumption, organizations can reduce their energy costs. This can lead to significant cost savings and strengthen the organization's competitiveness.
- 4. Fulfillment of legal requirements: ISO 50001 helps organizations meet their legal obligations in energy efficiency and energy consumption. The standard supports the identification of and compliance with relevant laws, regulations and standards.
- **5.** Reduction of the environmental impact: By reducing energy consumption and improving energy efficiency, ISO 50001 helps to reduce the environmental impact. Less energy consumption means less CO_2 emissions and a smaller environmental footprint.



ECO-LABELS



Blauer Engel

The Blauer Engel eco-label is an environmental label awarded in Germany. It was introduced in 1978 and is one of the oldest and most recognized environmental labels in the world. The aim of the Blauer Engel eco-label is to provide consumers with guidance in recognizing environmentally friendly products and services. The eco-label is based on strict criteria developed by independent experts. These criteria cover various environmental aspects, such as energy efficiency, resource conservation, absence of harmful substances and recyclability. Products and services that meet these criteria are awarded the Blauer Engel eco-label.

The Blauer Engel UZ195 for printed products is an environmental label awarded in Germany. It identifies printed products such as books, magazines, pamphlets and packages that fulfill certain environmental standards.

To be awarded the Blauer Engel eco-label, printers and publishers must meet various requirements. These include, among others:

1. Use of environmentally friendly materials: The printed products must consist of recycled or sustainably sourced materials. The use of chemicals and harmful substances must be minimized.

- 2. Energy efficiency: Printing companies must use energy-efficient production processes and reduce energy consumption. This can be achieved, for example, by using energy-efficient printing presses and renewable energies.
- 3. Waste management: Printing companies must implement measures to avoid and separate waste. The use of recycled paper and the recycling of printing plates and chemicals are further important criteria.
- 4. Emission control: Printing companies must take measures to reduce emissions of air pollutants and greenhouse gases. This can be achieved using low-emission printing machines and environmentally friendly printing inks.

Over the years, the Blaue Engel ecolabel has evolved and its criteria are regularly updated to meet current environmental standards. There are now over 12,000 products and services from over 150 product groups that bear the Blaue Engel label.

The use of the Blauer Engel logo is dependent on certain criteria. The products must meet certain environmental standards and must not exceed certain pollutant limits. Additionally, they must perform particularly well in certain areas such as energy efficiency, resource conservation and health compatibility.

The Blauer Engel eco-label is awarded by the Environmental Label Jury, which consists of representatives from environmental associations, consumer organizations, science and industry. The jury examines the submitted products and services based on the specified criteria and decides on the award of the Blauer Engel eco-label.

The Blauer Engel eco-label is a way for companies and product manufacturers to communicate their environmental friendliness and set themselves apart from the competition. The Blauer Engel eco-label ensures consumers that products are environmentally friendly and meet certain quality standards. The Blauer Engel eco-label is a recognized and respected award for environmentally friendly products and services. It signals a sense of responsibility and sustainability and can help to improve a company's image.



EU-Ecolabel

The EU-Ecolabel is an environmental label of the European Union that identifies products and services meeting certain environmental standards. It was introduced in 1992 and is recognized in all EU member states as well as in Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland. The EU-Ecolabel is awarded to products that are environmentally friendly throughout their entire life cycle. This means that certain environmental criteria must be met during the manufacture, use and disposal of the product. These criteria include the use of environmentally friendly materials, energy efficiency, low pollutant emissions and the possibility of recycling or disposing of the product.

Overall, the
EU-Ecolabel helps to reduce
the environmental footprint
of products and promote the
transition to a sustainable
economy.

The EU-Ecolabel is voluntary and is awarded by independent certification authorities that verify compliance with the environmental criteria. Products bearing the EU-Ecolabel can present themselves as more environmentally friendly and sustainable than other products on the market. The EU-Ecolabel has several advantages. Firstly, it allows consumers to recognize environmentally

friendly products more easily and enables them to make informed purchasing decisions. Secondly, it promotes the development and dissemination of environmentally friendly technologies and production processes. In addition, the EU-Ecolabel can assist companies in improving their environmental performance and making their products more sustainable.

The EU-Ecolabel for printed products is a specific environmental label awarded by the European Union. It designates printed products such as books, magazines, pamphlets and packages that fulfill certain environmental standards.

- To obtain the EU-Ecolabel for printed products, various environmental criteria are required. These include, among others:
- 1. Use of environmentally friendly materials: The printed products must consist of recycled or sustainably sourced materials. The use of chemicals and harmful substances must be minimized.
- 2. Energy efficiency: Printing companies must use energy-efficient production processes and reduce energy consumption. This can be achieved, for example, by using energy-efficient printing presses and renewable energies.

- 3. Waste management: Printing companies must implement measures to avoid and separate waste. The use of recycled paper as well as the recycling of printing plates and chemicals are further important criteria.
- 4. Emission control: Printing companies must take measures to reduce emissions of air pollutants and greenhouse gases. This can be achieved using low-emission printing machines and environmentally friendly printing inks.

The EU-Ecolabel for printed products allows consumers to recognize environmentally friendly printed products more easily and enables them to make conscious purchasing decisions. It also promotes the development and dissemination of environmentally friendly printing technologies and processes. By using printed products with the EU-Ecolabel, companies and organizations can improve their environmental performance and reduce their ecological footprint.



PAPER CERTIFICATES.



FSC® - Forest Stewardship Council®

The FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) is an international non-profit organization that promotes sustainable forest management. It was founded in 1993 with the aim of protecting the world's forests and ensuring their sustainable use. The FSC develops standards and certification systems to ensure that wood products come from responsibly cultivated forests.

The significance of the FSC lies in its ability to give consumers the opportunity to buy wood products that come from sustainable sources. When a product is labeled with the FSC logo, it means that the wood used for this product comes from forests that are cultivated according to the strict FSC standards.

The FSC logo is awarded by independent certification authorities that verify compliance with the FSC standards.

Companies wishing to use the FSC logo must verify that they fulfill the requirements and that their supply chain is transparent and traceable.

The FSC has gained worldwide recognition and credibility and is supported by environmental organizations, governments and companies.

The FSC logo is an important tool to simplify the choice of sustainable wood

products for consumers and to promote the protection of forests. By purchasing FSC-certified products, consumers can contribute to increasing the demand for sustainable wood and thus support the protection of forests worldwide.

However, the importance of the FSC goes beyond the protection of forests. The FSC also promotes social and economic aspects.

The objectives of FSC are:

- 1. Protection of forests
- Promotion of responsible forest management
- **3.** Assurance of the sustainable use of forest resources

The FSC pursues these goals by developing standards for responsible forest management which are verified by independent certification authorities. These standards include many criteria designed to ensure ecologically, socially and economically sustainable forest management.

Ecological criteria:

include the protection of biodiversity, the preservation of natural habitats, the limitation of pesticides and the preservation of water quality.

Social criteria:

include respecting the rights of indigenous peoples, involving local communities and ensuring fair working conditions.

Economic criteria:

include promoting long-term planning, ensuring fair remuneration and promoting local economic development.

The FSC certification system enables companies to label their products as sustainable and simplifies consumers' choice of environmentally friendly wood products.

By promoting sustainable forest management, the FSC contributes to the conservation of forests, which contribute to climate protection, the protection of biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services. In addition, the FSC supports the rights and well-being of the people who depend on the forests.



www.pefc.de

PEFCTM - Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification[™]

PEFC stands for "Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes". It is an international organization committed to the promotion and recognition of sustainable forest management.

The PEFC system was founded in 1999 with the aim of promoting the sustainable management of forests worldwide. It offers a certification system for forest owners and companies along the entire wood product supply chain. The PEFC system is based on internationally recognized principles and criteria for sustainable forest management.

The PEFC certification is awarded by independent certification authorities verifying compliance with the PEFC standards. These standards include the protection of biodiversity, the preservation of forest health, the assurance of the rights of employees and the indigenous population as well as the promotion of the local economy.

The significance of PEFC resides in the fact that it provides transparent and credible certification for sustainably managed forests and wood products. The PEFC certification enables companies and consumers to ensure that the wood products they use come from responsibly managed forests.

PEFC has certified more than 300 million hectares of forest worldwide, which corresponds to around 20% of the global forest area. It is the largest forest management certification system in the world and is recognized in over 50 countries.

The benefits of a PEFC certification include not only the sustainable use of forests, but also the promotion of social and economic development in rural areas.

PEFC was founded in response to the need to combat deforestation world-wide and to promote the sustainable management of forests. In recent decades, deforestation has led to significant environmental problems such as the loss of biodiversity, climate change and the deterioration of living conditions for local communities.

PEFC addresses these problems by creating a credible and transparent certification system for sustainable forest management. The aim of PEFC is to promote the environment, social responsibility and economic sustainability in forest management

The aims of PEFC are:

- 1. Promotion of the sustainable management of forests: PEFC is committed to ensuring that forests are managed in a sustainable way that maintains their ecological integrity, protects biodiversity and meets the social and economic needs of their communities.
- 2. Environmental protection: PEFC emphasizes the protection of water resources, the preservation of soil quality, the protection of endangered species and habitats, and the use of environmentally friendly practices in forest management.
- 3. Promotion of social responsibility:
 PEFC is committed to the respect of
 human rights, the compliance with
 labor standards, the involvement of
 local communities and the recognition
 of the rights of indigenous peoples.
- **4.** Promotion of economic sustainability: PEFC supports the development of sustainable forest management that is economically viable in the long term and generates employment.

PEFC works closely with various stakeholders, including forest owners, companies and environmental groups.



CLIMATE-NEUTRAL PRINTING.



Evers ReForest

Climate-neutral printing is actually quite simple. With Evers ReForest, we have founded the first ever reforestation company of a printing company to compensate for CO₂ emissions that cannot be avoided during the manufacturing process. The carbon footprint for your print production process is determined and a corresponding number of trees are planted to compensate for these emissions and to make your printed product climate-neutral. All

the forests that we reforest with Evers ReForest are located in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany's least forested federal state.

- The logo identifies climate-neutralised printed products
- CO₂ compensation of your print production through our reforestation programme Evers ReForest



ClimatePartner

ClimatePartner supports its customers in calculating and reducing their ${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from climate protection projects.

The ClimatePartner label ensures transparency and credibility. The Climate ID number contains information on the amount of calculated compensated ${\rm CO}_2$ emissions as well as the sustainability goals of the climate protection project.

The projects are located in various regions of the world and use different technologies to reduce and avoid CO₂ emissions. The certified climate protection projects contribute to many of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations and support local communities.



First Climate

Not all emissions can be avoided, but all unavoidable emissions can be compensated. As climate change is a global phenomenon, Scope 1 and Scope 3 emissions that are generated in one place on Earth can be balanced out through the avoidance or prevention of emissions in another place on Earth.

The CO_2 compensation solution from First Climate makes it possible for you to support high-quality climate protection projects all around the world and acquire emission reduction certificates to show that your company is a climate-neutral company.

MEMBERSHIPS AND INITIATIVES.



Climate protection companies

What will our earth look like in 100 from now? What will we pass on to our children? These are questions that concern us and that our society cannot avoid. Climate protection and energy efficiency are possible solutions – but we have to start today with all our strength to change something!

"We are the first generation to feel the impact of climate change and the last generation that can do something about it." That's how Barack Obama put it. Our pioneer initiative "Klimaschutz-Unternehmen e. V." (Climate Protection Companies) was founded for businesses that have realized this and want to take action. Pioneers gather with the aim of "thinking ahead, living ahead and leading the way!"

We set ourselves ambitious goals and develop individual solutions for operational energy efficiency in products, services and production processes that are measurable and can also be implemented as best-practice models for other companies.

We are united by a common mission, a growing know-how and a continuous exchange. Neither company size nor branch affiliation are decisive for the membership in our pioneer initiative. What matters is the willingness to be a true pioneer, to work on future-oriented solutions, to be in exchange with others and thus to promote the transfer of knowledge.

Our self-conception

1. Role model

We are an association of German companies that take a pioneering role in climate protection and energy efficiency through the consistent implementation of outstanding innovations.

We have successfully implemented outstanding climate protection and energy efficiency projects in our companies, voluntarily commit to measurable and ambitious targets, and continue to improve. In doing so, we reduce CO₂ emissions, display responsibility for the livelihoods of future generations, and thus sustainably improve our competitive position. We see ourselves as a role model and multiplier in the German economy.

2. What makes us stand out

- Ambitious climate protection and energy efficiency targets that are regularly analyzed and reviewed.
- Continuous improvement of energyefficient production methods and in-house processes.
- Pioneering business models through innovative products and services that contribute to climate protection.
- Active knowledge transfer by providing field-tested climate protection solutions.

3. What connects us

We are firmly committed to Germany's climate policy goals. We actively support policymakers in achieving these goals through our actions.



ECO-LABELS AT

		Environmental management	Energy management		Eco-labels	
		EMAS GERRÜFTES UMWELTMANAGEMENT DE-124-00013	ISO 50001 ENERCY MANAGEMENT	GEDRUCKT MIT 100% ÖKOENERGÍE SIROM 1 GAG OL ID-XXXXXX	SAMUER ENGINEER ENGIN	ECOlabel www.ecolabel.eu
		EMAS	ISO 50001	Green ^{★★} energy	Blue Angel	EU-Ecolabel
Printing	Paper grade	_	_	_	✓	*
material	Origin	_	_	_	✓	✓
	Deinking ink	_	_	_	✓	✓
Chemicals/	Ingredients	✓	_	_	✓	✓
Materials	Efficiency	✓	✓	_	✓	✓
Energy	Efficiency/Certification	✓	✓	_	✓	✓
	Use of renewable energies	✓	✓	✓	_	-
Water	Consumption/Management	✓	~	_	✓	✓
Waste	Waste types	✓	_	_	✓	✓
	Recyclin/reuse	✓	_	_	✓	✓
Emissions	CO ₂	✓	_	✓	✓	✓
	VOC	✓	_	_	✓	*
	Air thresholds	✓	_	_	✓	✓
Management	Quality	_	_	_	_	_
	Occupational safety	✓	_	-	-	-
	CSR	_	_	_	_	_
<u>~</u>	= No requirements = Requirement		utral printing, a carbon footprin uired. All marked requirements s.		= as of Jul. 1, 2023, green e	nergy on request



A GLANCE.

Paper certificates		С	Membership		
FSC www.fsc.org FSC° C116061 Das Zeichen für vernikerüng zeolis vividorinchnit	PEFC PEFC/04-31-2087 www.pefc.de PEFCTM	EVERS ReForest Metri Bourne, Wenger Co.	Klima- neutral ClimatePartner	firstclimate State Klimaneutral & Wasser Services	KLIMASCHUTZ UNTERNEHMEN DE KIMMEN-ITZ-INDI INBRIG- EFIZZAZBRI-PE LEFI DOTTO-N WITTO-MAT
		ReForest	Partner	Climate	Unternehmen
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_	_	4	,	•	4
_	_	✓	~	~	✓
-	_	✓	✓	✓	*
_	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
-	_	✓	✓	✓	*
-	_	*	*	~	*
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OUR ENVIRONMENTAL TEAM.

What do you associate with the terms environment and Eversfrank Group?

The protection of the environment is not only part of Eversfrank Group'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 Group?

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 printers using natural gas, a relatively high cost increase of 25 $\mbox{\it E}/\mbox{\it t}$ CO $_2$ took place on January 1, 2021. We speak

of "relatively high" increases because compared to private households, the industrial gas price is lower. Machine manufacturers are now required to develop ways to save money for this energy-intensive printing process (heating, cooling and burning the exhaust gases from the mineral-based printing inks), such as the significant reduction of fossil materials.

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 Group 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 Group 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.





EVERSFRANK MELDORF

No.	Environmental Goal	Measures and Environmental Programme	Deadline	Responsibility	Status 06/2023	
01.11 Material/ Operating Material	IPA reduction (BY 20/21) web printing without IPA	Continuous expansion of IPA-free printing	ongoing	Department heads and employees of the sheet-fed and web-fed printing department	BY 18/19: -15% (target -10% achieved) BY 19/20: -70% (target -90% not achieved) BY 20/21: -75% (2 t IPA completion, rest sheet) BY 21/22: -100% (no IPA) BY 22/23: -89% (no IPA web printing)	
11.11 Energy/ Electricity/ Gas	Improvement of the core indicator "Energy efficiency" (BY 23/24 0,510)	various measures	ongoing	All divisions	Core indicators: BY 18/19: 0,510 (target 0.472 not achieved) BY 19/20: 0,504 (target 0,518 achieved) BY 20/21: 0,457 (target 0,507 achieved) BY 21/22: 0,466 (target 0,460 not achieved) GJ 22/23: 0,525 (target 0,463 not achieved) continuous, since the change of the production capacity and machine constellation corresponds to the target (basic load effect), the indicator is updated if necessary	
12.11 Material/ Input/ Output	Improvement of the core indicator "material efficiency" (BY 23/24 1,235)	various measures in the area of consumption and waste reduction	ongoing	All divisions	Core indicators: BY 18/19: 1,224 (target 1.213 not achieved) BY 19/20: 1,212 (target 1,224 achieved) BY 20/21: 1,212 (target 1,221 not achieved) BY 21/22: 1,221 (target 1,211 not achieved) BY 22/23: 1,239 (target 1,210 not achieved) continuous, indicator is updated if necessary as changes in production capacity and machine constellation correspond to target	
04.15 Material/ Raw Material	Waste reduction (BY 23/24; - 1 % rel.)	Project Material Efficiency	next valuation 06/2024	Department heads web printing, sheet- fed printing, further processing	BY 18/19: waste rate rel. +1.0% (target -2%) n. achieved BY 19/20: waste rate rel5.0% (target -1%) achieved BY 20/21: waste rate rel4.4% (target -1%) n. achieved BY 21/22: waste rate rel1.7% (target -1%) achieved BY 22/23: waste rate rel. +1.0% (target -1%) n. achieved continuous indicator is updated annually taking into account production capacity and machine constellation, etc.	
01.16 Energy / Electricity	LED interior lighting (increased electricity efficiency)	Exchange further areas, Hall 10 und 11	next valuation 06/2022	Plant and system engineering	new planning/testing after changed machine constellation from 01.2021, Dismantling Lithoman A, Lighting retrofit BY 21/22 LED lighting hall 10	
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 Emissi- ons/ Green- house Gases	Waste heat utilisation (3,000 MWh waste heat) with 800 t CO ₂ saving)	District concept of the city of Meldorf, waste heat utilisation through seasonal storage facilities	(06/2019) 12/2023	Management, plant and system engineering	18.02.2018 Foundation of Meldorf Public Utility Company 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	
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	

No.	Environmental Goal	Measures and Environmental Programme	Deadline	Responsibility	Status 06/2023	
02.18 Material/ Energy	Improvement of the per- formance 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 BY 18/19 extension, will only be applied after consolidation and adjustment A new look at web-fed printing at the beginning of 2020 Dismantling Lithoman A	
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 over net income R407C minus ca. 66 %	0
01.19 Waste/ Waste for Disposal	Reduction of residual waste quantities	Currently 2 x2.5m³ residual waste / week New 1 x2.5m³ residual waste / week less production quantities at the site, plus improved separation of plastics	06/2020	Plant management Eversfrank Meldorf, waste officer, environmental management	BY 19/20 Reduction to 50 % residual waste could not be achieved	0
02.19 Material/ Hazardous Substances	Hazardous substitution "proactive for eco-labels"	Butylglycol contain e.g. in dampening solution, search for replacement and application test Change in CLP classification of butylglycol	(06/2021) 06/2023	Plant management Eversfrank Meldorf, purchasing depart- ment, printing depart- ment management	BY 20/21 Manufacturers and suppliers work on the recipes	
01.20 Material efficiency	Less packing - packing frame up to -50% - optimized film use through automatic wrapping process up to -20% - Health protection for employees - back protection	new pallet line	ongoing	Plant Manager, Department Manager	new in BY 20/21 Pallet line set up and ready for use from 10/2021	0
01.21 Material efficiency	-70% packaging -100% washcloth spindle recirculation	saving of packaging, return of used washcloth spindles	06/2023	Department of sheet fed printing	ongoing BY 20/21 quantification in progress	<u> </u>
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, adjust 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 Quantifica- tion follows	Complete heating system is hydraulically inspected, parallel to this an energy inspection should also be carried out.	BY 22/23	plant and system engineering	in progress with project storage for heat extraction	
03.22 Energy efficiency (Electricity)	CO ₂ savings, Exhaust air plant Quantifi- cation follows	Reduction of electrical power, software conversion, modifica- tion for stepless control of the circulation fans	BY 22/23	Plant management, plant and system engineering	implemented Evaluations are available	0
01.23 Energy/ Electricity	CO ₂ savings, energy efficiency compressed air	Project compressed air leakage, new device, training, imple- mentation and documentation	09/2024	Plant and system engineering	new	0
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	Plant logistics, environmental management	new	0
03.23 Emissio- nen/Treib- hausgase	Avoidance of Scope 1 forklifts with propellant gas	Planning with tender switch from LPG forklift trucks to double-decker vehicles with lithium-ion technology	09/2024	Plant logistics, management	new	0







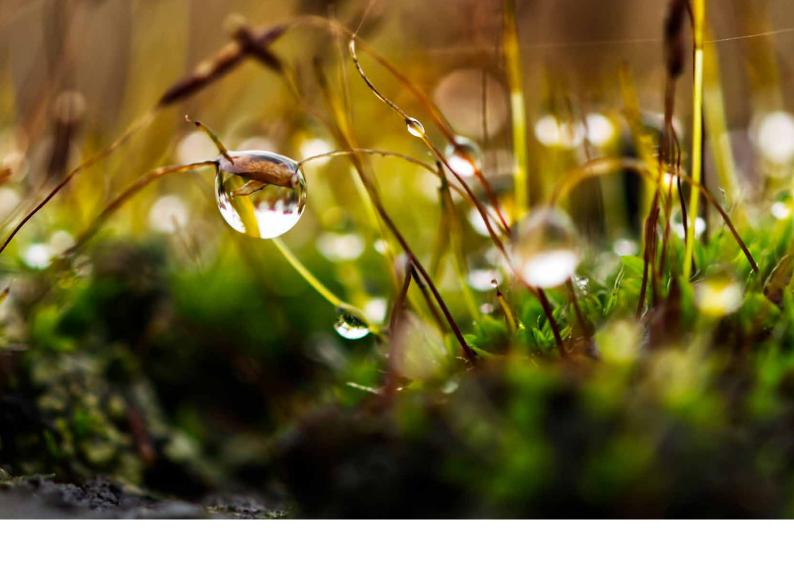






EVERSFRANK PREETZ

No.	Environmental Goal	Measures and Environmental Programme	Deadline	Responsibility	Status 06/2023	
20.12 Material/ Raw Material	Improvement of the core indicator "material efficiency" (BY 23/24: 1,241)	Waste paper projects at the printing machines, web width optimization in sche- duling and AV, installation of a new prepress stage	ongoing	All divisions	BY 19/20: 1.260 (target achieved) BY 20/21: 1.277 (target 1.259 not achieved) BY 21/22: 1.262 (target 1.276 achieved) BY 22/23: 1.274 (target 1.262 not achieved)	
06.13 Material/ Auxiliary Materials	Optimization of silicone consumption	Optimisation of web-fed offset consumption through more efficient materials / staff training	ongoing	Department head and employees web-fed printing	Conversion to silicone oil on Lithoman printing machines BY 19/20 vs. prior year: 55 % reduction in silicone compound; +11.2 % increase in silicone oil use BY 20/21 vs. prior year: 19 % reduction in silicone compound; -11.2 % reduction in silicone oil use, +7 % more consumption of silicone emulsion BY 21/22 vs. prior year: 42 % increase in consumption of silicone mixture; +21 % increase in use of silicone oil; 2 % reduction in consumption of silicone emulsion BY 22/23 vs. prior year: 32 % reduction in silicone mixture; 52 % reduction in silicone oil use; 11 % reduction in silicone emulsion	
08.13 Waste	Paper waste reduction (BY 23/24: 9,27%)	Further sensitization for the separation of printed and unprinted waste paper	ongoing	Department manage- ments, shift manage- ment and rotary printing employees	BY 19/20: 10.16 % (12.0 % not achieved) BY 20/21: 10.58 % (9.4 % not achieved) BY 21/22: 9.27 % (target 10.1 % achieved) BY 22/23: 9.59 % (target 9.0 % not achieved)	
03.15 Energy/ Electricity	Improvement of energy efficiency "electricity" during shutdown (40% relative to production area)	Reduction of base load value during shutdown	ongoing	Department managements	Plans for Lithoman 64, 80/1, 80/2 created, more areas to follow. Plans are drawn up for further processing	0
06.16 Energy	Improvement of energy efficiency through transparency	Central control and monitoring of consumption quantities	ongoing	Plant and system technology / Energy management	BY 19/20: 28 counters installed BY 20/21: 2 counters installed BY 21/22: 0 counters installed BY 22/23: 2 counters installed	
07.16 Energy/ Electricity	Improvement of energy efficiency "electricity" through the use of LED technology	Interior lighting: Replace- ment/expansion of LED technology	ongoing	Plant and system technology	LED installations: BY 19/20: 1 (-0,5 kW) BY 20/21: 0 (0 kW) – No measure in BY 20/21 BY 21/22: 0 (0 kW) – Review of lighting rental in BY 22/23 BY 22/23: 0 (0 kW) – review of lighting rental	
03.18 Material Waste	Improvement of the core indicators "material efficiency" and "waste efficiency" through storage optimization (BY 23/24: material: 1,241, waste: 0,260)	Minimization of storage quantities, avoidance of overcapacities and disposal of residual quantities	ongoing	Management, Department heads	Material: BY 19/20: 1.260 (target 1.270 achieved) BY 20/21: 1.277 (target 1.259 not achieved) BY 21/22: 1.262 (target 1.276 achieved) BY 22/23: 1.274 (target 1.262 not achieved) Waste: BY 19/20: 0.251 (target 0.270 achieved) BY 20/21: 0.267 (target 0.270 achieved) BY 21/22: 0.252 (target 0.267 achieved) BY 22/23: 0.261 (target 0.252 not achieved)	0
01.20 Energy/ Gas	Improvement of energy efficiency "gas" (BY 23/24: 30 % reduction in gas consumption for heating compared to BY 18/19)	Replacement of the old heating system with modern gas condensing boilers	(06/2021) 06/2024	Managing Director, Energy and environmen- tal management	BY 19/20: The heating system has been replaced. BY 20/21: The goal of 30% reduction in heating gas consumption has not been achieved. BY 21/22: -20% to BY 18/19 (target -30% not achieved) BY 22/23: -29% compared to BY 18/19 (target -30% not achieved)	
03.20 Biodi- versity / sealed area	Improvement of the core indicator "biodiversity" Reduction of sealed area by 1 % Status 07/2020: 59,900m ²	Renaturation of sealed area	(06/2021) 06/2024	Managing Director, Energy and environmen- tal management	BY 20/21: The target has not yet been achieved BY 21/22: The target has not yet been achieved BY 22/23: The target has not yet been achieved	



No.	Environmental Goal	Measures and Environmental Programme	Deadline	Responsibility	Status 06/2023	
02.21 Waste	optimized waste manage- ment system Detailed waste separation and disposal	Analysing and, if necessary, restructuring the existing waste system for all types of waste	06/2023	Waste manager	Analysis and possible restructuring with initial evaluation by the end of BY 22/23 BY 22/23: No restructuring planned, another waste container for hazardous waste will be installed in BY 23/24	
03.21 Material	40 % savings from developer compared to BY 20/21	Change of the chemical in prepress (Hall 14), currently only one operation of the two production lines	06/2023	Prepress team leader Preetz	BY 21/22: Environmental target launched mid-July BY 21/22: Savings of 43.4 % achieved BY 22/23: Savings of 46,5 %, target achieved	
01.22 Energy/Air pressure	Energy efficiency electricity	Review compressors for replacement or shutdown of individual compressors.	ongoing	Energy and environmen- tal management	BY 22/23: Basic data has been recorded	0
02.22 Energy/ Air pressure	Energy efficiency electricity	Shutdown and start-up schedules for compressed air in webfed printing and finishing	(06/2023) 06/2024	Energy and environmen- tal management	Plans for compressed air are drawn up	<u> </u>
03.22 Energie/ Electricity	Energy efficiency electricity	Checking the dimming and regulation/control of the heating circulation pumps	(06/2023) 06/2024	Plant and system engineering	BY 22/23: Offer for hydraulic balancing available, not yet implemented	
01.23 Energie/ Electricity	Energy efficiency electricity Target: 25 % Savings in electricity per printing plate by CY 2022	Creation of running plans for the furnace of the prepress south	01/2024	Energy and environ- mental management, Prepress team leader Preetz	new in BY 23/24	0
02.23 Energie/ Gas	Avoidance of Scope 1 propellant gas	Review of the switch from LPG forklifts to lithium-ion technology in the next call for tenders	09/2024	Management	new in BY 23/24	0













EVERSFRANK GRUPPE

Nr.	Environmental Goal	Measures and Environmental Programme	Deadline	Responsibility	Status 06/2023	
01.13 Emissions/ Green- house 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	100% eco-energy for the Group continues to be implemented until 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/ Green- house Gases	CO ₂ reduction through first afforestation	Intensive area search for Evers ReForest	06/2023	Management of Evers ReForest	Expansion of compensation possibilities in Schleswig-Holstein achieved with coastal forest Dänisch-Nienhof Part 2 New area in Sierksfelde 2020/21 new area Plöner See (s. www.evers-reforest.com)	
01.17 Emissions/ Green- house Gases	CO ₂ reduction and consideration of NOx issues	Revision of Car Policy	(06/2020)	Management	Experience in electromobility evaluated There was a change from NEDC to WLTC for standard consumption and a change to a new fleet management system, 7 categories and fewer company cars in total.	0
02.17 Emissions/ Green- house Gases	CO ₂ reduction of scopes 1-2	All eco-energy, climate-neutral natural gas	(06/2020)	Management	Scope 1-2 Climate management achieved All emissions of scopes 1-2 of the BY 19/20 were determined and compensated. (Until 31.12.2022)	
01.18 Environ- mental Protec- tion/Susta- inability	Realisation of measurable improvements with regard to healthy printing parameters	Creation of a roadmap of 7 years including milestones	06/2025	Management and environmental management	Production of a large catalogue (06/2019) with proven Healthy Printing colours for the cover and content. Will be pursued further	
02.18 Material/ Raw Material Paper	Energy efficiency (higher web width utili- sation 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 environmen- tal management. Cost potentials through a management system	Integration and consolidation of the management systems EMAS and DIN EN ISO 50001	09/2024 (09/2025)	Integration and consolidation of the management systems EMAS and DIN EN ISO 50001	new	

new

finished













FROM GOALS TORESULTS: OUR HIGHESTATE

The following pages only contain numbers. 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. For this, the input (i.e. everything needed to produce printed products) is presented in relation to the output (i.e. everything that has been produced). Some of our highlights from this year show that the path to continuously more sustainable production is worth it:

Eversfrank Preetz:

34 %

less gas consumed since BY 20/21

ECOLOGICAL BALANCE SHEET



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

			•					Goal for
		BY 19/20	BY 20/21	BY 21/22	BY 22/23		Oiff. to LY	BY 22/23
Energy efficiency	Direct energy consumption [GWh]	30,85	26,71	27,92	24,92	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-10,8%	
	Direct consumption of renewable energies [GWh]	18,46	17,03	17,56	8,11	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-53,8%	
	Direct output of printed products [kt]	61,26	58,45	59,97	47,46	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-20,9%	
	Renewable energy efficiency indicator [GWh/kt]	0,301	0,291	0,293	0,171	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-41,6%	
	Energy efficiency indicator [GWh/kt]	0,504	0,457	0,466	0,525	lack	12,8%	0,510
Material efficiency	Direct material use (raw materials, operational materials, auxiliary materials	74,24	71,35	73,30	58,80	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-19,8%	
	Direct output of printed products [kt]	61,26	58,45	59,97	47,46	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-20,9%	
	Material efficiency indicator [kt/kt]	1,212	1,221	1,222	1,239	7	1,4%	1,235
Water	Direct water consumption [1.000 m³]	26,04	24,82	24,54	26,46	7	7,8%	
	Direct output of printed products [kt]	61,26	58,45	59,97	47,46	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-20,9%	
	Water efficiency indicator [m³/t]	0,425	0,425	0,409	0,558	\uparrow	36,3%	0,521
Waste	Annual volume of waste [kt]	12,08	12,17	12,63	10,57	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-16,3%	
	Annual volume of hazardous waste [kt]	0,08	0,07	0,09	0,08	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-11,7%	
	Direct output of printed products [kt]	61,26	58,45	59,97	47,46	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-20,9%	
	Hazardous waste efficiency indicator [t/kt]	1,255	1,170	1,441	1,609	lack	11,6%	
	Waste efficiency indicator [kt/kt]	0,197	0,208	0,211	0,223	7	5,8%	0,220
Biological diversity	Area used on ground floor [1.000m²]	48,7	48,7	48,7	48,7	\rightarrow	0,0%	
	Sealed area [1.000m²]	44,0	44,0	44,0	44,0	\rightarrow	0,0%	
	Near-natural area at the facility [1.000m²]	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7	\rightarrow	0,0%	
	Near-natural area next to the facility [1.000m²]	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	\rightarrow	0,0%	
	Direct output of printed products [kt]	61,26	58,45	59,97	47,46	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-20,9%	
	Sealed area usage indicator [m²/t]	0,717	0,752	0,733	0,926	\uparrow	26,4%	0,878
Emissions	Direct CO2 emissions into the air (gas) [t] *	2.637	2.060	2.715	2.636	ĸ	-2,9%	
	Indirect CO ₂ emissions (electricity) [t] **	52	48	49	3.304	lack	6578,2%	
	Direct emission into the air of CO2 equivalent (refrigerant) [t]	6	33	59	12	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-79,0%	
	Indirect CO2 emissins into the air (footprint) ***** [t]	21.596	19.474	21.610	14.607	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-32,4%	
	Direct output of printed products [t]	61.259	58.449	59.971	47.456	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-20,9%	
	Total direct emissions indicator [t/t]	0,043	0,035	0,045	0,056	lack	22,7%	
	Direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions indicator [t/t]	0,396	0,369	0,406	0,433	7	6,5%	0,450



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 (Global Emissions Model for Integrated Systems) for energy source (SO₂, NO_Y, dust)
- $** \ \mathsf{Data} \ \mathsf{from} \ \mathsf{BY} \ \mathsf{13/14} \ \mathsf{onwards} \ \mathsf{from} \ \mathsf{ECOINVENT} \ \mathsf{DATABASE}, \ \mathsf{Switzerland}, \ \mathsf{previously} \ \mathsf{section} \ \mathsf{42} \ \mathsf{of} \ \mathsf{the} \ \mathsf{Energy} \ \mathsf{Industry} \ \mathsf{Law}$
- *** Data from emissions measurements from section 28 of the BlmSchG [Federal Emissions Control Act] (values are normally updated every 3 years)
- **** Data from calculations for BlmSchG / PRTR information
- ***** Greenhouse gas data calculated in accordance with principles and methods in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

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_{χ} as NO_{2} in these output balance sheets. Finally, nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), e.g. in semiconductors or in the photovoltaics industry, is also irrelevant for the Eversfrank Group.

INPUT		BY 19/20	BY 20/21	BY 21/22	BY 22/23	Di	iff.to LY
Raw materials [t]	Web paper	65.128,7	61.571,4	64.677,2	51.592,5	V	-20,2%
	Sheet paper	6.078,0	6.946,7	5.418,8	4.605,9	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-15,0%
	Web ink	2.048,2	1.888,0	2.144,0	1.628,7	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-24,0%
	Sheet ink	42,3	57,3	45,3	51,9	↑	14,5%
	Coating	78,0	86,4	124,3	55,2	Ψ.	-55,6%
	Packaging and shipping materials	348,3	317,6	447,8	439,1	7	-1,9%
Operating materials [t]	Raw materials total	73.723,5 8,0	70.867,3 2,0	72.857,4 0,0	58.373,4 0,2	♦	-19,9% 646,7%
Operating materials [1]	Fountain solution additive (fountain solution)	89,6	82,8	56,7	52,8	7	-6,8%
	Rubber cloth / drum detergent	45,4	41,2	41,1	31,6	$\overline{\mathbf{\Psi}}$	-23,1%
	Cleaning chemicals (plate cleaner, drum cleaner, developer						
	machine cleaner)	0,9	1,2	2,4	1,4	Ψ	-41,0%
	Printing plates	104,6	104,0	102,5	118,7	1	15,7%
	Rubber cloths Developer	3,5 13,5	4,2 10,7	2,6 8,9	1 <i>,7</i> 10,1	↑	-33,0% 13,7%
	Rubber coating	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,7	1	17,6%
	Lubricants	1,8	2,6	1,1	1,0	K	-1,7%
	Fuel for company cars	27,6	23,1	22,7	43,4	\uparrow	91,4%
	AdBlue	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,7	↑	113,9%
	Fuel for gas-powered fork-lifts	20,3	20,4	25,0	20,2	<u>+</u>	-19,0%
Auxiliary materials [t]	Operating materials total Silicone	316,9 75,5	293,9 62,5	264,7 54,1	283,7 46,7	7	7,2% -13,7%
Auxiliary materials [1]	Silicone concentrate (silicone oil)	19,0	23,1	21,9	19,0	Ť	-13,7%
	Silicone emulsifier (additive)	1,0	1,0	0,6	0,3	¥	-46,9%
	Back wire	46,9	53,8	56,8	41,0	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-27,9%
	Powder	1,6	1,9	0,9	1,1	↑	28,5%
	Adhesives	46,7	43,6	37,6	34,8	7	-7,7%
	Softening concentrate / paper moistening Coolants / printing aids	1,1 2,9	0,9 2,3	0,2 0,8	0,2 0,7	7	-25,1% -4,1%
	Auxiliary materials total	194,8	189,0	1 72,9	143,7	→	-16,9%
Energy [GWh]	Electricity	18,456	17,028	17,558	14,852	¥	-15,4%
	Gas	12,392	9,681	10,362	10,063	ĸ	-2,9%
	Energy total	30,8	26,7	27,9	24,9		-10,8%
Water [m³]	Fresh water	26.037	24.824	24.539	26.462	7	7,8%
	Water total	26.037	24.824	24.539	26.462	7	7,8%
OUTPUT		BY 19/20	BY 20/21	BY 21/22	BY 22/23		iff.to LY
Printed products [t]	Journals, magazines, inserts, catalogues Total waste generated (reference value care indicator)	61.259,0	58.448,7	59.970,9	47.456,3		-20,9%
Printed products [t] Waste [t] Non-hazardous	Journals, magazines, inserts, catalogues Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste	61.259,0 12.078,8 11.249,2	58.448,7 12.172,8 11.302,7	59.970,9 12.632,9 11.498,4	47.456,3 10.572,0 9.775,3		-20,9% -16,3% -15,0%
Waste [t]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator)	12.078,8	12.172,8	12.632,9	10.572,0	+++	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film)	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0	12.172,8 11.302,7 594,2 0,0	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4	+++	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7	12.172,8 11.302,7 594,2 0,0 111,0	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110,8	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2	******	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film)	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0	12.172,8 11.302,7 594,2 0,0	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4	+++	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0	12.172,8 11.302,7 594,2 0,0 111,0 45,7 3,1 0,0	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110,8 32,5 227,4 1,1	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5	\+++	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00	12.172,8 11.302,7 594,2 0,0 111,0 45,7 3,1 0,0 0,00	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110,8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48	\+\+\ \	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00	12.172,8 11.302,7 594,2 0,0 111,0 45,7 3,1 0,0 0,00 0,00	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110,8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% 100,0%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00	12.172,8 11.302,7 594,2 0,0 111,0 45,7 3,1 0,0 0,00	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110,8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 0,00	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3.1 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110.8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55	\+\+\ \+\+\+\+\+	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% 100,0% 19,7% -33,9% 0,0%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9	12.172,8 11.302,7 594,2 0,0 111,0 45,7 3,1 0,0 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 1,50 12.058,2	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110,8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,55 10.465,4	\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% -100,0% 100,0% -33,9% 0,0% -16,3%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3.1 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.2	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110,8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,50 10.465,4	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% 100,0% 19,7% -33,9% -16,3% -23,7%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3.1 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.2	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110,8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,55 10.465,4	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% -100,0% 100,0% -33,9% 0,0% -16,3%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Total of non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9 26,0 26,0 21,14 0,12	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3.1 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.2 46.2 24.00 0.03	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110.8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9 39,6 57,48 0,00	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,50 10.465,4 30,3 30,3 45,04 0,00	\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+\+	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% 100,0% -33,9% 0,0% -16,3% -23,7% -21,6% 0,0%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Total of non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Adhesive waste	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9 26,0 21,14 0,12 5,49	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3.1 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.2 46.2 24.00 0.03 5,10	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110.8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9 39,6 39,6 57,48 0,00 0,00	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,50 10.465,4 30,3 30,3 45,04 0,00 0,00	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% 100,0% 19,7% -33,9% 0,0% -16,3% -23,7% -21,6% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Total of non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging)	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9 26,0 21,14 0,12 5,49 0,00	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3.1 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.2 46.2 24.00 0.03 5.10 0.00	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110,8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9 39,6 39,6 57,48 0,00 0,00 1,10	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,50 10.465,4 30,3 30,3 45,04 0,00 0,00 0,00 1,26	→ → → → → → → → → → → → → → ↑	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% 100,0% 19,7% -33,9% 0,0% -16,3% -23,7% -21,6% 0,0% 14,5%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Total of non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Adhesive waste	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9 26,0 21,14 0,12 5,49	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3.1 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.2 46.2 24.00 0.03 5,10	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110.8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9 39,6 39,6 57,48 0,00 0,00	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 1116,2 25,9 20,4 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,55 10.465,4 30,3 30,3 45,04 0,00 0,00 1,26 0,20 0,00	→ → → → → → → → → →	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% 100,0% 19,7% -33,9% 0,0% -16,3% -23,7% -21,6% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Total of non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Electronic waste Batteries and accumulators	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9 26,0 21,14 0,12 5,49 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,01 0,00 0,01 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3,1 0,0 0,00 0,00 1,50 12.058.2 46.2 24,00 0,03 5,10 0,00 0,00 0,00	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110.8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9 39,6 57,48 0,00 0,00 1,10 0,00 0,69 0,00	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,50 10.465,4 30,3 30,3 45,04 0,00 0,00 1,26 0,20 0,20 0,00 0,00 0,00	→→→→¬→→→ ^ ^→ → → → → ^ ^ → → →	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% 100,0% -33,9% 0,0% -16,3% -23,7% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% -16,5% 0,0% -100,0% -100,0%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Total of non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Electronic waste Batteries and accumulators Plastic packaging	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9 26,0 26,0 21,14 0,12 5,49 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 1,50 11,975,9 11,14 0,12 11,14 11,12	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3.1 0.0 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.2 46.2 46.2 24,00 0.03 5.10 0.00 0.00 0.00	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110.8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9 39,6 57,48 0,00 0,00 1,10 0,00 0,69 0,00 0,00	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,50 10.465,4 30,3 30,3 45,04 0,00 0,00 1,26 0,20 0,00	→→→→¬→→→ ^ ^→ → → → → ^ ^ → → → 	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% 100,0% -33,9% 0,0% -16,3% -23,7% -23,7% -21,6% 0,0% 0,0% 14,5% 0,0% -100,0% 0,0%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Total of non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Electronic waste Batteries and accumulators	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9 26,0 21,14 0,12 5,49 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,01 0,00 0,01 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3,1 0,0 0,00 0,00 1,50 12.058.2 46.2 24,00 0,03 5,10 0,00 0,00 0,00	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110.8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9 39,6 57,48 0,00 0,00 1,10 0,00 0,69 0,00	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,50 10.465,4 30,3 30,3 45,04 0,00 0,00 1,26 0,20 0,20 0,00 0,00 0,00	→→→→¬→→→ ^ ^→ →→ → → → ↑ → → → → → → → → → → 	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% 100,0% -33,9% 0,0% -16,3% -23,7% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% -16,5% 0,0% -100,0% -100,0%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Total of non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Electronic waste Batteries and accumulators Plastic packaging Total of hazardous waste for processing	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9 26,0 26,0 21,14 0,12 5,49 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,01 1,008 14,12 41,4 12,22 12,51	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3.1 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.2 46.2 24.00 0.03 5.10 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110,8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9 39,6 39,6 57,48 0,00 0,00 1,10 0,00 0,69 0,00 0,00 59,3 14,24 4,08	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 1116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,55 10.465,4 30,3 30,3 45,04 0,00 0,00 1,26 0,20 0,00 0,00 0,00 4,5 11,73 4,86	→→→→¬→→→ ^ ^→→→→→→ ^ ^ → → → → → → ↑	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% 100,0% 19,7% -33,9% -23,7% -21,6% 0,0% 14,5% 0,0% -100,0% 0,0% 0,0% -10,5% -17,6% 19,2%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Total of non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Electronic waste Batteries and accumulators Plastic packaging Total of hazardous waste for processing Aqueous wasting liquids and mother liquors Printing ink and varnish waste Offset plate developer solutions	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9 26,0 26,0 21,14 0,12 5,49 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,01 1,008 14,12 41,4 12,22 12,51 10,82	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3.1 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.2 46.2 24.00 0.03 5.10 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.2 46.2 46.2 46.2 11.10 10.51 40.6	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110,8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9 39,6 57,48 0,00 0,00 1,10 0,00 0,69 0,00 0,00 59,3 14,24 4,08 7,58	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 1116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,50 10.465,4 30,3 30,3 45,04 0,00 0,00 1,26 0,20 0,00 0,00 0,00 46,5 11,73 4,86 9,32	→→→→¬→→→ ^ ^→→→→→→ ^ ^ → ^ → → → → ~ ↑	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -91,0% -19,2% 100,0% -16,3% -23,7% -21,6% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% -100,0% -100,0% -17,6% 19,2% 23,0%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Total of non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Electronic waste Batteries and accumulators Plastic packaging Total of hazardous waste for processing Aqueous wastnig liquids and mother liquors Printing ink and varnish waste Offset plate developer solutions insulating materials	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9 26,0 26,0 21,14 0,12 5,49 0,00 0,00 0,01 1,50 11,14 1,12 1,12 1,14 1,14 1,12 1,14	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3.1 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.2 46.2 24.00 0.03 5.10 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.4 46.2 11.10 0.00 10.51 40.6	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110.8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9 39,6 57,48 0,00 0,00 1,10 0,00 0,69 0,00 0,00 59,3 14,24 4,08 7,58 1,26	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,50 10.465,4 30,3 30,3 45,04 0,00 0,00 1,26 0,20 0,00 0,00 46,5 11,73 4,86 9,32 3,93	→→→→¬→→→ ^ ^ → → → → → ↑ ^ → → → → → → ↑ ↑ ↑	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% 100,0% -33,9% 0,0% -16,3% -23,7% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% -100,0% 0,0% -100,0% 0,0% -17,6% 19,2% 23,0% 211,2%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Total of non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Electronic waste Batteries and accumulators Plastic packaging Total of hazardous waste for processing Aqueous wasting liquids and mother liquors Printing ink and varnish waste Offset plate developer solutions	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9 26,0 26,0 21,14 0,12 5,49 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,01 1,008 14,12 41,4 12,22 12,51 10,82	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3.1 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.2 46.2 24.00 0.03 5.10 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.2 46.2 46.2 46.2 11.10 10.51 40.6	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110,8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9 39,6 57,48 0,00 0,00 1,10 0,00 0,69 0,00 0,00 59,3 14,24 4,08 7,58	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 1116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,50 10.465,4 30,3 30,3 45,04 0,00 0,00 1,26 0,20 0,00 0,00 0,00 46,5 11,73 4,86 9,32	→→→→¬→→→ ^ ^ → → → → → ↑ ^ → → → → → → ↑ ↑ ↑	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -91,0% -19,2% 100,0% -16,3% -23,7% -21,6% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% -100,0% -100,0% -17,6% 19,2% 23,0%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t] Hazardous waste for removal [t] Waste water [m³]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Total of non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Electronic waste Batteries and accumulators Plastic packaging Total of hazardous waste for processing Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors Printing ink and varnish waste Offset plate developer solutions insulating materials Total of hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced social and production waste water Waste water total	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9 26,0 21,14 0,12 5,49 0,00 0,00 0,41 0,08 14,12 41,4 12,22 12,51 10,82 0,00 35,6 4,019	12.172.8 11.302,7 594,2 0,0 111.0 45,7 3,1 0,0 0,00 0,00 0,00 1,50 12.058,2 46,2 24,00 0,03 5,10 0,00 0,00 0,01 1,50 12.058,2 46,2 24,00 0,03 5,10 0,00 0,01 1,50 11,10 10,35 6,38 0,00 27,8 5,943 5,943	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110,8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9 39,6 39,6 37,48 0,00 0,00 1,10 0,00 0,69 0,00 0,00 59,3 14,24 4,08 7,58 1,26 27,2 4,237	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,50 10.465,4 30,3 30,3 45,04 0,00 0,00 1,26 0,20 0,00 0,00 46,5 11,73 4,86 9,32 3,93 3,93 3,93 3,223 3,223	→→→→¬→→→ ^ ^→ →→→→ ^ ^ → → → → → → ^ ^ ^ 7 → → • 	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% 100,0% 19,7% -33,9% 0,0% -16,3% 0,0% -16,3% 0,0% 14,5% 0,0% 14,5% 0,0% -100,0% 0,0% -21,5% -17,6% 19,2% 23,0% 211,2% 9,9% -23,9% -23,9%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Total of non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Electronic waste Batteries and accumulators Plastic packaging Total of hazardous waste for processing Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors Printing ink and varnish waste Offset plate developer solutions insulating materials Total of hazardous waste for removal Indirect SO ₂ *	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9 26,0 21,14 0,12 5,49 0,00 0,00 0,41 0,08 14,12 41,4 12,22 12,51 10,82 0,00 35,6 4,019 8,61	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3.1 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.2 46.2 24.00 0.03 5,10 0.00 0.00 0.01 1.50 12.058.2 46.2 24.00 0.03 5,10 0.00 0.01 0.04 10.51 40.6 11,10 10.35 6,38 0.00 27.8 5.943 5.943 7.93	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110,8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9 39,6 39,6 57,48 0,00 0,00 1,10 0,00 0,69 0,00 0,69 0,00 59,3 14,24 4,08 7,58 1,26 27,2 4,237 4,237 3,61	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 1116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,50 10.465,4 30,3 30,3 45,04 0,00 0,00 1,26 0,20 0,00 0,00 46,5 11,73 4,86 9,32 3,93 3,93 3,93 3,93 3,93 3,93 3,93	→→→→¬→→→ ^ ^→ →→ → → ↑ ^ → → → → ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ 	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% 100,0% 19,7% -33,9% -23,7% -21,6% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% -16,3% -23,7% -21,6% 0,0% -100,0% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t] Hazardous waste for removal [t] Waste water [m³]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Total of non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Electronic waste Batteries and accumulators Plastic packaging Total of hazardous waste for processing Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors Printing ink and varnish waste Offset plate developer solutions insulating materials Total of hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced social and production waste water Waste water total Indirect SO ₂ * Indirect NO _x *	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9 26,0 26,0 21,14 0,12 5,49 0,00 0,00 0,41 0,08 14,12 41,4 12,22 12,51 10,82 0,00 35,6 4,019 8,61 16,20	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3.1 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.2 46.2 24,00 0.03 5,10 0.00 0.00 0.91 0.04 10.51 40.6 11,10 10.35 6.38 0.00 27.8 5.943 7.93 14.61	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110,8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9 39,6 39,6 57,48 0,00 0,00 0,00 1,10 0,00 0,69 0,00 0,69 0,00 59,3 14,24 4,08 7,58 1,26 27,2 4.237 4.237 3,61 9,43	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,50 10.465,4 30,3 30,3 45,04 0,00 0,00 0,00 1,26 0,20 0,00 0,00 1,26 11,73 4,86 9,32 3,93 29,8 3,223 3,23 3,10 8,79	→→→→¬→→→ ^ ^ → → → → → ↑ ^ ↑ → ↑ → ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ 	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% 100,0% 19,7% -33,9% -23,7% -21,6% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% -100,0% 0,0% 0,0% 211,2% 23,0% 211,2% 9,9% -23,9% -14,1% -6,8%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t] Hazardous waste for removal [t] Waste water [m³]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Total of non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Electronic waste Batteries and accumulators Plastic packaging Total of hazardous waste for processing Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors Printing ink and varnish waste Offset plate developer solutions insulating materials Total of hazardous waste for removal Indirect SO ₂ *	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9 26,0 21,14 0,12 5,49 0,00 0,00 0,41 0,08 14,12 41,4 12,22 12,51 10,82 0,00 35,6 4,019 8,61	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3.1 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.2 46.2 24.00 0.03 5,10 0.00 0.00 0.01 1.50 12.058.2 46.2 24.00 0.03 5,10 0.00 0.01 0.04 10.51 40.6 11,10 10.35 6,38 0.00 27.8 5.943 5.943 7.93	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110,8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9 39,6 39,6 57,48 0,00 0,00 1,10 0,00 0,69 0,00 0,69 0,00 59,3 14,24 4,08 7,58 1,26 27,2 4,237 4,237 3,61	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 1116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,50 10.465,4 30,3 30,3 45,04 0,00 0,00 1,26 0,20 0,00 0,00 46,5 11,73 4,86 9,32 3,93 3,93 3,93 3,93 3,93 3,93 3,93	→→→→¬→→→ ^ ^ → → → → → ↑ ^ ↑ → ↑ → ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ 	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% 100,0% 19,7% -33,9% -23,7% -21,6% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% -16,3% -23,7% -21,6% 0,0% -100,0% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t] Hazardous waste for removal [t] Waste water [m³]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Total of non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Electronic waste Batteries and accumulators Plastic packaging Total of hazardous waste for processing Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors Printing ink and varnish waste Offset plate developer solutions insulating materials Total of hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced social and production waste water Waste water total Indirect SO ₂ * Indirect Oe missions into the air *** Direct CO emissions into the air *** Direct CO emissions into the air ***	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9 26,0 26,0 21,14 0,12 5,49 0,00 0,00 0,41 0,08 14,12 41,4 12,22 12,51 10,82 0,00 35,6 4,019 4,019 8,61 16,20 1,29 5,95 4,00	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3,1 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.2 46.2 24.00 0.03 5,10 0.00 0.00 0.91 1.0,51 40.6 11.10 10.35 6.38 0.00 27.8 5.943 7.93 14.61 1.19 4.76 3.43	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110.8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9 39,6 57,48 0,00 0,00 1,10 0,00 0,69 0,00 0,00 59,3 14,24 4,08 7,58 1,26 27,2 4.237 4,237 4,237 4,237 3,61 9,43 0,81 5,19 3,99	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,50 10.465,4 30,3 30,3 45,04 0,00 0,00 1,26 0,20 0,00 0,00 46,5 11,73 4,86 9,32 3,10 8,79 0,72 3,76 2,54	→→→¬¬→→→ ^ ←→ →→ → → ↑ ← → → → → → ↑ ← ↑ ¬ → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → →	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% 100,0% 19,7% -33,9% 0,0% -16,3% -23,7% -21,6% 0,0% 0,0% -17,6% 19,2% 23,0% -17,6% 19,2% 23,0% -17,6% -21,5% -14,1% -68,6% -27,6% -36,4%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t] Hazardous waste for removal [t] Waste water [m³]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Total of non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Electronic waste Batteries and accumulators Plastic packaging Total of hazardous waste for processing Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors Printing ink and varnish waste Offset plate developer solutions insulating materials Total of hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced social and production waste water Waste water total Indirect SO2* Indirect NOx* Indirect dust * Direct CO emissions into the air *** Direct NOx emissions into the air *** Total direct C emissions into the air *** Total direct C emissions into the air ***	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9 26,0 21,14 0,12 5,49 0,00 0,00 0,41 10,08 14,12 41,4 12,22 12,51 10,82 0,00 35,6 4,019 4,019 8,61 16,20 1,29 5,95 4,00 0,21	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3.1 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.2 46.2 24.00 0.03 5.10 0.00 0.00 0.01 1.50 12.058.3 46.2 14.6.2 11.10 10.35 6.38 0.00 27.8 5.943 7.93 14.61 1.19 4.76 3.43 0.08	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110.8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9 39,6 57,48 0,00 0,00 1,10 0,00 0,69 0,00 0,00 59,3 14,24 4,08 7,58 1,26 27,2 4.237 4.237 4.237 3,61 9,43 0,81 5,19 3,99 0,09	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,50 10.465,4 30,3 30,3 45,04 0,00 0,00 1,26 0,20 0,00 0,00 46,5 11,73 4,86 9,32 3,10 8,79 0,72 3,76 2,54 0,12	→→→¬¬→→→ ^ ←→→→→→→ ^ ←→→ →→→ → ^ ← ^ ¬→→ > → → → ↑	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% 100,0% 19,7% -33,9% 0,0% -16,3% 0,0% -14,5% 0,0% -17,6% 19,2% 23,0% -17,6% 19,2% 23,0% -114,1% -6,8% -108,0% -23,9% -14,1% -6,8% -108,6% -27,6% -27,6% -27,6% -28,9% -24,6% -26,8% -27,6% -27,6% -27,6% -27,6% -27,6% -27,6% -28,9% -28,9% -28,9% -28,9% -28,9% -28,9% -28,9% -28,9% -28,9% -28,9% -28,9% -28,9% -28,9% -28,9% -28,6%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t] Hazardous waste for removal [t] Waste water [m³]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Total of non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Electronic waste Batteries and accumulators Plastic packaging Total of hazardous waste for processing Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors Printing ink and varnish waste Offset plate developer solutions insulating materials Total of hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced social and production waste water Waste water total Indirect NO _x * Indirect NO _x * Indirect CO emissions into the air **** Direct PM emissions into the air **** Direct PM emissions into the air ****	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9 26,0 21,14 0,12 5,49 0,00 0,00 0,41 0,08 14,12 41,4 12,22 12,51 10,82 0,00 35,6 4,019 4,019 8,61 16,20 1,29 5,95 4,00 0,21 0,17	12.172.8 11.302,7 594,2 0.0 111.0 45,7 3,1 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058,2 46,2 24,00 0.03 5,10 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.01 1.50 12.058,2 46,2 24,00 0.03 5,10 0.00 0.00 0.91 0.04 10.51 40,6 11,10 10.35 6,38 0.00 27,8 5,943 7,93 14,61 1,19 4,76 3,43 0,08 0,17	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110,8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9 39,6 37,6 37,6 6 57,48 0,00 0,00 1,10 0,00 0,69 0,00 0,00 59,3 14,24 4,08 7,58 1,26 27,2 4,237 4,237 3,61 9,43 0,81 5,19 3,99 0,09 0,17	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,50 10.465,4 30,3 30,3 45,04 0,00 0,00 1,26 0,20 0,00 0,00 46,5 11,73 4,86 9,32 3,93 3,93 3,93 3,93 3,93 3,93 3,93	→→→→¬¬→→→ ^ ←→→→→→ → ↑ ← ↑ → → → ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ 	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -20,1% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% 100,0% 19,7% -33,9% -0,0% -16,3% 0,0% -16,3% 0,0% -10,0% 0,0% 14,5% 0,0% -17,6% 19,2% 23,9% -21,5% -17,6% 19,2% 23,9% -23,9% -14,1% -6,8% -10,8% -27,6% -36,4% 45,0% 0,0%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous waste for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t] Hazardous waste for removal [t] Waste water [m³]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Packaging made of plastic (film) Printing plates Wood Metal scrap Electronic scrap Mixed construction waste Batteries and accumulators Adhesive waste Printing ink waste Glass Total of non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Total of non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Electronic waste Batteries and accumulators Plastic packaging Total of hazardous waste for processing Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors Printing ink and varnish waste Offset plate developer solutions insulating materials Total of hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced social and production waste water Waste water total Indirect SO2* Indirect NOx* Indirect dust * Direct CO emissions into the air *** Direct NOx emissions into the air *** Total direct C emissions into the air *** Total direct C emissions into the air ***	12.078,8 11.249,2 599,5 0,0 95,7 29,2 0,8 0,0 0,00 0,00 1,50 11.975,9 26,0 21,14 0,12 5,49 0,00 0,00 0,41 10,08 14,12 41,4 12,22 12,51 10,82 0,00 35,6 4,019 4,019 8,61 16,20 1,29 5,95 4,00 0,21	12.172.8 11.302.7 594.2 0.0 111.0 45.7 3.1 0.0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.50 12.058.2 46.2 24.00 0.03 5.10 0.00 0.00 0.01 1.50 12.058.3 46.2 14.6.2 11.10 10.35 6.38 0.00 27.8 5.943 7.93 14.61 1.19 4.76 3.43 0.08	12.632,9 11.498,4 612,4 13,0 110.8 32,5 227,4 1,1 3,07 0,00 4,35 2,34 1,50 12.506,9 39,6 57,48 0,00 0,00 1,10 0,00 0,69 0,00 0,00 59,3 14,24 4,08 7,58 1,26 27,2 4.237 4.237 4.237 3,61 9,43 0,81 5,19 3,99 0,09	10.572,0 9.775,3 505,8 10,4 116,2 25,9 20,4 0,5 2,48 0,08 5,21 1,55 1,50 10.465,4 30,3 30,3 45,04 0,00 0,00 1,26 0,20 0,00 0,00 46,5 11,73 4,86 9,32 3,10 8,79 0,72 3,76 2,54 0,12	→→→→¬→→→ ^ ← → → → → → ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	-16,3% -15,0% -17,4% -20,3% 4,9% -91,0% -51,2% -19,2% 100,0% 19,7% -33,9% 0,0% -16,3% 0,0% -16,3% 0,0% 0,0% 14,5% 0,0% -17,6% 19,2% 23,0% 211,2% 23,0% 211,2% -23,9% -23,9% -23,9% -14,1% -6,8% -10,8% -10,8% -10,8% -23,9% -36,4% 45,0%



ECOLOGICAL BALANCE SHEET



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

	(,							Goal for
		BY 19/20	BY 20/21	BY 21/22	BY 22/23		Oiff. to LY	BY 22/23
Energy efficiency	Direct energy consumption [GWh]	38,4	38,23	33,40	27,75	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-16,9%	
	Direct consumption of renewable energies [GWh]	21,5	20,45	19,67	8,54	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-56,6%	
	Direct output of printed products [kt]	65,78	61,52	62,57	47,12	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-24,7%	
	Renewable energy efficiency indicator [GWh/kt]	0,327	0,332	0,314	0,181	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-42,4%	
	Energy efficiency indicator [GWh/kt]	0,583	0,621	0,534	0,589	1	10,3%	0,564
Material efficiency	auxiliary materials) [kt]	82,86	78,57	78,98	60,01	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-24,0%	
	Direct output of printed products [kt]	65,78	61,52	62,57	47,12	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-24,7%	
	Material efficiency indicator [GWh/kt]	1,260	1,277	1,262	1,274	7	0,9%	1,240
Water	Direct water consumption [1,000 m³]	25,59	25,54	24,07	21,02	\downarrow	-12,6%	
	Direct output of printed products [kt]	65,78	61,52	62,57	47,12	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-24,7%	
	Water efficiency indicator [m³/t]	0,389	0,415	0,385	0,446	1	16,0%	0,427
Waste	Annual volume of waste [kt]	16,50	16,42	15,74	12,30	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-21,9%	
	Annual volume of hazardous waste [kt]	0,22	0,20	0,15	0,12		-20,0%	
	Direct output of printed products [kt]	65,78	61,52	62,57	47,12		-24,7%	
	Hazardous waste efficiency indicator [t/kt]	3,306	3,190	2,325	2,470	7	6,2%	
	Waste efficiency indicator [kt/kt]	0,251	0,267	0,251	0,261	7	3,8%	0,260
Biological diversity	Total area used [1,000 m²]	105,5	105,5	105,5	104,8	7	-0,7%	
	Sealed area used [1,000 m ²]	59,9	59,9	59,9	59,2	Z	-1,2%	
	Near-natural area at the facility [1,000 m²]	45,6	45,6	45,6	45,6	\rightarrow	0,0%	
	Near-natural area next to the facility [1,000 m²]	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	→	0,0%	
	Total direct output of printed products [kt]	65,78	61,52	62,57	47,12	\downarrow	-24,7%	
	Sealed area usage indicator [m²/t]	0,911	0,974	0,958	1,257	1	31,2%	1,094
Emissions	Direct CO ₂ emissions into the air (gas) * [t]	3.434	3.784	3.591	3.046	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-15,2%	
	Direct CO ₂ emissions into the air (heating oil) * [t]	222	0	0	0	→	0,0%	
	Indirect CO_2 emissions (electricity) ** [t]	61	58	55	3.709	lack	6591,6%	
	Direct CO ₂ equivalent emissions into the air (coolant) [t]	14	75	48	75	1	53,8%	
	Indirect CO ₂ emissions into the air (footprint) ***** [t]	21.979	20.335	22.230	15.078	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-32,2%	
	Direct output of printed products [t]	65.779	61.523	62.569	47.119	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-24,7%	
	Total direct emissions indicator [t/t]	0,056	0,063	0,058	0,066	lack	13,9%	
	Direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions indicator [t/t]	0,391	0,394	0,414	0,465	lack	12,2%	0,500



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 (Global Emissions Model for Integrated Systems) for energy source (SO₂, NO_y, dust)
- ${\tt **} \ {\tt Data} \ {\tt from} \ {\tt BY} \ {\tt 13/14} \ {\tt onwards} \ {\tt from} \ {\tt ECOINVENT} \ {\tt DATABASE}, \ {\tt Switzerland}, \ {\tt previously} \ {\tt section} \ {\tt 42} \ {\tt of} \ {\tt the} \ {\tt Energy} \ {\tt Industry} \ {\tt Law} \ {\tt lower} \ {\tt lowe$
- *** Data from emissions measurements from section 28 of the BlmSchG [Federal Emissions Control Act] (values are normally updated every 3 years)
- **** Data from calculations for BlmSchG / PRTR information
- ***** Greenhouse gas data calculated in accordance with principles and methods in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

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_{χ} as NO_{2} in these output balance sheets. Finally, nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), e.g. in semiconductors or in the photovoltaics industry, is also irrelevant for the Eversfrank Group.

INPUT		BY 19/20	BY 20/21	BY 21/22	BY 22/23	г	iff. to LY
Raw materials [t]	Web paper	79.600.8	75.537,6	75.894,1	57.489,4	Ψ.	-24,3%
	Web / digital printing ink	1.909,1	1.710,2	1.931,7	1.676,1	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-13,2%
	Coating	31,0	24,3	33,9	30,8	ĸ	-9,4%
	Packaging and shipping materials	8,066	699,3	544,2	348,5	¥	-36,0%
O	Raw materials total	82.201,7	77.971,3	78.403,9	59.544,8	4	-24,1%
Operating materials	Risopropyi Additives digital printing	1,0	11,0	10,9	4,0 2,7	\downarrow	-63,2% -60,9%
	Fountain solution additive (fountain solution)	105,6	107,2	94,1	65,4	¥	-30,5%
	Rubber cloth / drum detergent	57,1	50,2	47,2	42,1	Ť	-10,9%
	Cleaning chemicals (plate cleaner, drum cleaner, developer			,			.,
	machine cleaner)	2,6	2,6	1,7	1,8	7	3,2%
	Printing plates	140,6	139,5	147,8	148,0	7	0,1%
	Rubber cloths	2,8	2,7	2,8	1,3	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-53,5%
	Developer Bulb by a continu	45,0	23,7	13,4	12,7	7	-5,5%
	Rubber coating Binding adhesives	3,4 58,9	2,1	1,2 50,4	1,9 36,6	↑	60,5% -27,2%
	Lubricants	3,4	68,2 2,7	3,0	1,7	¥	-43,2%
	Fuel for company cars	33,2	27,5	23,6	15,3	Ť	-35,0%
	AdBlue for company cars	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,3	¥	-25,2%
	Fuel for gas-powered fork-lifts	23,9	23,5	21,7	15,5	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-28,6%
	Operating materials total	498,9	475,1	424,9	349,1	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-17,8%
Auxiliary materials [t		38,1	30,9	43,9	29,9	¥	-31,9%
	Silicone oil	28,9	26,6	32,3	15,2	1	-52,9%
	Silicone emulsion Back wire	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8	л Т	-11,1%
	Adhesives	20,2 73,3	18,2 49,7	14,4 62,6	13,1 55,4	Α 2	-9,0% -11,4%
	Auxiliary materials total	161,4	126,3	154,0	114,4	Ť	-25,7%
Energy [million kWh]	Electricity	21,508	20,454	19,670	16,103	-	-18,1%
	Gas	16,138	17,780	13,727	11,647	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	-15,2%
	Heating oil	0,728	0,000	0,000	0,000	→	0,0%
	Energy total	38,4	38,2	33,4	27,7	¥	-16,9%
Water [m³]	Fresh water Water total	25.590 25.590	25.536 25.536	24.066 24.066	21.023 21.023	+	-12,6%
OUTPUT		20.0.0			220	٠	,0,0
		BY 19/20	BY 20/21	BY 21/22	BY 22/23 47.118,8	↓	oiff. to LY -24,7%
							-24,1/0
Printed products [t] Waste [t]	Journals, magazines, inserts, catalogues Total waste generated (reference value core indicator)	65.778,8 16.501,0	61.523,2 16.421,1	62.569,4 15.735.0		¥	-21.9%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste	16.501,0 14.977,7	16.421,1 15.027,3	15.735,0 14.478,2	12.296,3 11.353,6		
Waste [t] Non-hazardous	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator)	16.501,0	16.421,1	15.735,0	12.296,3	4	-21,6%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film)	16.501,0 14.977,7 760,8 39,82	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16,16	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37	+++	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates	16.501,0 14.977,7 760,8 39,82 120,46	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16,16 139,01	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43	× + + + +	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood	16.501,0 14.977,7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16,16 139,01 94,70	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10	+ 1 + 4 + 4	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -27,0%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal	16.501,0 14.977,7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16,16 139,01 94,70 24,55	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10 7,96	++ + + + + +	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -27,0% -67,6%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal Electronic waste	16.501,0 14.977,7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34 0,00	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11 0,00	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16,16 139,01 94,70 24,55 0,00	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10	+ 1 + 4 + 4	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -27,0% -67,6%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal	16.501,0 14.977,7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16,16 139,01 94,70 24,55	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11.37 130,43 69,10 7,96 0,49	+++++++++	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -27,0% -67,6% 100,0% -38,3%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal Electronic waste Organic waste Building rubble Batteries and accumulators	16.501,0 14.977,7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,11	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11 0,00 11,47 1,70 0,35	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16,16 139,01 94,70 24,55 0,00 8,79 0,29 0,00	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10 7,96 0,49 5,42 0,00 0,24	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -27,0% -67,6% 100,0% -38,3% -100,0% 100,0%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal Electronic waste Organic waste Building rubble Batteries and accumulators Non-hazardous waste for processing	16.501,0 14.977,7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,11 16.083,9	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11 0,00 11,47 1,70 0,35 16.040,7	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16,16 139,01 94,70 24,55 0,00 8,79 0,29 0,00 15.439,9	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10 7,96 0,49 5,42 0,00 0,24 12.085,9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -27,0% -67,6% 100,0% -38,3% -100,0% 100,0% -21,7%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous wast	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal Electronic waste Organic waste Building rubble Batteries and accumulators Non-hazardous waste for processing e Residual waste	16.501,0 14.977,7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,11 16.083,9 199,7	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11 0,00 11,47 1,70 0,35 16.040,7	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16,16 139,01 94,70 24,55 0,00 8,79 0,29 0,00 15.439,9	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10 7,96 0,49 5,42 0,00 0,24 12.085,9 94,0	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -6,7,6% 100,0% -38,3% -100,0% -21,7% -37,2%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous wast	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal Electronic waste Organic waste Building rubble Batteries and accumulators Non-hazardous waste for processing e Residual waste Non-hazardous waste for removal	16.501,0 14.977,7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,11 16.083,9 199,7	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11 0,00 11,47 1,70 0,35 16.040,7	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16,16 139,01 94,70 24,55 0,00 8,79 0,29 0,00 15.439,9 149,7	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10 7,96 0,49 5,42 0,00 0,24 12.085,9 94,0	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -27,0% -67,6% 100,0% -38,3% -100,0% -21,7% -37,2%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous wast for removal [t] Hazardous waste	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal Electronic waste Organic waste Building rubble Batteries and accumulators Non-hazardous waste for processing e Residual waste	16.501,0 14.977,7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,11 16.083,9 199,7	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11 0,00 11,47 1,70 0,35 16.040,7	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16,16 139,01 94,70 24,55 0,00 8,79 0,29 0,00 15.439,9	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10 7,96 0,49 5,42 0,00 0,24 12.085,9 94,0	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -27,0% -67,6% 100,0% -38,3% -100,0% -21,7% -37,2% -37,2% -21,6%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous wast for removal [t] Hazardous waste	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal Electronic waste Organic waste Building rubble Batteries and accumulators Non-hazardous waste for processing e Residual waste Non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures	16.501,0 14.977,7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,11 16.083,9 199,7 199,7 6,40	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11 0,00 11,47 1,70 0,35 16.040,7 184,1 184,1 16,57	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16.16 139,01 94,70 24,55 0,00 8,79 0,29 0,00 15.439,9 149,7 149,7	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10 7,96 0,49 5,42 0,00 0,24 12.085,9 94,0 94,0	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -27,0% -67,6% 100,0% -38,3% -100,0% -21,7% -37,2% -37,2% -21,6% 0,0%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous wast for removal [t] Hazardous waste	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal Electronic waste Organic waste Building rubble Butteries and accumulators Non-hazardous waste for processing e Residual waste Non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes	16.501,0 14.977,7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,11 16.083,9 199,7 199,7 6,40 0,00	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11 0,00 11,47 1,70 0,35 16.040,7 184,1 184,1 16,57 0,04	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16,16 139,01 94,70 24,55 0,00 8,79 0,29 0,00 15.439,9 149,7 149,7 18,81 0,00	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10 7,96 0,49 5,42 0,00 0,24 12.085,9 94,0 94,0 14,74 0,00	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -67,6% 100,0% -38,3% -100,0% -21,7% -37,2% -37,2% -21,6% 0,0% 61,1%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous wast for removal [t] Hazardous waste	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal Electronic waste Organic waste Building rubble Batteries and accumulators Non-hazardous waste for processing e Residual waste Non-hazardous description of the processing e Residual waste Solvent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Solvent mixtures Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging)	16.501,0 14.977,7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34 0,00 0,00 0,01 16.083,9 199,7 199,7 6,40 0,00 14,13 1,94 14,73	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11 0,00 11,47 1,70 0,35 16.040,7 184,1 146,57 0,04 10,98 1,86 5,80	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16,16 139,01 94,70 24,55 0,00 8,79 0,29 0,00 15.439,9 149,7 149,7 18,81 0,00 7,11 0,00 3,31	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10 7,96 0,49 5,42 0,00 0,24 12.085,9 94,0 14,74 0,00 11,46 0,00 1,32	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -67,6% 100,0% -38,3% 100,0% -21,7% -37,2% 0,0% 61,1% 0,0% -60,2%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous wast for removal [t] Hazardous waste	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal Electronic waste Organic waste Building rubble Batteries and accumulators Non-hazardous waste for processing e Residual waste Non-hazardous dusteries and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Solvent mixtures Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging)	16.501,0 14.977,7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34 0,00 0,00 0,01 16.083,9 199,7 199,7 6,40 0,00 14,13 1,94 14,73 0,35	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11 0,00 11,47 1,70 0,35 16.040,7 184,1 16,57 0,04 10,98 1,86 5,80 0,10	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16,16 139,01 94,70 24,55 0,00 8,79 0,29 0,00 15.439,9 149,7 149,7 18,81 0,00 7,11 0,00 3,31 0,22	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10 7,96 0,49 5,42 0,00 0,24 12.085,9 94,0 14,74 0,00 11,46 0,00 1,32 0,37	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -67,6% 100,0% -38,3% 100,0% -21,7% -37,2% -21,6% 0,0% 61,1% 0,0% -60,2% 66,8%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous wast for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal Electronic waste Organic waste Building rubble Batteries and accumulators Non-hazardous waste for processing e Residual waste Non-hazardous for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Solvent mixtures Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Hazardous waste for processing	16.501,0 14.977,7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34 0,00 0,00 0,01 16.083,9 199,7 199,7 6,40 0,00 14,13 1,94 14,73 0,35 37,6	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11 0,00 11,47 1,70 0,35 16.040,7 184,1 16,57 0,04 10,98 1,86 5,80 0,10 35,4	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16,16 139,01 94,70 24,55 0,00 8,79 0,29 0,00 15.439,9 149,7 149,7 18,81 0,00 7,11 0,00 3,31 0,22 29,5	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10 7,96 0,49 5,42 0,00 0,24 12.085,9 94,0 14,74 0,00 11,46 0,00 1,32 0,37 27,9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -67,6% 100,0% -38,3% 100,0% -21,7% -37,2% -21,6% 0,0% 61,1% 0,0% -60,2% 66,8% -5,3%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous wast for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal Electronic waste Organic waste Building rubble Batteries and accumulators Non-hazardous waste for processing eResidual waste Non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Solvent mixtures Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Hazardous waste for processing Aqueous wasten for processing	16.501,0 14.977.7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34 0,00 0,00 0,01 16.083,9 199.7 199.7 6,40 0,00 14,13 1,94 14,73 0,35 37,6	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11 0,00 11,47 1,70 0,35 16.040,7 184,1 16,57 0,04 10,98 1,86 5,80 0,10 35,4 116,8	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16,16 139,01 94,70 24,55 0,00 8,79 0,29 0,00 15.439,9 149,7 149,7 18,81 0,00 7,11 0,00 3,31 0,22 29,5 92,6	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10 7,96 0,49 5,42 0,00 0,24 12.085,9 94,0 14,74 0,00 11,46 0,00 1,32 0,37 27,9 71,3	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -67,6% 100,0% -38,3% -100,0% -21,7% -37,2% -37,2% -0,0% 61,1% 0,0% -60,2% 66,8% -5,3% -23,0%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous wast for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal Electronic waste Organic waste Building rubble Batteries and accumulators Non-hazardous waste for processing e Residual waste Non-hazardous for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Solvent mixtures Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Hazardous waste for processing	16.501,0 14.977,7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34 0,00 0,00 0,01 16.083,9 199,7 199,7 6,40 0,00 14,13 1,94 14,73 0,35 37,6	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11 0,00 11,47 1,70 0,35 16.040,7 184,1 16,57 0,04 10,98 1,86 5,80 0,10 35,4	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16,16 139,01 94,70 24,55 0,00 8,79 0,29 0,00 15.439,9 149,7 149,7 18,81 0,00 7,11 0,00 3,31 0,22 29,5	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10 7,96 0,49 5,42 0,00 0,24 12.085,9 94,0 14,74 0,00 11,46 0,00 1,32 0,37 27,9	V + V + V + V + V + V + V + V + V + V +	-21,9% -21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -6,6% 100,0% -38,3% -100,0% -21,7% -37,2% -21,6% 0,0% 61,1% 0,0% -60,2% 66,8% -5,3% -23,0% -23,0% -34,9%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous wast for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal Electronic waste Organic waste Building rubble Batteries and accumulators Non-hazardous waste for processing e Residual waste Non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Solvent mixtures Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Hazardous waste for processing Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors Printing ink and varnish waste Offset plate developer solutions Hazardous waste for removal	16.501,0 14.977,7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34 0,00 0,00 0,11 16.083,9 199,7 199,7 6,40 0,00 14,13 1,94 14,73 0,35 37,6 135,0 11,4 33,5 179,9	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11 0,00 11,47 1,70 0,35 16.040,7 184,1 184,1 16,57 0,04 10,98 1,86 5,80 0,10 35,4 116,8 17,7	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16,16 139,01 94,70 24,55 0,00 8,79 0,29 0,00 15.439,9 149,7 149,7 18,81 0,00 7,11 0,00 3,31 0,22 29,5 92,6 5,3	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10 7,96 0,49 5,42 0,00 0,24 12.085,9 94,0 14,74 0,00 11,46 0,00 1,32 0,37 27,9 71,3 5,5 11,8 88,5	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -27,0% -67,6% 100,0% -38,3% -100,0% -21,7% -37,2% -21,6% 0,0% 61,1% 0,0% -60,2% 66,8% -5,3% -23,0% -23,0% -23,7%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous wast for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal Electronic waste Organic waste Building rubble Batteries and accumulators Non-hazardous waste for processing e Residual waste Non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Solvent mixtures Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Hazardous waste for processing Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors Printing ink and varnish waste Offset plate developer solutions Hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced (social and production waste water)	16.501,0 14.977,7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34 0,00 0,00 0,11 16.083,9 199,7 199,7 6,40 0,00 14,13 1,94 14,73 0,35 37,6 135,0 11,4 33,5 179,9 14.582	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11 0,00 11,47 1,70 0,35 16.040,7 184,1 184,1 16,57 0,04 10,98 1,86 5,80 0,10 35,4 116,8 17,7 26,5 160,9	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16.16 139,01 94,70 24,55 0,00 8,79 0,29 0,00 15.439,9 149,7 149,7 18,81 0,00 7,11 0,00 3,31 0,22 29,5 92,6 5,3 18,1 116,0 11.167	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10 7,96 0,49 5,42 0,00 0,24 12.085,9 94,0 14,74 0,00 11,46 0,00 1,32 0,37 27,9 71,3 5,5 11,8 88,5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -6,6% 100,0% -38,3% -100,0% -21,7% -37,2% -21,6% 0,0% 61,1% 0,0% -60,2% 66,8% -53,0% -23,0% -23,7% 33,6%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous wast for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal Electronic waste Organic waste Building rubble Botteries and accumulators Non-hazardous waste for processing e Residual waste Non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Solvent mixtures Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Hazardous waste for processing Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors Printing ink and varnish waste Offset plate developer solutions Hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced (social and production waste water) Waste water total	16.501,0 14.977.7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34 0,00 0,00 0,01 16.083,9 199.7 199.7 6.40 0,00 14,13 1,94 14,73 0,35 37,6 135,0 11,4 33,5 179,9 14.582 14.582	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11 0,00 11,47 1,70 0,35 16.040,7 184,1 184,1 16,57 0,04 10,98 1,86 5,80 0,10 35,4 116,8 17,7 26,5 160,9 15,107	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16.16 139,01 94,70 24,55 0,00 8,79 0,29 0,00 15.439,9 149,7 149,7 18,81 0,00 7,11 0,00 3,31 0,22 29,5 92,6 5,3 18,1 116,0 11.167	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10 7,96 0,49 5,42 0,00 0,24 12.085,9 94,0 14,74 0,00 11,46 0,00 1,32 0,37 27,9 71,3 5,5 11,8 88,5 14,923 14,923	→ → → ~ > → + > + >	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -67,6% 100,0% -38,3% -100,0% -21,7% -37,2% -21,6% 0,0% 61,1% 0,0% -60,2% 66,8% -5,3% -23,0% 2,6% -34,9% -33,6%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous wast for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal Electronic waste Organic waste Building rubble Batteries and accumulators Non-hazardous waste for processing Residual waste Non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Solvent mixtures Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Hazardous waste for processing Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors Printing ink and varnish waste Offset plate developer solutions Hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced (social and production waste water) Waste water total Indirect SO ₂ *	16.501,0 14.977.7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,11 16.083,9 199.7 199.7 6,40 0,00 14,13 1,94 14,73 0,35 37,6 135,0 11,4 33,5 179,9 14.582 10,57	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11 0,00 11,47 1,70 0,35 16.040,7 184,1 184,1 16,57 0,04 10,98 1,86 5,80 0,10 35,4 116,8 17,7 26,5 160,9 15,107 15,107	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16,16 139,01 94,70 24,55 0,00 8,79 0,29 0,00 15.439,9 149,7 149,7 18,81 0,00 7,11 0,00 3,31 0,22 29,5 92,6 5,3 18,1 116,0 11.167 4,07	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10 7,96 0,49 5,42 0,00 0,24 12.085,9 94,0 14,74 0,00 11,46 0,00 1,32 0,37 27,9 71,3 5,5 11,8 88,5 14,923 14,923 3,33	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -67,6% 100,0% -38,3% -100,0% -21,7% -37,2% -21,6% 0,0% 61,1% 0,0% -60,2% 66,8% -5,3% -23,0% 2,6% -34,9% -23,7% -33,6% -18,2%
Waste [t] Non-hazardous waste for processing [t] Non-hazardous wast for removal [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t] Hazardous waste for processing [t]	Total waste generated (reference value core indicator) Paper waste Cardboard Plastic packaging (film) printing plates wood scrap metal Electronic waste Organic waste Building rubble Botteries and accumulators Non-hazardous waste for processing e Residual waste Non-hazardous waste for removal Absorbent and filter materials and used oil mixtures Fluorescent tubes Solvent mixtures Adhesive waste Barrels, plastic canisters (packaging) Barrels, metal canisters (packaging) Hazardous waste for processing Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors Printing ink and varnish waste Offset plate developer solutions Hazardous waste for removal Indirectly introduced (social and production waste water) Waste water total	16.501,0 14.977.7 760,8 39,82 120,46 170,60 14,34 0,00 0,00 0,01 16.083,9 199.7 199.7 6.40 0,00 14,13 1,94 14,73 0,35 37,6 135,0 11,4 33,5 179,9 14.582 14.582	16.421,1 15.027,3 702,7 17,63 135,55 125,81 18,11 0,00 11,47 1,70 0,35 16.040,7 184,1 184,1 16,57 0,04 10,98 1,86 5,80 0,10 35,4 116,8 17,7 26,5 160,9 15,107 15,107 9,75 18,95	15.735,0 14.478,2 678,2 16.16 139,01 94,70 24,55 0,00 8,79 0,29 0,00 15.439,9 149,7 149,7 18,81 0,00 7,11 0,00 3,31 0,22 29,5 92,6 5,3 18,1 116,0 11.167	12.296,3 11.353,6 507,3 11,37 130,43 69,10 7,96 0,49 5,42 0,00 0,24 12.085,9 94,0 14,74 0,00 11,46 0,00 1,32 0,37 27,9 71,3 5,5 11,8 88,5 14,923 14,923	→→→→ ←→ + ← + + + + + + + + + + + + + + 	-21,6% -25,2% -29,6% -6,2% -67,6% 100,0% -38,3% -100,0% -21,7% -37,2% -21,6% 0,0% 61,1% 0,0% -60,2% 66,8% -5,3% -23,0% 2,6% -34,9% -23,7% 33,6% -18,2% -17,7%
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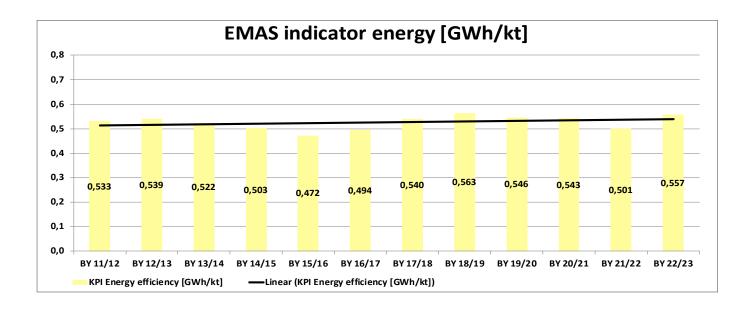
LONG-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE.

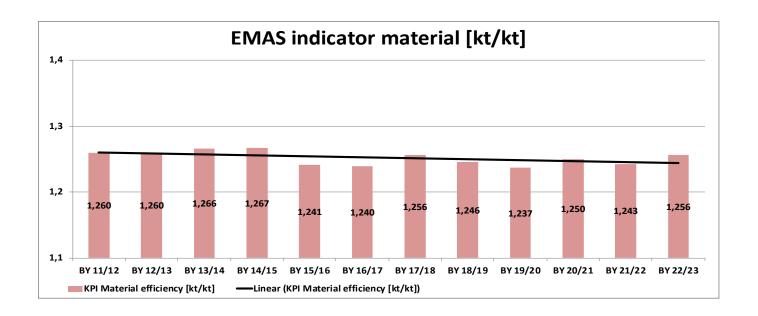
Presentation of longer-term environmental performance in accordance with EMAS core indicators from the last business years.

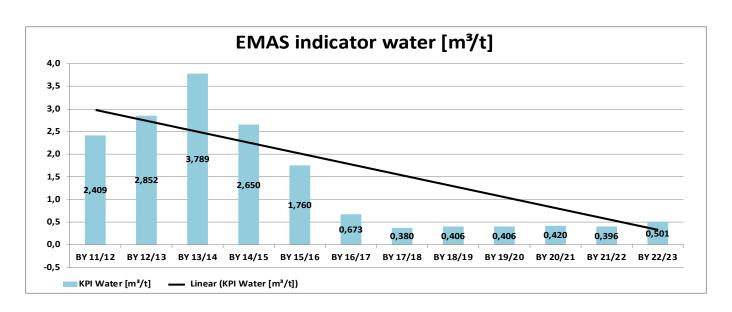
The graphic presentation of the long-term environmental performance, which includes the six EMAS core indicators, were created from the values of the Eversfrank Group. The basis for this is the validated data from the last few years from previous EMAS audits of our EMAS-certified sites. In order to obtain a correctly weighted statement for the Meldorf and Preetz sites, the validated data from the overall annual input and output balance sheets and the resulting core indicators must be fully offset accordingly. As the calculation of the core indicators is statically based on the respective consumption and output of printed products, the relevant influencing factors, such as DIN ISO 50001 (base load, performance, order type, etc.), are not included in the energy management. The developments and changes are described and explained below for the core indicators.











ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The EMAS indicator currently shows a **deterioration of 11.2%** compared to the previous year. We are currently reporting the indicators for 12 financial years. In the longer term, energy efficiency has improved.

The highest production volumes were achieved in the two business years 15/16 and 16/17. After that, production volumes decreased more significantly.

The production volume ratio is currently 51% in Preetz to 49% in Meldorf.

With long-term measures such as the installation of newer and larger machines at the sites (a 64-page and an 80-page machine), the dismantling of old machines and the replacement of old devices, systems and peripheral parts (such as motors, compressors, LEDs, etc.) with more energy-efficient

ones, we have managed to reduce absolute energy consumption and increase energy efficiency at the same time. Increasingly smaller order volumes lead to lower output and more standby time and have a negative impact on the core indicator of energy efficiency.

MATERIAL EFFICIENCY

In the annual presentation over 12 years, the core indicator of material efficiency was **improved by 0.3%** in the longer term. In the past financial year, the

EMAS indicator deteriorated by 1.0%. Paper waste has a major impact but cannot be fully influenced. As stated, smaller order volumes as well as

additional customer and format requirements have a corresponding effect.

WATER

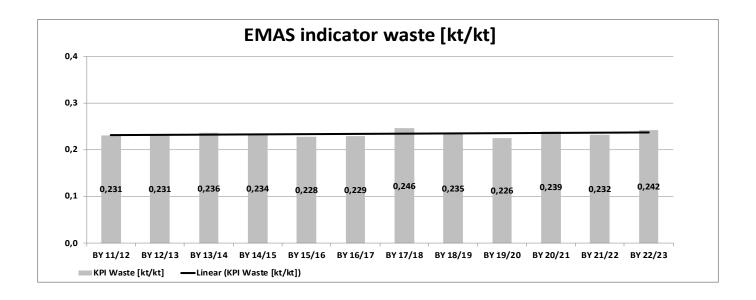
In the long term, the core indicator water has **improved by more than approx. 80%**. From BY 16/17, the final decommissioning and the associated avoidance of well and groundwater extraction as well as the replacement of cooling tower technologies will have an impact. Following this enormous increase in efficiency, there is no further

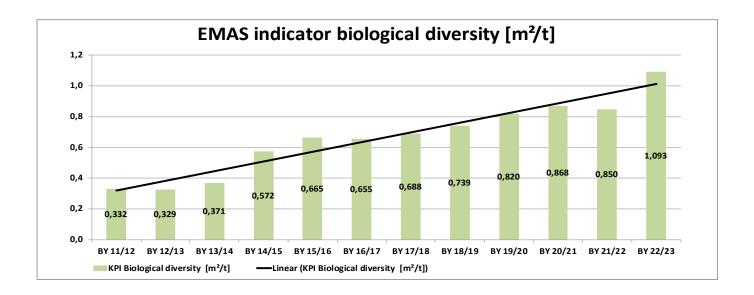
major potential or leverage for improving the indicator in the short term.

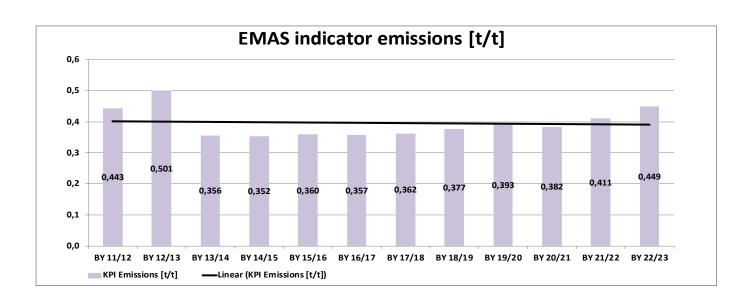
Contrary effects such as climate change and hot days push the evaporative cooling towers to their limits and may result in a slight increase in water consumption. In the past financial year, the EMAS water consumption indicator

deteriorated by 26.4% due to significantly lower printing volumes, standby times for set-up and smaller order volumes.









WASTE

The long-term core indicator for waste deteriorated by 4.8% over 12 years. In addition to wastepaper as a very large influencing factor, this indicator includes the small quantities of hazardous waste as well as municipal waste and wood, metal, etc. As described in the material efficiency indicator, there are influences from customer and format requirements that we

cannot influence. Nevertheless, we pursue the topics of waste avoidance, waste reduction and waste separation through targets and continuous programs.

As with the material efficiency indicator, the waste rate also has an impact here. In the last financial year, the indicator **deteriorated by 4.3%**.

However, the dismantling of a printing press has led to corresponding changes in some types of waste, such as mixed construction waste and scrap metal.

BIODIVERSITY

The EMAS core indicator biodiversity has **deteriorated by a factor of 3.3** in the long term. This factor changed little between calendar year 2008 and BY 13/14. Subsequently, there were two changes. Firstly, the EMAS core indicator definition was changed and secondly, the Eversfrank Group switched from built-up to sealed areas for the environmental statement. In addition, new paper

warehouses were built at the sites due to the increase in land area. There was a significant impact on the core indicator from BY 14/15 onwards.

The factor is therefore directly related to the production volume, i.e. output. In the past financial year, the indicator was 1.09 m² of sealed area per tonne of output as a weighted key figure for

both sites. A lower print volume and correspondingly fewer printed products have a direct impact on the core indicator. This has **deteriorated by 28.6%** compared to the previous year.

EMISSIONS

This core indicator includes many of the corresponding CO_2 scope emissions, which are also significantly influenced by the energy and material efficiency indicators. The changes in these indicators can be found in the previous sections. The change in BY 13/14 can be explained as follows: after Fukushima, when CO_2 emissions rose sharply in BY 12/13, the company switched to 100% green electricity.

The topic of "climate-neutralized natural gas" and Scopes 1 and 2 are not included here. We use the emissions data determined by an external emissions report in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

Smaller measures such as the replacement of refrigeration systems in order to work with less GWP refrigerant substitutes in future in the event of losses have a smaller impact in comparison.

In relation to BY 11/12, the core indicator has **deteriorated by 1.4%** in the long term. Compared to the previous financial year, the emission factor has **deteriorated by 9.2%**. As stated in the environmental statement, 100% green electricity has no longer been used since 01.01.2023. These CO₂ quantities have a very significant impact on Scope 2 and the core indicator emissions.

THAT'S HOW GREEN PRINTING CAN BE.

From forestry-sustainable paper to recycled paper and climate-neutral printing: throughout the entire printing process, there are countless ways to have your print product produced as sustainably as possible. We provide the basis, but ultimately it is up to you to make a conscious decision in favor of a sustainable product. We are happy to show you the

way and demonstrate our capabilities to make your product as sustainable as possible. It is not only our certificates that set us apart, it is also our attitude, because we have been actively committed to the environmentally friendly production of our print products for decades. This is also underlined by our own carbon footprint, which we were

able to minimize by 26% in the long term by 2020 and will continue to improve in the future. Speaking of which, did you know that print products account for less than 1% of a person's carbon footprint? Support us in promoting sustainable print production so that this number will soon approach zero as well.

Let's take the green path together.



Basis for approval

At the Meldorf (Evers-Druck GmbH) and Preetz (Frank Druck GmbH & Co. KG) sites, facilities requiring approval according to Annex 2 of the 4th BlmSchV 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 BlmSchG,
- obligations of the operator to provide information according to §31 BlmSchG,
- PRTR (Pollutant Emission Register) reports,
- a regulation on emission declarations according to 11. BlmSchV 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. BlmSchV,
- monitoring according to IED Directive 2010/75/EU,
- EnSimiMav (Medium-Term Energy Supply Security Measures Regulation) and
- HinSchG (Whistleblower Protection Act).

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 Group (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 Group 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 21st, 2023

Georg Hartmann KPMG Cert GmbH Umweltgutachterorganisation Barbarossaplatz 1 a



IMPRINT

Printed on quality paper Magno Natural from Sappi.

The remaining unavoidable ${\rm CO}_2$ emissions were compensated by the reforestation of mixed deciduous forests in Schleswig-Holstein.



Concept and implementation: Eversfrank Gruppe Ernst-Günter-Albers-Straße 25704 Meldorf

Photos: Pixabay, Unsplash, Pexels, Marit Peters

Overall production:
Eversfrank Group
Evers & Evers GmbH & Co. KG
www.eversfrank.com

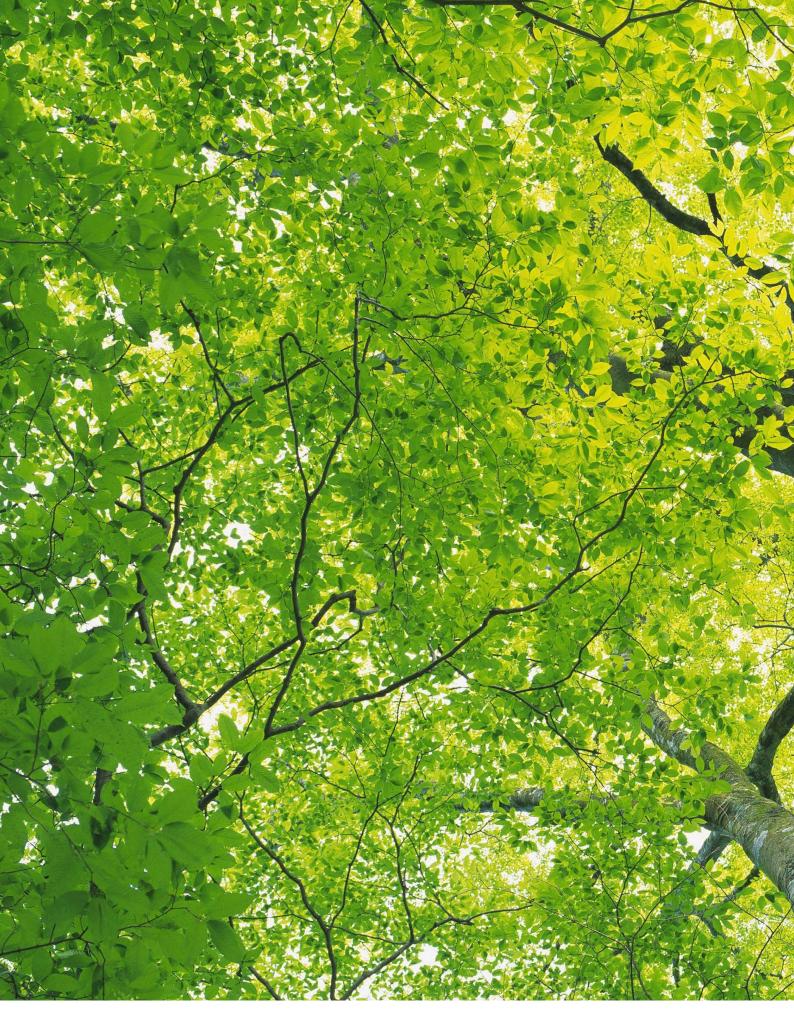
Gender note

For reasons of readability, no genderneutral differentiation is made. Corresponding terms generally apply to all genders.



50674 Köln





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