

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT EMAS

2022

Aneks Polska Sp. z o.o.

ul. Młynarska 5
43-600 Jaworzno

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15/12/23 

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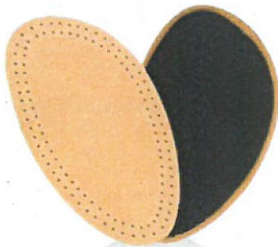
1. Description of the organization

The company was established in Jaworzno in 2008 as an extension of the activity conducted for ten years under the name PPH Aneks. The company specializes in the production of replaceable insoles, sold in individual packaging, available in well-known retail chains.

Currently, the Company, as one of the few manufacturers in the world, offers all available production technologies - from traditional leather insoles, through profiled, thermoformed, polyurethane insoles, as well as advanced orthopedic insoles and gel products. Since 2012, the Company has also been developing an offer for footwear manufacturers for whom it produces articles that are an integral part of their products.



In addition to the production activities, the Company also carries out service activities, which include the packaging of selected footwear articles.



The company has almost 15,000 m² of production, warehouse and office space, located in three facilities in Jaworzno. The company is a company with an established position on the market - its production capacity exceeds 3 million pairs of insoles per month, which makes it one of the European leaders in the production of insoles.



The Company's assortment includes technologically advanced products that are used in the field of light orthopedics, in sports footwear or in specialist footwear (i.e. tourist, hunting, military).



2. Legal requirements

Aneks regularly monitors changes in legal and local regulations on an ongoing basis. Appropriate measures are being implemented to comply with the new regulations.

In accordance with the applicable legal requirements, the organization has all the required environmental permits:

No.	Permit	No. permit
EMISSION		
1	Permission to release gases into the air as a result of the operation of the installation located at the Production Plant in Jaworzno at ul. Młynarska 8	KS-SR.6225.1.2017
	correction to the decision No. KS-SR.6225.1.2017	OŚ-ŚR.6225.5.2021
2	Permission to release gases into the air as a result of the operation of the installation located at the Production Plant in Jaworzno at ul. Młynarska 5	KS-SR.6225.2.2017
	correction to the decision No. KS-SR.6225.2.2017	OŚ-ŚR.6225.6.2021
WASTE		
1	Permission to generate waste resulting from the operation of an installation for the production of insoles.	OŚ-ŚR.6221.1.2017
	correction to the decision no. OŚ-ŚR.6221.1.2017	OŚ-ŚR.6221.4.2021
WATER MANAGEMENT		
1	Water law permit for special use of water, i.e. for the discharge of industrial wastewater containing substances particularly harmful to the aquatic environment, from the site of plant no. 1 located in Jaworzno at ul. Młynarska 5, to sewage devices owned by Wodociągi Jaworzno Sp. z o.o.	GL ZUZ 2.421 920 2019 MW/RKW-2020-1093
2	Water permit for discharge to sewage systems owned by Wodociągi Jaworzno Sp. z o.o., industrial wastewater containing substances particularly harmful to the aquatic environment, from the premises of plant no. 2 (ZD2) located at the route. Młynarska 8 in Jaworzno.	GL ZUZ 2.4210.816.2021.ŁK

In accordance with the applicable regulations and the requirements of the obtained environmental permits, we submit environmental reports:

- report on waste generated and on waste management (once / year)
- a list containing information and data on the types and volumes of emissions of gases or dusts released into the air and the amount of fees, and the amount of paid fees in this regard (once / year)
- report for the entity to the National Greenhouse Gas and other Substance Emission Inventory (once/year)
- report on products, packaging and the management of waste arising from them (once/year)

Aneks also performs an analysis of industrial wastewater entering the sewerage facilities at an accredited laboratory twice a year and pays a fee for the reduction of natural field retention.

After a detailed analysis and assessment of compliance with the above requirements, no non-compliance was found.

3. Management systems

In January 2018, the Company obtained the ISO 9001: 2015 Quality Management System certificate in the field of: Production and packaging of footwear articles.

The following locations are covered by the certificate:

- ul. Młynarska 5, 43-600 Jaworzno (headquarters, hall no. 1)
- ul. Młynarska 8, 43-600 Jaworzno (hall no. 2)
- ul. Chopina 94, 43-600 Jaworzno

Thanks to our daily work based on ISO standards, we constantly optimize processes in the organization, thanks to that we are able to meet even the most difficult requirements of our clients.

Certification was carried out by Dekra.

A certificate confirming the implementation of the system is available on our website.

In September 2021, Aneks decided to implement an environmental management system in accordance with EMAS and the ISO 14001 standard in order to improve our environmental performance.

4. Quality and environmental policy

QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

The main aim of our company is manufacturing of wide range of high quality insoles according to requirements of our customers, taking into account optimal production costs and care for the natural environment.


We implement the quality and environmental politics by:

- compliance with applicable legal requirements
- current cooperation with our customers in order to precisely specify and fulfil requirements and to suggest new solutions that will be safe for the environment
- current cooperation with our suppliers to assure that our requirements are understood and to guarantee high quality of deliveries of environmental friendly materials and components
- modernization of our transport park, taking into account the safety of employees and the impact on the environment
- improvement of qualification of our staff and systematic mutual pro-ecological education
- permanent improvement of processes that lead to the adjustment and improvement of the effectiveness of our quality and environmental management system
- continuous optimization of processes that contributes to the reduction of pollution and waste

Every year we establish measurable aims concerning quality and environment. They are being conveyed to the information and realization to the whole staff of the company.

Jaworzno, 25.05.2022

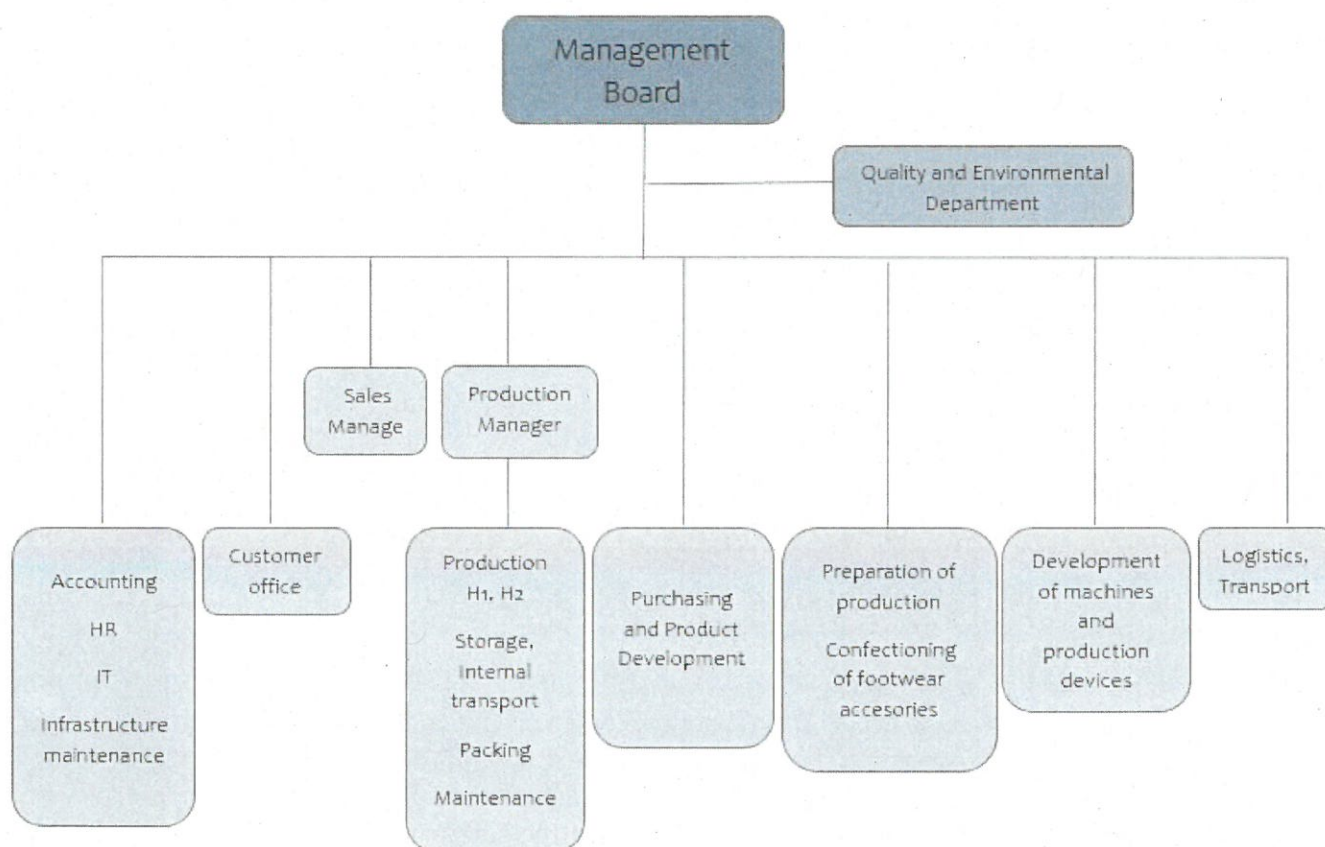
Management Board

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5. Responsibility and authority structure

All tasks and responsibilities have been clearly divided in the organization.

The organizational chart below shows the relationship between the various departments in the organization and the position of the Quality and Environmental department as direct report to the Management Board.



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6. Environmental aspects

Aneks identified environmental aspects and assessed them.

On the basis of the assessment, the environmental aspects were identified, which constitute the basis for:

- setting environmental goals, programs and tasks
- are the starting point for establishing the Quality and Environmental Policy
- are a reference to operational control

the following environmental aspects were assessed:

- direct aspects: - related to the activities and services of the organization over which it exercises direct management control, e.g. consumption of raw materials / utilities, generation of pollution, transport
- indirect aspects: - related to the organisation's relations with third parties, beyond the organisation's management control, e.g. the influence of suppliers and subcontractors, design development

The assessment also took into account the conditions of the occurrence of a certain situation:

- normal situation: - standard conditions that occur on a daily basis
- abnormal situation: - non-standard conditions that occur during:
 - start-up / shutdown / faults / failure / repair of machines and devices
 - production / logistics problems
 - fire
 - explosion
 - defect / breakdown / repair of vehicles
 - air conditioning fault / breakdown / overhaul
 - damage to the containers / tank with the preparation, waste
 - spillage of preparation, raw materials, waste

Normal conditions occur on a daily basis, so the assessment of the environmental aspects relates to these conditions. The aspect is unlikely to occur under abnormal conditions due to the undertaken preventive actions. However, there can be no assurance that the applied preventive actions are reliable and abnormal conditions will never occur. Therefore, in the conditions of the occurrence of environmental aspects, the conditions deviating from normal were taken into account in order to build awareness of the possibility of their occurrence for individual environmental aspects and the need to constantly evaluate the effectiveness of the implemented preventive actions. In the event of abnormal conditions, environmental aspects will be reassessed, taking into account the existing conditions.

As significant aspects we identified:

- Direct: waste generation, gas and dust emissions, consumption of too many raw materials, heat recovery, reduction of electricity consumption, reduction of industrial waste generation (production improvements), reduction of municipal waste generation (abandoning single-use plastic cups)
- Indirect: electricity consumption; generation and processing of waste, gas and dust emissions, consumption of too much raw material by suppliers/subcontractors

Aneks already takes direct environmental aspects into account at the raw materials procurement stage, selecting the least harmful raw materials that can be used to the maximum. The organisation has set up an optimisation team that implements many improvements that reduce the amount of industrial and municipal waste generated, gas and dust emissions, raw material and electricity consumption. The amount of utilities used, raw materials and waste generated are also regularly monitored. Technological solutions for heat recovery - recuperation - have also been introduced.

Aneks also takes into account the company's indirect impact on the environment by selecting appropriate suppliers of raw materials and services and reducing electricity consumption by implementing optimisation measures. Suppliers of key raw materials are assessed by the organization. The authorisations and administrative decisions held by our subcontractors are verified. In addition, companies that have implemented ISO 9001, ISO14001, EMAS management systems will be rated higher by the organisation during the annual supplier assessment. Some of the waste produced by Aneks is processed into alternative fuel - this is made possible through cooperation with the ALBA group of companies, which has an EMAS standard.

7. Effects of environmental activities

7.1. Environmental performance indicators - calculation methodology

The main environmental performance indicators are calculated according to the following formula:

$$A/B = \frac{A}{B}$$

A – parameter of the environmental performance index

B – number of pairs of insoles sold

A/B – the main indicator of environmental performance

7.2. Environmental performance indicators

The parameters necessary to calculate the environmental performance indicators are presented in the tables below.

INPUT DATA - CONSUMPTION					
Parameter	Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
WATER [m ³]					
A	Municipal water	2979,48	3947,99	4445,55	5796,58
ENERGY [MWh]					
	Electricity	2 334,02	2 561,78	1 953,27	2 252,00
	District heating ¹	977,72	1019,20	937,84	1172,59
	Diesel ²	221,60	165,74	120,76	120,76
	Petrol ²	29,37	41,61	31,61	31,61
A	All amount of energy	3 562,71	3 788,33	3 043,48	3 576,95
PROPERTY AREA [m ²]					
A	Sealed area	11 492,10	12 012,10	12 012,10	12 012,10
	Unsealed area	6 949,20	10 947,20	10 947,20	10 947,20
	All property area	18 441,30	22 959,30	22 959,30	22 959,30
RAW MATERIALS [Mg]					
	Textile raw materials	1 735,64	1 101,25	593,00	718,42
	Chemical raw materials	159,41	158,53	106,93	139,75
	Fragrances	0,25	0,26	0,37	0,24
A	All raw materials	1 895,31	1 260,03	700,30	858,42
PAPER [sheet]					
	Paper A4 white	628 000,00	565 500,00	507 500,00	450 000,00

¹ The following conversion factor was used for the calculations: 1 GJ = 0,28 MWh
² The calorific values of fuels were used for the calculations made available in:
 Regulation of 11 July 2020 on the calorific value of individual biocomponents and liquid fuels (item 1278)
 calorific value (diesel) = 36 MJ/l
 calorific value (petrol) = 32 MJ/l
 and calculator: 1 MJ = 0,00028 MWh

OUTPUT DATA - PRODUCTION/POLLUTION EMISSIONS					
Parameter	Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
PRODUCTS [pair]					
B	Insoles	23 104 985	23 036 971	15 091 374	15 681 082
WASTEWATER [m³]					
	Wastewater discharged into the sewage system	2979,48	3947,99	4445,55	5796,58
WASTE [Mg]					
Non-hazardous waste					
	04 02 09 (Composite material waste (e.g. impregnated fabrics, elastomers, plastomers))	497,640	468,620	318,320	410,480
	04 02 22 (Waste from recycled textile fibres)	0,000	29,380	0,000	0,000
	07 02 13 (Plastic waste) – PP, PE	13,743	2,260	1,840	7,775
	15 01 01 (Paper and cardboard packaging)	85,710	87,773	61,590	66,590
	15 01 02 (Plastic packaging)	11,671	9,390	5,100	8,170
	15 01 03 (Wood packaging)	6,000	6,500	0,000	10,900
	15 01 06 (Mixed packaging waste)	1,040	0,000	2,000	0,000
	16 02 14 (Discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13)	0,521	0,000	0,566	0,000
	17 02 03 (Plastic waste) - construction waste	2,900	7,460	0,000	1,780
	17 05 04 (Soil and earth, including stones, other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)	0,632	0,000	1,000	0,000
	17 09 04 (Mixed waste from construction, renovation and dismantling other than those listed on 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03)	0,260	0,000	4,000	0,000
Hazardous waste					
	07 01 03* (Halogenated solvents, washing solutions and liquids parent)	7,207	9,118	5,673	3,140

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	13 02 06* (Synthetic engine, gear and lubricating oils)	1,080	3,801	0,000	1,920
	15 01 10* (Packaging containing residues of hazardous substances or them contaminated)	8,004	9,129	1,870	3,590
	15 02 02* (Absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not included in other groups), wiping cloths (e.g. rags, cloths) and protective clothing contaminated with hazardous substances (e.g. PCBs))	2,635	0,406	0,000	0,000
	16 02 13* (Discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12)	0,040	0,000	0,000	0,024
A	ALL NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE	620,117	611,383	394,416	505,695
A	ALL HAZARDOUS WASTE	18,966	22,45 4	7,543	8,674

INDIRECT EMISSIONS OF ALL GASES AND PM [Mg]

<i>from electricity consumption¹</i>					
	CO ₂	1 629,15	1 788,12	1 363,39	1 571,89
	SO _x /SO ₂	1,19	1,30	0,99	1,15
	NO _x /NO ₂	1,22	1,34	1,02	1,18
	CO	0,47	0,52	0,40	0,46
	PM	0,06	0,07	0,05	0,06
<i>from district heating consumption²</i>					
	CO ₂	349,52	354,07	332,90	416,22
	SO _x /SO ₂	0,63	0,59	0,47	0,59
	NO _x /NO ₂	0,39	0,48	0,34	0,42
	PM	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,08
<i>sum of indirect emissions from electricity and district heating consumption</i>					
	CO ₂	1 978,66	2 142,19	1 696,28	1 988,11
A	SO _x /SO ₂	1,82	1,89	1,47	1,74
A	NO _x /NO ₂	1,61	1,81	1,36	1,60
	CO	0,47	0,52	0,40	0,46
A	PM	0,13	0,14	0,12	0,14

DIRECT EMISSION OF ALL GASES AND PM [Mg]

<i>from fuel consumption - petrol, diesel [Mg]³</i>					
	CO ₂ (diesel)	59,11	44,21	32,21	32,21
	CO ₂ (petrol)	7,32	10,38	7,89	7,89
	CO ₂ (sum)	66,43	54,59	40,10	40,10
<i>from the loss of refrigerant from the air conditioning [Mg]</i>					

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	R-407C	-	0,01	-	0,01
from disinfectants – COVID-19 [Mg]					
	ethanol	-	-	0,19	0,19
from loading forklifts [Mg]					
	sulphuric acid	0,11	0,10	0,10	0,10
from production [Mg]					
	VOC	14,06	12,99	14,06	13,4
INDIRECT EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES [tCO ₂ e] – from electricity and district heating					
A	CO ₂	1 978,66	2 142,19	1 696,28	1 988,11
DIRECT EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES [tCO ₂ e]					
	CO ₂ (fuels)	66,43	54,59	40,10	40,10
	R-407C (air conditioning) ⁴	0,00	12,60	0,00	8,87
	VOC (production) ⁵	43,36	43,36	43,36	43,36
A	SUM	109,79	110,55	83,46	92,33

¹ Emission factors for end users of electricity were used for the calculations made available by:

National Center for Emission Management and Balancing, Institute of Environmental Protection, National Research Institute in development:

Emission factors for CO₂, SO₂, NO_x, CO and total dust for electricity

E (CO₂) = 698 kg/MWh

E (SO_x/SO₂) = 0,509 kg/MWh

E (NO_x/NO₂) = 0,522 kg/MWh

E (CO) = 0,203 kg/MWh

E (PM) = 0,026 kg/MWh

²The heat energy emission intensity indicators were used for the calculations made available by:

The energy regulatory office

in studies:

Thermal power generation in figures - 2019

Thermal power generation in figures - 2020

E₂₀₁₈(CO₂) = 99,3 t/TJ

E₂₀₁₈(SO₂) = 0,18 t/TJ

E₂₀₁₈(NO_x) = 0,11 t/TJ

E₂₀₁₈(PM) = 0,02 t/TJ

E₂₀₁₉(CO₂) = 96,5 t/TJ

E₂₀₁₉(SO₂) = 0,16 t/TJ

E₂₀₁₉(NO_x) = 0,13 t/TJ

E₂₀₁₉(PM) = 0,02 t/TJ

E₂₀₂₀(CO₂) = 98,60 t/TJ

E₂₀₂₀(SO₂) = 0,14 t/TJ

E₂₀₂₀(NO_x) = 0,10 t/TJ

E₂₀₂₀(PM) = 0,02 t/TJ

E₂₀₂₁(CO₂)* = 98,60 t/TJ

E₂₀₂₁(SO₂)* = 0,14 t/TJ

E₂₀₂₁(NO_x)* = 0,10 t/TJ

E₂₀₂₁(PM)* = 0,02 t/TJ

*Due to the lack of available indicators for 2021, the indicators for 2020 were adopted.

³ Emission factors were used for the calculations CO₂

made available by:

National Center for Emissions Management and Balancing

Institute of Environmental Protection National Research Institute

in studies:

Calorific values (WO) and CO₂ emission factors (EC) in 2019 for reporting under the Emissions Trading Scheme for 2022

$E_{\text{petrol}}(\text{CO}_2) = 69,30 \text{ kg/GJ}$

$E_{\text{diesel}}(\text{CO}_2) = 74,10 \text{ kg/GJ}$

and converter: $1 \text{ GJ} = 0,28 \text{ MWh}$

⁴GWP index was used for calculations

$\text{GWP(R-407C)} = 1774$

made available by:

CRO (Central Register of Operators)

Łukasiewicz Research Network - Industrial Chemistry Research Institute Prof. I. Mościcki

⁵ GWP indexes were used for calculations

$\text{GWP}(\text{dimethyl ether}) = 1$

$\text{GWP}(\text{methylene chloride}) = 9$

stated in:

Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and repealing Regulation (EC) No 842/2006

7.2.1. Water / Wastewater

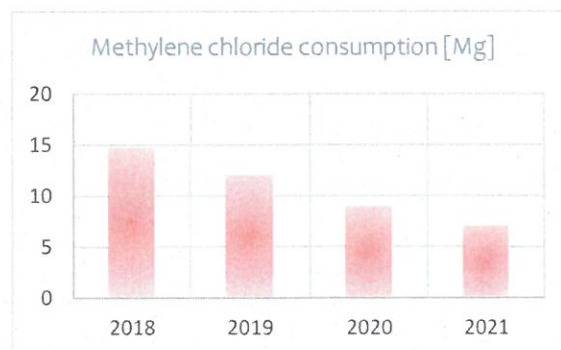
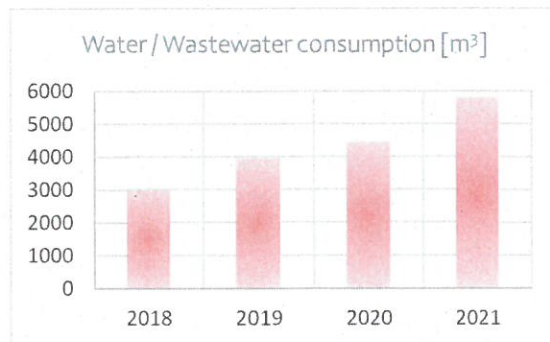
Aneks draws water only from municipal water supply, mainly for sanitary purposes. Part of the water is used to wash the elements of production machines from paints. Both sanitary and industrial wastewater is discharged to the municipal sewage system, maintaining the conditions of the obtained water-legal permits for special water use.

The increase in water consumption is due to a change in the cleaning of the chemical raw material mixing heads, which are used in the production of gel and polyurethane insoles. The mixing heads are used to dynamically mix the components of the reaction mixture in order for the chemical reaction to proceed properly. Keeping the mixing heads in working order requires their frequent cleaning. In the past, only methylene chloride was used for cleaning. As of 2019, hot water has also started to be used to clean the mixing heads. Cleaning with hot water is not as effective as cleaning with methylene chloride, but with less contamination of the mixing heads the result obtained is satisfactory. Cleaning the mixing heads with hot water has significantly reduced the use of methylene chloride, which is currently only used to clean the mixing heads after a color change in the reaction mixture. In this case, cleaning with hot water is not sufficient.

In 2018, 14.76 Mg of chloride was used, and in 2021, less than 7 Mg. This is a very good change for the environment, as methylene chloride is a harmful substance, unlike water.

The purchase of drink water conditioners in the production also contributed to the increase of water consumption. The employees were provided with water bottles so that they can drink the treated water. As a result, it was possible to reduce the amount of municipal waste generated (plastic and metal fraction) from used disposable cups, the weight of which was approx. 1.3 Mg per year. Previously, water from the water supply system was used to drink only to a small extent - mainly purchased water was used in dispensers - approximately 55 m³ of water per year. Currently, this amount is purchased from the municipal water supply.

In 2019, an additional hall was also rented, where the water is used for sanitary purposes.



7.2.2. Energy

• Electricity

Aneks uses only energy produced by the power plants in Jaworzno.

Devices with high electricity consumption are primarily technological equipment for the production of insoles and compressor room equipment. Aneks constantly works to reduce energy consumption - teams which are responsible for the process of optimization and reduction of energy consumption have been appointed.

Compressor stations are equipped with heat recovery installations. The heat is used to heat the halls and to heat water.

Fluorescent lamps are replaced with LED light sources. Approx. 21% of luminaires have already been replaced. In the office and sanitary section, motion sensors are used.

The machinery stock is kept in a very good condition. All repairs are carried out on an ongoing basis, and periodic servicing takes place on a regular basis. The systems and machines are gradually modernized, e.g. in older presses the control system has been changed so that the machine consumes energy only when it is necessary.

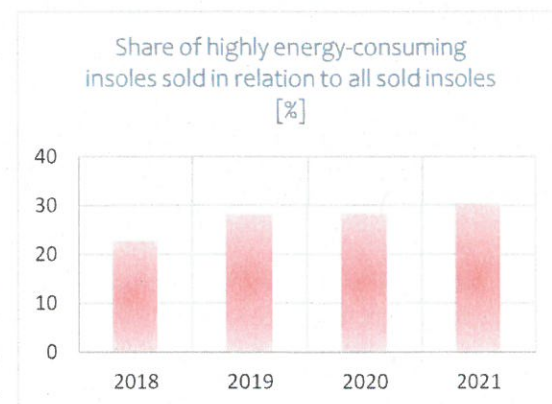
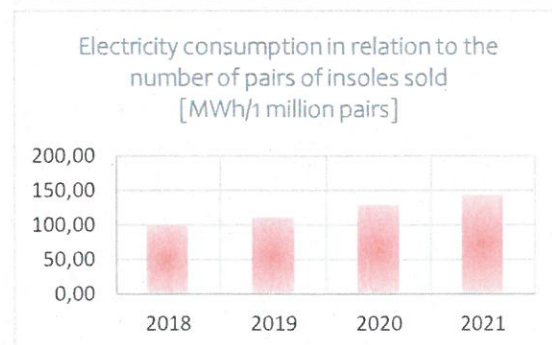
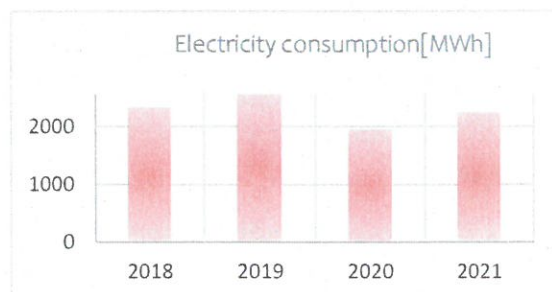
In the event of replacement, new generation devices with better performance and lower energy consumption are used.

Preventively, a production break was introduced during the holidays in order to perform the necessary maintenance works.

The achieved energy savings are unnoticeable on the charts due to the change in customer preferences - nowadays, the share of more complicated insoles in production is growing, the production of which requires more processes, which is associated with higher electricity consumption. New types of insoles are also sold. Their introduction to the market was preceded by many production trials for which electricity was used, and the insoles produced from the first trials were not suitable for sale.

In 2019, an additional hall was also rented, which also consumes electricity.

Additionally, in 2020, Aneks recorded a significant reduce in orders as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

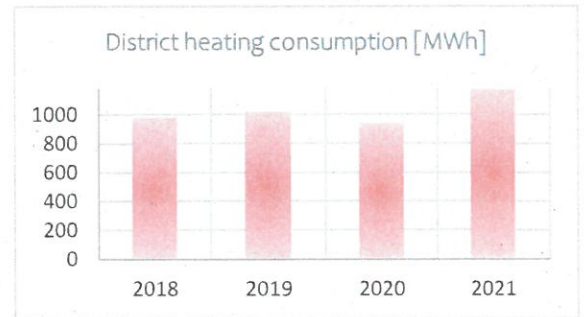


- District heating

The consumption of district heating depends on the intensity of the heating season and the maintained thermal comfort in heated rooms.

The buildings are supplied with heat and domestic hot water from the district heating substation. The heat used to heat the facility is not used for technological purposes (except for ventilation).

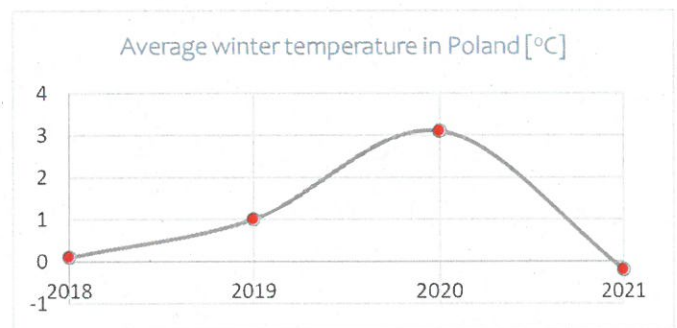
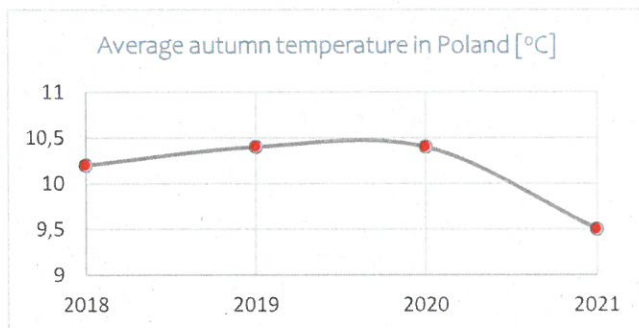
Heating and ventilation units with a rotary exchanger were used. Recuperation at the level of approx. 50% (hall 1), approx. 70% (hall 2).



The increase in district heating consumption in 2019 compared to 2018, visible on the chart, results from the rent of an additional hall intended for packaging cosmetics.

In 2020, a significant decrease in district heating consumption was recorded due to the reduction in the number of hours worked by employees as a result of the pandemic.

On the other hand, a significant increase in the consumption of district heating in 2021 compared to 2019 results from the difference in temperatures during the heating period in individual years. According to the data published by the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management in the study: Klimat Polski w 2021 roku, the average temperatures in winter and autumn in 2019 were respectively: 1.0 °C and 10.2°C, and in 2021: -0.2°C and 9.5°C.



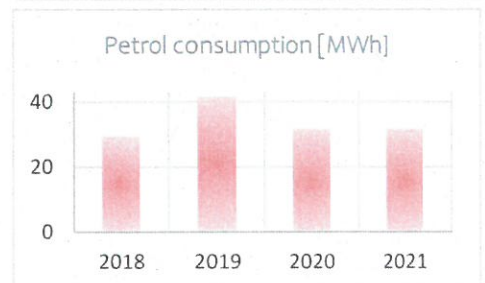
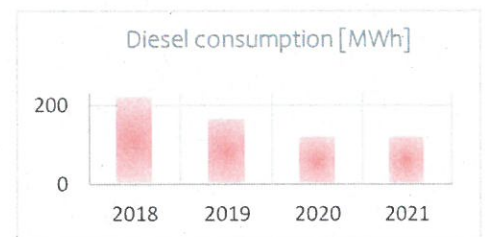
- Fuels

The company mainly uses transport services from external companies.

For representative purposes and internal transport, there are also used passenger / delivery vehicles powered by diesel fuel (1 car - EURO 6, 8 cars - EURO 5, 2 cars - EURO 4) and petrol (3 cars- EURO 5).

The fleet of vehicles is successively supplemented or replaced with new units. In addition, the company also uses electric trucks for internal transport.

Diesel cars were used more frequently in 2018, and gasoline cars in 2019. In the years 2020-2021, fuel consumption decreased due to the prevailing pandemic - stationary meetings were replaced with remote meetings.



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7.2.3. Raw materials

The quantities and types of raw materials used in the production directly depend on the assortment produced.

The work on the maximum use of raw materials is started by Aneks already at the stage of first talks with suppliers.

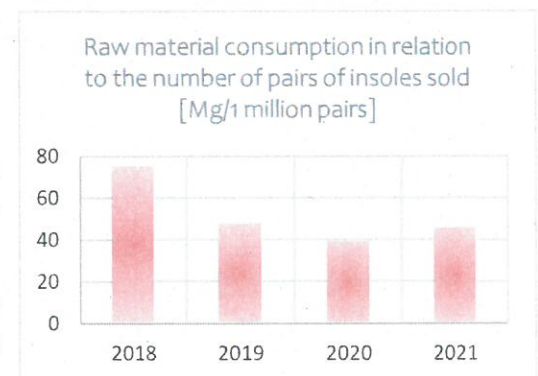
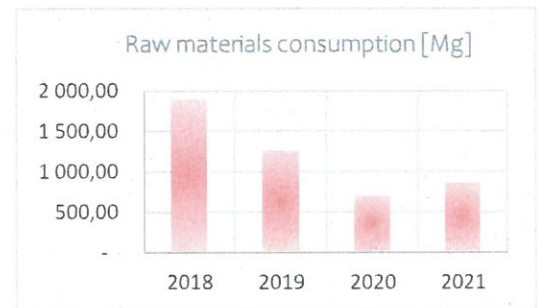
The textile raw materials that are used to produce layered insoles have the same width to prevent waste from the wider raw material layer.

The use of textile raw materials has also been improved by increasing the amount of raw materials. The use of smaller bundles resulted in less use of textile raw materials. The currently used width of rolls - 50 cm, is a compromise taking into account the technical capabilities of machines, the requirements of occupational health and safety regulations (weight of the rolls that enable the safe setting of the beam on the machine), the possibilities of suppliers and the maximum use of transport space.

The production processes are also constantly optimized to reduce the amount of unused raw material, e.g. the spacing between insoles during die cutting is reduced.

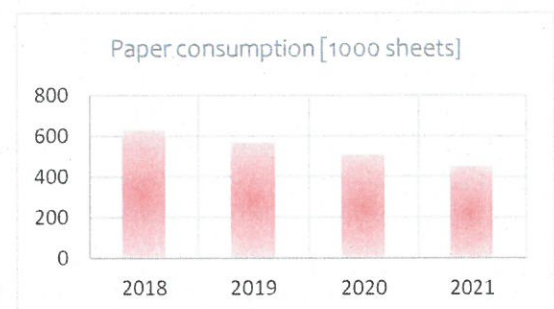
Attention to maintaining an efficient machinery park also increases the use of raw materials. Already at the stage of purchasing the machines, measures are taken to reduce the risk of failure, e.g. by selecting proven machines, which greatly facilitates their maintenance. Preventive measures are taken to prevent breakdowns that result in wasted raw materials, e.g. ruby valves (very fragile) are replaced with steel valves (more durable).

The raw material savings achieved are indiscernible in the graphs showing the ratio of raw materials used to pairs of insoles sold due to a change in customer preferences - there is now an increasing proportion of more material-complex insoles sold, resulting in more raw materials used per pair of insoles sold.



7.2.4. Paper

Aneks reduces the amount of copy paper constantly. Much of the documentation is kept in electronic form.



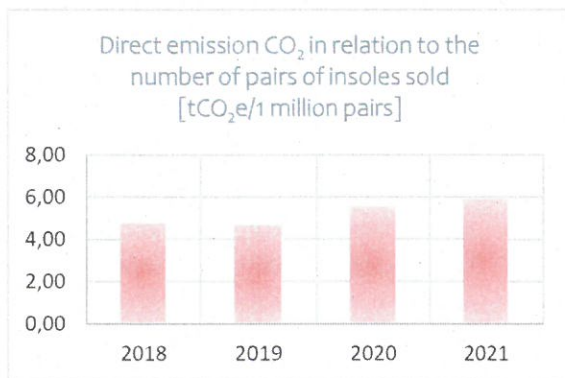
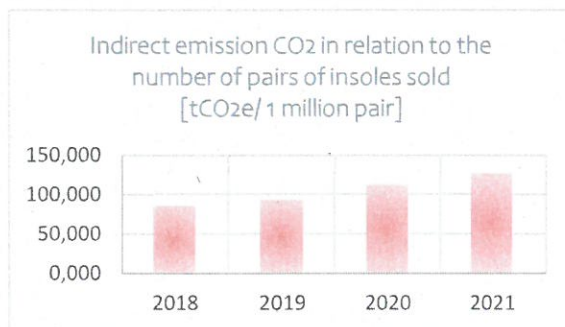
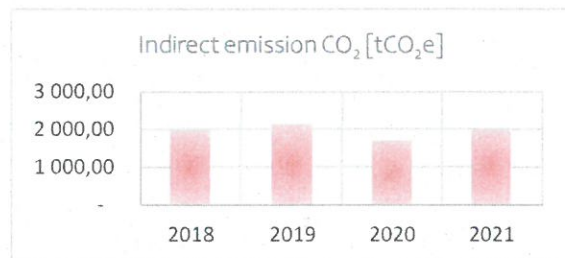
7.2.5. Emission CO₂

The indirect CO₂ emissions are generated by the electricity and district heating power plant.

The indirect CO₂ emissions are mainly influenced by the amount of electricity consumed, therefore the changes in CO₂ emissions in the years 2018-2021 are analogous to electricity consumption in this period.

Direct CO₂ emissions decreased in 2020-2021 compared to 2018-2019. This is due to the reduction in fuel consumption (gasoline and diesel), which is the result of the COVID-19 pandemic that began in 2020. Face-to-face meetings have been largely replaced by remote meetings. A slight increase in direct CO₂ emissions in 2021 was due to the loss of refrigerant from air conditioning.

The decrease in direct CO₂ emissions is not visible in the graph showing the ratio of direct CO₂ emissions to the amount of insoles sold, because not all factors contributing to direct CO₂ emissions depend on the production volume, e.g. refrigerant loss in air conditioning.



7.2.6. Waste

Production waste constitutes the largest part of waste.

Many measures are taken to reduce waste. Examples of actions are described in section 7.2.3. Raw Materials.

In 2020, Aneks saw a significant decrease in orders as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to lower production, the amount of waste was lower this year.

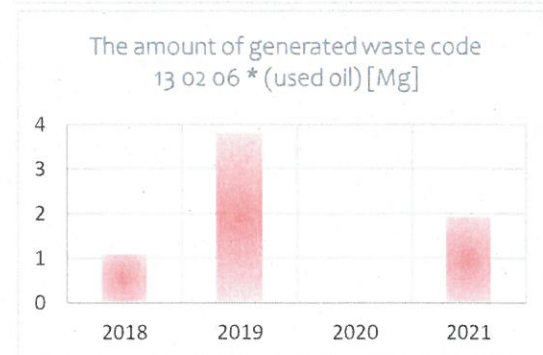
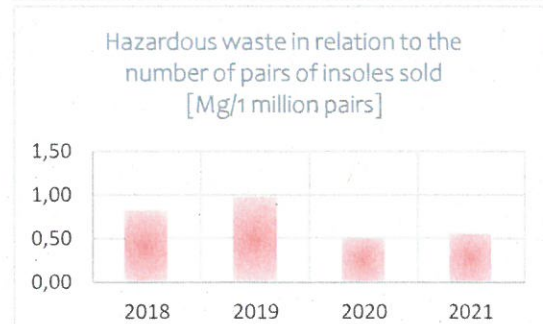
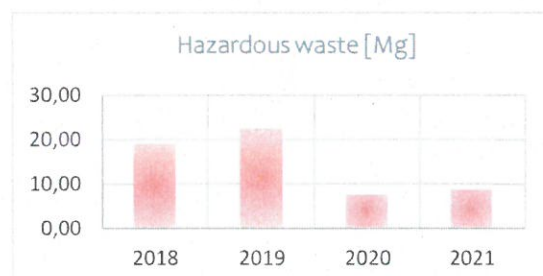
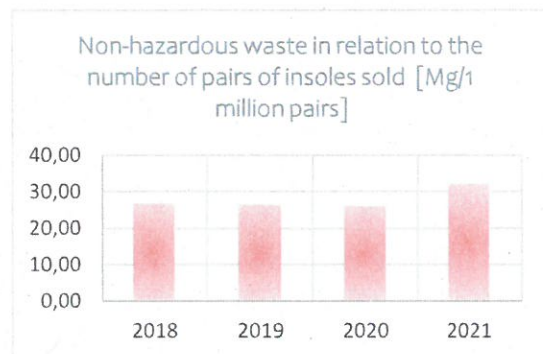
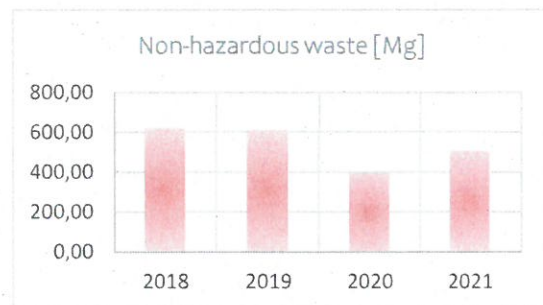
In 2021, less waste was generated than in 2018-2019. The obtained reduction of waste is imperceptible on the graph showing the ratio of the amount of non-hazardous waste generated to the number of pairs of insoles sold due to the change in customer preferences - nowadays, the share of more complex insoles in the sale is growing, which means that per 1 pair of insoles sold there is a greater amount of raw materials used. In addition, new types of insoles were introduced to the market, which required production tests, which resulted in additional waste.

More hazardous waste was generated in 2019, as a production stoppage was introduced for the first time this year. As a result of the maintenance activities carried out during the production break, mainly hazardous waste was generated. Preventively, a number of machine components were replaced that, without the production break, would most likely have been replaced only after they were damaged.

During the first production break, the oil in all machines was changed, which resulted in the production of 3.801 Mg of hazardous waste (waste code 13 02 06 *)

In addition, contaminated oil from machines is partially returned to machines after it is cleaned in a pump with a filter, which also extends its useful life, while reducing the frequency of oil changes.

Part of the waste generated by Aneks is converted into alternative fuel. This is possible thanks to cooperation with the ALBA capital group, which operates in accordance with the idea of sustainable development, as evidenced by the voluntary participation of the organization in the environmental management and audit scheme (EMAS).



15/12/23

EMISSIONS					
Total annual emission of greenhouse gases	See point 7.2. Environmental performance indicators parameters, point 7.2.5. CO ₂ emissions				
A [tCO ₂ e] Indirect Emissions	1 978,66	2 142,19	1 696,28	1 988,11	Emissions from electricity and district heating consumption
A/B [tCO ₂ e/1 million pairs] Indirect emission in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	85,64	92,99	112,40	126,78	
A [tCO ₂ e] Direct Emissions	109,80	107,21	83,45	92,32	Emissions from petrol consumption, diesel consumption, loss of R-407C refrigerant from air conditioning, production
A/B [tCO ₂ e/1 million pairs] Direct emissions in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	4,75	4,65	5,53	5,89	
Total indirect air emissions	See point 7.2. Parameters of environmental performance indicators				
A [Mg] SO _x /SO ₂	1,82	1,89	1,47	1,74	Emissions from electricity and district heating consumption
A/B [Mg/1 million pairs] SO _x /SO ₂ in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	0,08	0,08	0,10	0,11	
A [Mg] NO _x /NO ₂	1,61	1,81	1,60	1,60	
A/B [Mg/1 million pairs] NO _x /NO ₂ in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	0,07	0,08	0,11	0,10	
A [Mg] PM	0,13	0,14	0,12	0,14	
A/B [Mg/1 million pairs] PM in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	
WASTE					
A [Mg] Total annual non-hazardous generation	620,117	611,383	394,416	505,695	See point 7.2.6. Waste
A/B [Mg/1 million pairs] Total annual non-hazardous generation in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	26,84	26,54	26,14	32,25	

7.3. Summary of the EMAS Core indicators

Parameter		2018	2019	2020	2021
B	Insoles sold [pair]	23 104 985	23 036 971	15 091 374	15 681 082

CORE INDICATORS					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	Remaks
WATER					
A [m³] Total annual water use	2 979,48	3 947,99	4 445,55	5 796,58	See point 7.2.1. Water / Wastewater
A/B [m³/1 million pairs] Total annual water use in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	128,95	171,38	294,58	369,65	
ENERGY EFFICIENCY					
A [MWh] Total direct energy consumption	3 562,71	3 788,33	3 043,48	3 576,95	See point 7.2.2. Energy
A/B [MWh/1 million pairs] Total direct energy consumption in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	154,20	164,45	201,67	228,11	
A [MWh] Total renewable energy consumption	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	The organization does not produce renewable energy
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY					
A [m²] Use of land of sealed area	11 492,10	12 012,10	12 012,10	12 012,10	The built-up area accounts for 52% of the total land area
A/B [m²/pair] Use of land of sealed area in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	497,39	521,43	795,96	766,02	
MATERIAL EFFICIENCY					
A [Mg] Total of raw materials	1 895,31	1 260,03	700,30	858,42	See point 7.2.3. Raw Materials
A/B [Mg/1 million pairs] Total of raw materials in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	82,03	54,70	46,40	54,74	

A [Mg] Total annual hazardous generation	18,966	22,454	7,543	8,674	
A/B [Mg/1 million pairs] Total annual hazardous generation in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	0,82	0,97	0,50	0,55	

8. Environmental targets

In cooperation with all relevant departments we defined the following environmental targets for the next years. These targets are approved by the top management and the status of implementation is tracked regularly in the meetings of the environmental Team.

No.	Target	Actions	Time limit for completion	Status
1	Reduction of Electrical Energy consumption	reference points selection	by the end of 2022	in progress
		purchase of measuring equipment		
		power usage measurements		
		identification of the most energy consuming machines		
		evaluation of improvement possibilities		
		creation of action plan and assigning responsibilities		
2	Reduction of Electrical Energy consumption for HOT forming process. Expected 10% reduction	change in connection method of heating elements	by the end of November 2022	in progress
		improvement of thermoinsulation		
		veryfication of changes (no changes to technological process quality)		
3	Constant monitoring of the heating temperature in the offices	setting a maximum temperature on the radiators	by the end of 2022	in progress
4	Reduction of Electrical Energy consumption – replacement of 100 % of the lighting bulbs for less energy consuming models LED. Expected reduction 50% at completion.	determine the technical requirements of LED lighting and the necessary components	by the end of 2024	in progress
		identify the necessary ressources		
		define a light source replacement plan (areas)		
		inclusion of costs in the investment plan		
5	Introduction and monitoring of a new KPI in waste management for the amount of generated non-hazardous industrial waste in relation to	determine the method of obtaining the data necessary to calculate the indicator	by the end of 2022	in progress

	made products. This KPI will be monitored quarterly	define the method of monitoring the indicator		
6	Introduction and monitoring of a new KPI in waste management for the amount of generated hazardous industrial waste in relation to made products. This KPI will be monitored quarterly	determine the method of obtaining the data necessary to calculate the indicator	by the end of 2022	in progress
		define the method of monitoring the indicator		
7	Introduction and monitoring of a new KPI in internal transport management for the number of courses between the halls per shift. This KPI will be monitored quarterly	determine the method of obtaining the data necessary to calculate the indicator	by the end of 2022	in progress
		define the method of monitoring the indicator		
8	Addition of the environmental criteria in the assessment of raw material suppliers – check if the supplier has implemented EMAS or ISO 14001 management system.	supplement the assessment of suppliers with environmental criteria	by the end of 2022	in progress
9	Introduction and monitoring of a new KPI for the paper consumption index for individual departments. This KPI will be tracked quarterly	determine the persons authorized to place orders for office supplies	by the end of 2022	in progress
		register the order placed in an excel file available on the general disk		
		send information about the order to the reception (e-mail with a pasted fragment of the table)		
10	Identify office supplies that can be replaced by more environmentally friendly ones	verification of used office supplies and their ecological substitutes available on the market	by the end of 2022	in progress

		determine the persons authorised to place orders for office supplies		
		register the order placed in an excel file available on the general disk		
		send information about the order to the reception (e-mail with a pasted fragment of the table)		
11	Identify cleaning products that are used for cleaning and personal hygiene in order to check if they can be replaced by a eco-friendly solution	verification of used hygiene products and their ecological substitutes available on the market	by the end of 2022	in progress
12	Introduce a programme of ideas incorporating pro-environmental ideas	introduce an ideas program that takes into account pro-environmental ideas	by the end of 2022	in progress
13	Environmental education of employees - at least 1 campaign every six months	define topics and forms of pro-environmental actions	by the end of 2022	in progress
		identify the necessary resources		
		set deadlines for implementation		
14	Organization of the collection of PET caps made of HDPE, MDPE in order to support charities (HDPE, MDPE are sold to companies that use these plastics to produce their products)	designate the collection points for caps on the company's premises	by the end of 2022	in progress
		purchase of containers for caps		

9. Validation confirmation

The undersigned, Dr. Norbert Hiller, EMAS Environmental Auditor with Registration Number DE-V-0021, accredited or approved for Region 13,99 (NACE-Code Rev. 2), confirms that he has checked whether the site / the entire organization of Aneks Polska Sp z o.o at Młynarska 5 43-600 Jaworzno, as given in the consolidated Environmental Statement, fulfills all requirements of Regulation (EG) Nr. 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and the Council of 25 November 2009 and its amendments Commission Regulation 2017-1505 from 28 August 2017 and Commission Regulation 2018/2026 from 19 December 2018 regarding organizations' voluntary participation in the Community Eco Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS).

By signing this Statement, the Environmental Auditor confirms that

- the audit and validation were carried out in complete compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) Nr. 1221/2009 and amendments 2017/1505 and 2018/2026,
- the result of the audit and validation confirm that there is no evidence of non-conformance with the applicable environmental regulations,
- the data and information in the consolidated Environmental Statement / updated Environmental Statement of the organization / the site provides a reliable, credible and accurate picture of the activities of the organization / site in the areas specified in the Environmental Statement.

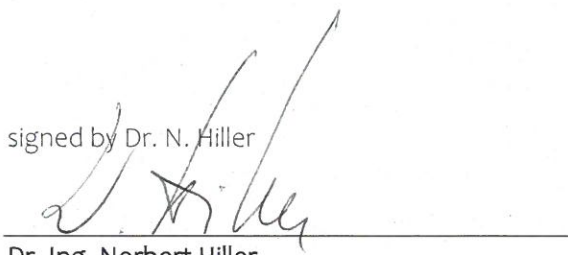
The next environmental statement will be provided for validation in a consolidated printed version in December 2025.

Updated versions containing any changes will be provided on an annual basis for validation.

Jaworzno, 24.11.2022

Wierusz 15/12/23

signed by Dr. N. Hiller



Dr.-Ing. Norbert Hiller

(Environmental Auditor)