

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT EMAS

2023

Aneks Polska Sp. z o.o.

ul. Młynarska 5

43-600 Jaworzno

EDITION: II / 28.11.2023

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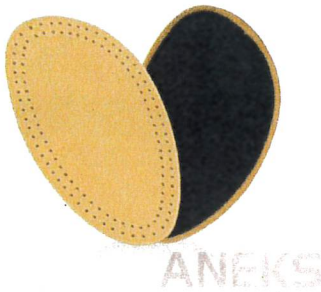
1. Description of the organization

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-ul. 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.

The implementation was carried out in cooperation with the certification body Dekra Certification Sp. z o. o.

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

15.02.2023 the INTECHNICA Cert GmbH Umweltgutachterorganisation certification body confirmed the compliance of Aneks Polska Sp. z o. o. with the ISO 14001:2015 standard and the EMAS standard.

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.

release date: 25.05.2022

Management Board

update date: 16.03.2023

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	2019	2020	2021	2022
WATER [m ³]					
A	Municipal water	3 947,99	4 445,55	5 796,58	4 543,00
ENERGY [MWh]					
	Electricity	2 561,78	1 953,27	2 252,00	2 505,33
	District heating ¹	1 019,20	937,84	1 172,59	1 240,94
	Diesel ²	165,74	120,76	120,76	123,48
	Petrol ²	41,61	31,61	31,61	45,23
A	All amount of energy	3 788,33	3 043,48	3 576,95	3 914,99
PROPERTY AREA [m ²]					
A	Sealed area	12 012,10	12 012,10	12 012,10	12 012,10
	Unsealed area	10 947,20	10 947,20	10 947,20	10 947,20
	All property area	22 959,30	22 959,30	22 959,30	22 959,30
RAW MATERIALS [Mg]					
	Textile raw materials	1 101,25	593,00	718,42	588,32
	Chemical raw materials	158,53	106,93	139,75	92,96
	Fragrances	0,26	0,37	0,24	0,01
A	All raw materials	1 260,03	700,30	858,42	681,29
PAPER [sheet]					
	Paper A4 white	565 500	507 500	450 000	307 500

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	2019	2020	2021	2022
PRODUCTS [pairs]					
B	Insoles	23 036 971	15 091 374	15 681 082	17 932 325
WASTEWATER [m ³]					
	Wastewater discharged into the sewage system	3 947,99	4 445,55	5 796,58	4 543,00
WASTE [Mg]					
Non-hazardous waste					
	04 02 09 (Composite material waste (e.g. impregnated fabrics, elastomers, plastomers))	468,620	318,320	410,480	505,440
	04 02 22 (Waste from recycled textile fibres)	29,380	0,000	0,000	0,000
	07 02 13 (Plastic waste) – PP, PE	2,260	1,840	7,775	13,372
	15 01 01 (Paper and cardboard packaging)	87,773	61,590	66,590	78,802
	15 01 02 (Plastic packaging)	9,390	5,100	8,170	11,090
	15 01 03 (Wood packaging)	6,500	0,000	10,900	0,000
	15 01 06 (Mixed packaging waste)	0,000	2,000	0,000	0,000
	16 02 14 (Discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13)	0,000	0,566	0,000	0,000
	17 02 03 (Plastic waste) - construction waste	7,460	0,000	1,780	4,228
	17 05 04 (Soil and earth, including stones, other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)	0,000	1,000	0,000	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)	0,000	4,000	0,000	0,000
Hazardous waste					
	07 01 03* (Organohalogenated solvents, washing solutions and liquids)	9,118	5,673	3,140	2,128

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	parent)				
	12 01 09* (Halogen-free metalworking waste emulsions and solutions)	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,768
	13 02 06* (Synthetic engine, gear and lubricating oils)	3,801	0,000	1,920	0,490
	15 01 10* (Packaging containing residues of hazardous substances or them contaminated)	9,129	1,870	3,590	2,741
	15 01 11* (Metal packaging containing dangerous porous reinforcement elements structural (e.g. asbestos), including empty pressure containers)	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,402
	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))	0,406	0,000	0,000	0,000
	16 02 13* (Waste equipment containing other components other than in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12)	0,000	0,000	0,024	0,000
	16 03 05* (Organic waste containing hazardous substances)	0,000	0,000	0,000	3,756
A	ALL NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE	611,383	394,416	505,695	612,932
A	ALL HAZARDOUS WASTE	22,454	7,543	8,674	10,285
INDIRECT EMISSIONS OF ALL GASES AND PM [Mg]					
<i>from electricity consumption¹</i>					
	CO ₂	1 788,12	1 363,39	1 571,89	1 773,77
	SO _x /SO ₂	1,30	0,99	1,15	1,27
	NO _x /NO ₂	1,34	1,02	1,18	1,27
	CO	0,52	0,40	0,46	0,59
	PM	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,06
<i>from district heating consumption²</i>					
	CO ₂	354,07	332,90	416,22	449,06
	SO _x /SO ₂	0,59	0,47	0,59	0,63
	NO _x /NO ₂	0,48	0,34	0,42	0,45
	PM	0,07	0,07	0,08	0,04
sum of indirect emissions from electricity and district heating consumption					

	CO ₂	2 142,19	1 696,28	1 988,11	2 222,84
A	SO _x /SO ₂	1,89	1,47	1,74	1,89
A	NO _x /NO ₂	1,81	1,36	1,60	1,71
	CO	0,52	0,40	0,46	0,59
A	PM	0,14	0,12	0,14	0,10
DIRECT EMISSION OF ALL GASES AND PM [Mg]					
<i>from fuel consumption - petrol, diesel [Mg]³</i>					
	CO ₂ (diesel)	44,21	32,21	32,21	32,94
	CO ₂ (petrol)	10,38	7,89	7,89	11,28
	CO ₂ (sum)	54,59	40,10	40,10	44,23
<i>from the loss of refrigerant from the air conditioning [Mg]</i>					
	R-407C	0,01	-	0,01	-
<i>from disinfectants – COVID-19 [Mg]</i>					
	ethanol	-	0,19	0,19	0,13
<i>from loading forklifts [Mg]</i>					
	sulphuric acid	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,04
<i>from production [Mg]</i>					
	volatile substances from production preparations	12,99	14,06	13,40	9,69
INDIRECT EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES [tCO₂e] – from electricity and district heating					
A	CO ₂	2 142,19	1 696,28	1 988,11	2 222,84
DIRECT EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES [tCO₂e]					
	CO ₂ (fuels)	54,59	40,10	40,10	44,23
	R-407C (air conditioning) ⁴	12,60	0,00	8,87	0,00
	volatile substances from production preparations (production) ⁵	43,36	43,36	43,36	26,55
A	SUM	110,55	83,46	92,33	70,77

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

Thermal power generation in figures – 2022

E₂₀₁₉(CO₂) = 96,5 t/TJ

E₂₀₁₉(SO₂) = 0,16 t/TJ

$E_{2019}(\text{NO}_x) = 0,13 \text{ t/TJ}$

$E_{2019}(\text{PM}) = 0,02 \text{ t/TJ}$

$E_{2020}(\text{CO}_2) = 98,60 \text{ t/TJ}$

$E_{2020}(\text{SO}_2) = 0,14 \text{ t/TJ}$

$E_{2020}(\text{NO}_x) = 0,10 \text{ t/TJ}$

$E_{2020}(\text{PM}) = 0,02 \text{ t/TJ}$

$E_{2021}(\text{CO}_2)^* = 98,60 \text{ t/TJ}$

$E_{2021}(\text{SO}_2)^* = 0,14 \text{ t/TJ}$

$E_{2021}(\text{NO}_x)^* = 0,10 \text{ t/TJ}$

$E_{2022}(\text{CO}_2) = 100,52 \text{ t/TJ}$

$E_{2022}(\text{SO}_2) = 0,14 \text{ t/TJ}$

$E_{2022}(\text{NO}_x) = 0,10 \text{ t/TJ}$

$E_{2022}(\text{PM}) = 0,01 \text{ t/TJ}$

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

³Emission factors were used for the calculations CO_2

made available by:

National Center for Emissions Management and Balancing

Institute of Environmental Protection National Research Institute

in studies:

Calorific values (WO) and CO_2 emission factors (WE) 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

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

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

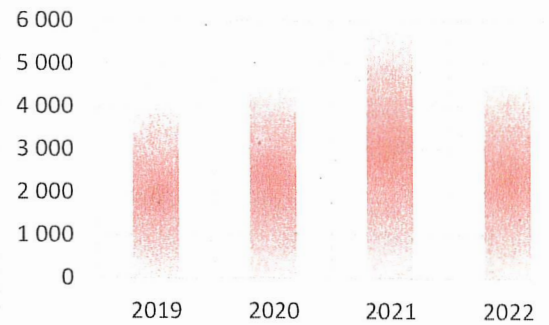
Aneks draws water only from municipal water supply, mainly for sanitary purposes. Part of the water is used to wash the elements of production machines from paints. Both sanitary and industrial wastewater is discharged to the municipal sewage system, maintaining the conditions of the obtained water-legal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

The increase in water consumption by 2021 is due to a change in the method of cleaning heads mixing chemical raw materials that 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.

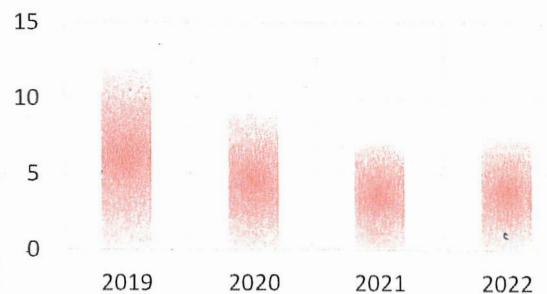
The reduction in water consumption in 2022 is the result of an environmental action - 'turn off the lights, save water'. As part of the environmental action, stickers were placed in bathrooms and kitchens reminding people to extinguish lights and save water.

In 2019, 12.04 Mg of chloride was used, and currently approximately 7 Mg is consumed. This is a very good change for the environment, as methylene chloride is a harmful substance, unlike water.

Water / Wastewater consumption [m³]



Methylene chloride consumption [Mg]



The purchase of drinking water conditioners also contributed to the increase in water consumption by 2021. 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.

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7.2.2. Energy

- Electricity

Until May 2023, the Aneks used only the energy produced by the Jaworzno power plants. Currently, we also use electricity produced by our photovoltaic panels. It is planned to expand the photovoltaic installation by another 50 kWp by the end of the third quarter of 2024.

Devices with high electricity consumption are primarily technological equipment for the production of insoles and compressor room equipment. Aneks is constantly working to reduce energy consumption - teams are established to optimize processes, including reducing energy consumption.

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. 36% of luminaires have already been replaced, resulting in annual savings of 37437.12 kWh. Further luminaire replacements are planned. 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.

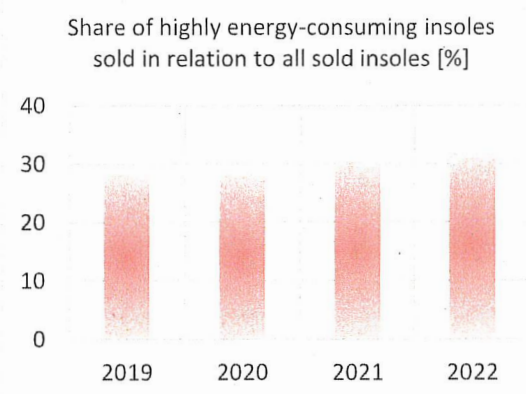
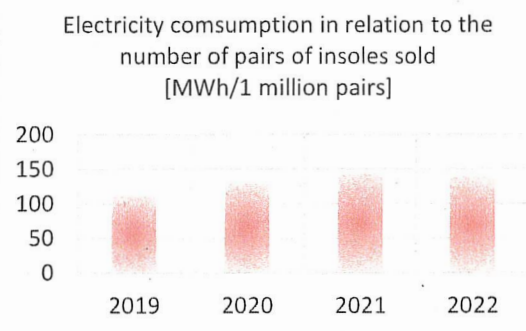
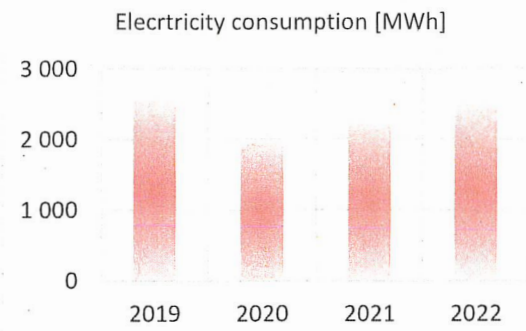
Preventively, a production break was introduced during the holidays in order to perform the necessary maintenance works.

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.

In 2022, the global economic situation improved and insole sales increased again. Therefore, the amount of energy consumed also increased in 2022. The interest of our customers in more complicated insoles continues to be high, so many measures have been implemented to reduce electricity consumption. During production breaks, all machines and lights are extinguished. As part of the 'turn off the lights, save water' campaign, stickers were put up to remind people to turn off the lights. The hot thermoforming process was optimized by switching the heaters from parallel to serial, and insulating plates were added. As a result, energy consumption decreased



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by 10%. Anticipating further high demand for electricity, photovoltaic panels were installed in 2023, covering 2% of the Aneks' electricity demand.

- District heating

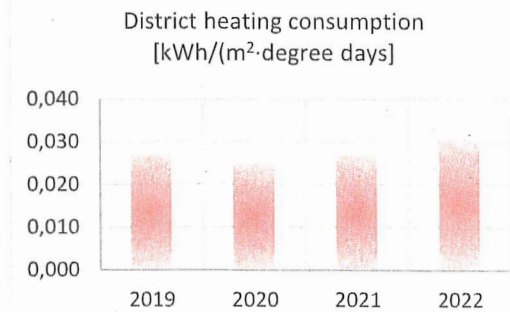
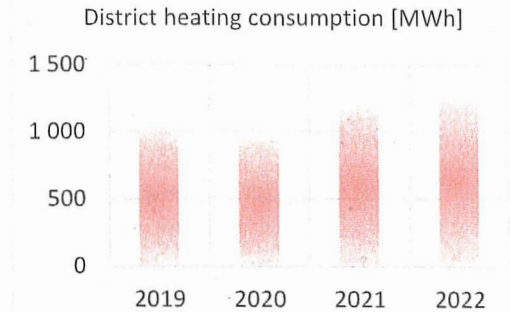
The consumption of district heating depends on the intensity of the heating season and the maintained thermal comfort in heated rooms.

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).

By converting the amount of district heat used into the variable square meters of covered building and the outside temperature by degree days, it can be seen that the level of heat consumed remains at a comparable level.

District heat consumption in 2020 was lower than in other years. This was related to the occurrence of the Covid-19 pandemic. Then, the scope of stationary work performed was significantly limited. Office workers worked remotely.



- Fuels

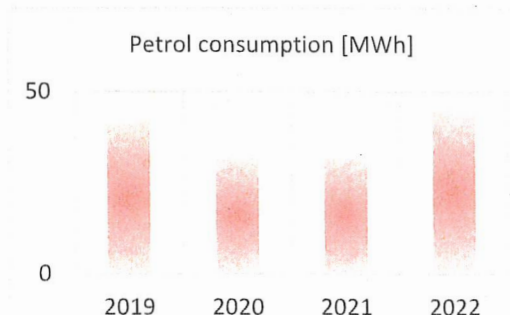
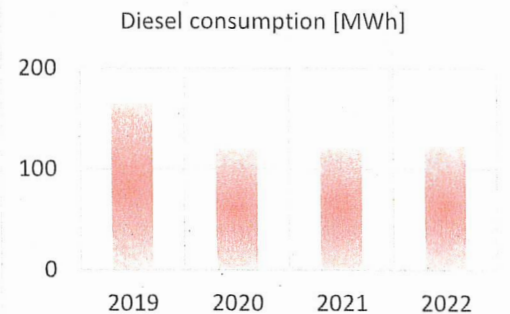
The company mainly uses transport services from external companies.

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.

Lower fuel consumption occurred in 2020 and 2021 due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. Then business trips were limited. Stationary meetings have been replaced by 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.

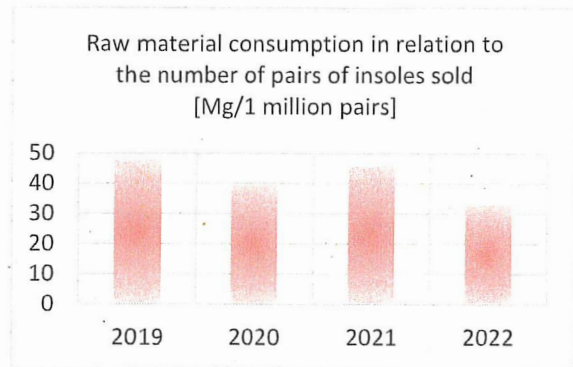
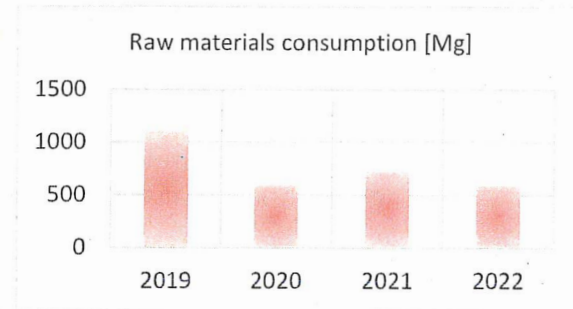
The textile raw materials that are used to produce layered insoles have the same width to prevent waste from the wider raw material layer.

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.

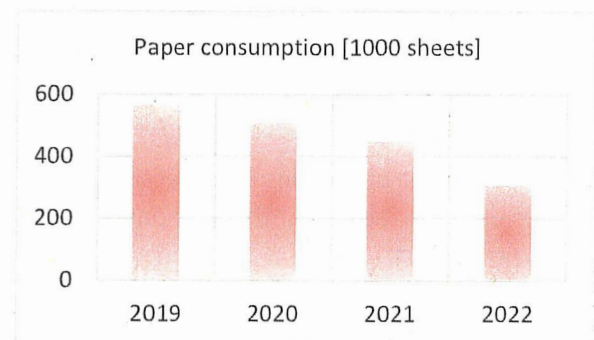
Attention to maintaining an efficient machinery park also increases the use of raw materials. Already at the stage of purchasing the machines, measures are taken to reduce the risk of failure, e.g. by selecting proven machines, which greatly facilitates their maintenance. Preventive measures are taken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

In 2022, it was possible to use insoles that were once classified as non-compliant, thus saving raw materials.



7.2.4. Paper

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



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7.2.5. Emission CO₂

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

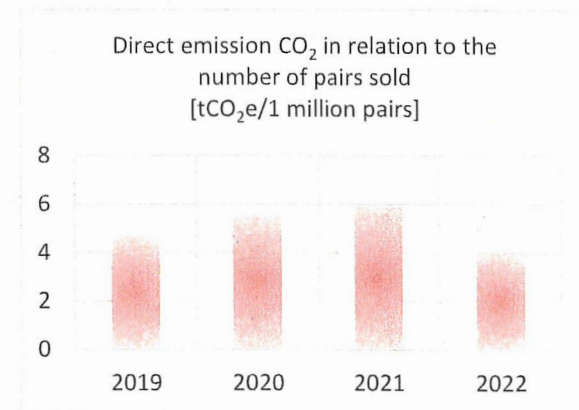
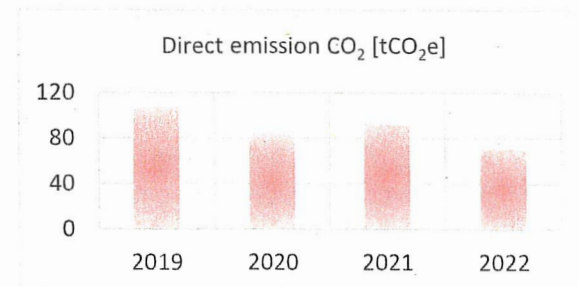
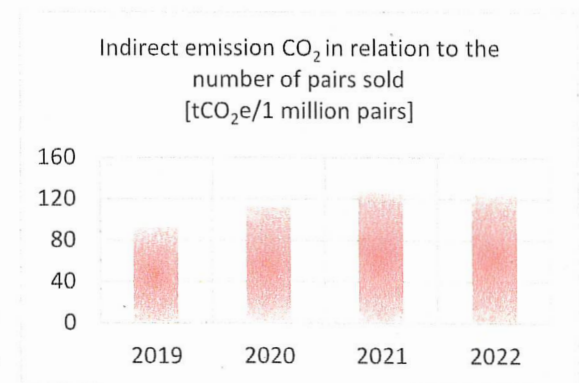
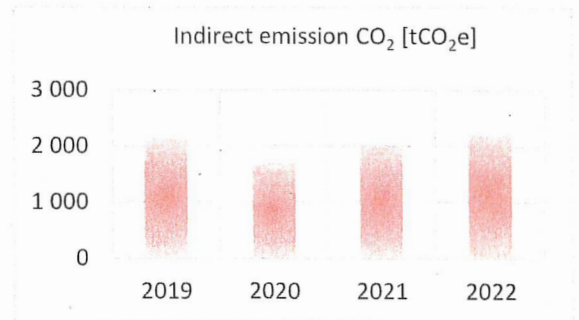
The indirect CO₂ emissions are mainly influenced by the amount of electricity consumed, therefore the changes in CO₂ emissions in the years 2019-2022 are analogous to electricity consumption in this period.

Direct CO₂ emissions decreased in 2020-2022 compared to 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.

In 2019, hot water was also used to clean mixing heads. In 2019, 12.04 Mg of chloride was used, and currently approx. 7 Mg is consumed.

The process is constantly improved, thanks to which the emission of the preparation is lower, which translates into lower levels of CO₂ equivalent emissions.

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.



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7.2.6. Waste

The largest part of waste is production and packaging waste.

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

From 2021, the ratio of non-hazardous waste generated in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold increased slightly due to the introduction of new types of insoles to the market, which required production trials, which resulted in additional waste.

In addition, materials that were classified as not compliant with specifications and could not be returned to the supplier were also used. To free up storage space and avoid a large amount of waste from the disposal of non-compliant materials, attempts were made to use them, which unfortunately involved generating more waste compared to using the correct materials.

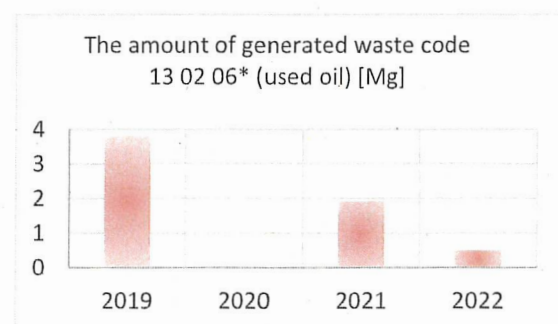
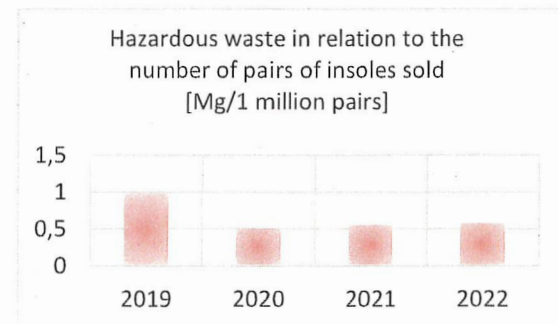
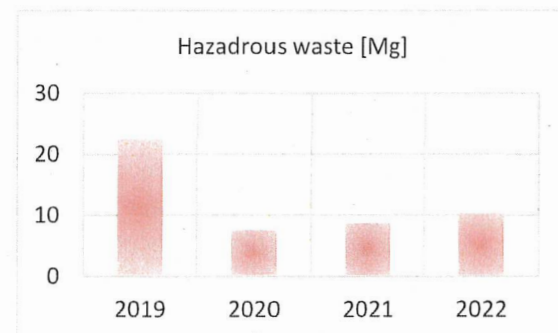
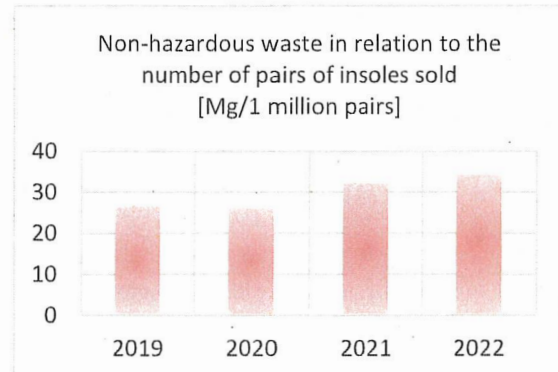
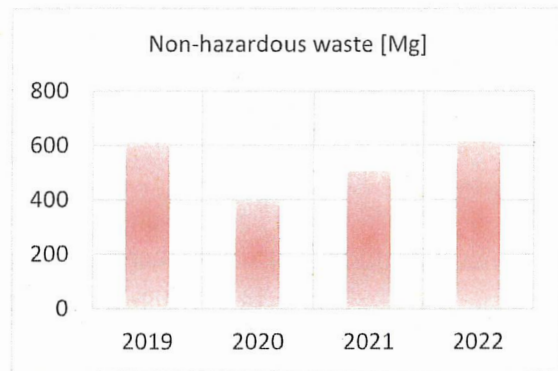
Some of the waste was produced for insoles sold in 2023. The order was so large that production had to be launched at the end of 2022 to deliver the insoles to the customer within the time required by the customer. These insoles were sold only in 2023, and the waste generated during their production was disposed of in 2022.

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).



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7.3. Summary of the EMAS Core indicators

Parameter		2019	2020	2021	2022
B	Insoles sold [pairs]	23 036 971	15 091 374	15 681 082	17 932 325

CORE INDICATORS					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	Remarks
WATER					
A [m ³] Total annual water use	3 947,99	4 445,55	5 796,58	4 543,00	See point 7.2.1. Water / Wastewater
A/B [m ³ /1 million pairs] Total annual water use in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	171,38	294,58	369,65	253,34	
ENERGY EFFICIENCY					
A [MWh] Total direct energy consumption	3 788,33	3 043,48	3 576,95	3 914,99	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	164,45	201,67	228,11	218,32	
A [MWh] Total renewable energy consumption	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	The organization did not produce renewable energy until the end of 2022
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY					
A [m ²] Use of land of sealed area	12 012,10	12 012,10	12 012,10	12 012,10	The built-up area accounts for 52% of the total land area
A/B [m ² /pair] Use of land of sealed area in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	521,43	795,96	766,02	669,86	
MATERIAL EFFICIENCY					
A [Mg] Total of raw materials	1 260,03	700,30	858,42	681,29	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	54,70	46,40	54,74	37,99	

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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	2 142,19	1 696,28	1 988,11	2 222,84	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	92,99	112,40	126,78	123,96	
A [tCO ₂ e] Direct Emissions	107,21	83,45	92,32	70,77	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	4,65	5,53	5,89	3,95	
Total indirect air emissions		See point 7.2. Parameters of environmental performance indicators			
A [Mg] SO _x /SO ₂	1,89	1,47	1,74	1,89	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	0,10	0,11	0,11	
A [Mg] NO _x /NO ₂	1,81	1,60	1,60	1,71	
A/B [Mg/1 million pairs] NO _x /NO ₂ in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	0,08	0,11	0,10	0,10	
A [Mg] PM	0,14	0,12	0,14	0,10	
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	611,383	394,416	505,695	612,932	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	26,539	26,135	32,249	34,180	

A [Mg] Total annual hazardous generation	22,454	7,543	8,674	10,285	
A/B [Mg/1 million pairs] Total annual hazardous generation in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	0,97	0,50	0,55	0,57	

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.

Year	Target	Time limit for completion	Status	Description of actions performed
2022	Reduction of electricity consumption	by the end 2022	done	The KPI for 2022 is lower by 3.9 MWh/1 million pairs of insoles sold compared to 2021. Power regulators were installed in the stoves. During the installation of the regulators, the stoves underwent a thorough renovation. These activities brought 2.93 MWh of savings per year, assuming 80% occupancy of the five stations. The actions described in point were taken. 2-4, 12. Organizational solutions have also been introduced - the lights in the halls are turned off during breaks. Leaders check that all enabled machines are being used.
2022	Reduction of Electrical Energy consumption for HOT forming process. Expected 10% reduction	until the end of November 2022	done	In 2022, 11.1% less electricity was used in the hot forming process than in 2021. Assuming an 80% load at eight stations, we gain 65.6 MWh of electricity savings per year. The following actions were taken: heaters were switched from parallel to series, insulating boards were added.
2022	Constant monitoring of the heating temperature in the offices	by the end 2022	done	Organizational methods were used to prevent excessive heating of offices. As agreed, employees are prohibited from using air conditioning in winter. After finishing work, or in unused rooms, the radiators are completely turned off. This is verified during office cleaning and heaters are turned off if necessary. The maximum temperature that can be set is limited by the maximum water temperature in the exchanger.
2022	Reduction of Electrical Energy consumption – replacement of 100 % of the lighting bulbs for less energy consuming models LED. Expected reduction 50% at completion	by the end 2025	in progress	36.34% of the lighting for H1 and H2 was replaced, which gives annual savings of 37,437.12 kWh. Changing the target implementation date from 2024 to 2025.
2022	Introduction and monitoring of a new KPI in waste management for the amount of generated non-hazardous industrial waste in relation to made products. This KPI will be monitored quarterly	by the end 2022	done	The KPI has been introduced and is monitored once/quarter.

2022	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	by the end 2022	done	The KPI has been introduced and is monitored once/quarter.
2022	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	by the end 2022	done	The KPI has been introduced and is monitored once/quarter.
2022	Addition of the environmental criteria in the assessment of raw material suppliers – implemented EMAS or ISO 14001 management system	by the end 2022	done	Supplier assessments have been supplemented with an environmental criterion.
2022	Introduction and monitoring of a new KPI for the paper consumption indicator for individual departments. This KPI will be tracked quarterly	by the end 2022	done	The KPI has been introduced and is monitored once/quarter.
2022	Identify office supplies that can be replaced by more environmentally friendly ones	by the end 2022	done	Office supplies in a more ecological version were purchased. Employees have the opportunity to choose some more ecological office supplies.
2022	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	by the end 2022	done	The new toilet cleaning preparation contains approximately 70% less surfactants than the previously used preparation. Toilet paper made from 100% virgin raw material has been replaced by toilet paper made from recycled paper.
2022	Introduce a program of ideas incorporating pro-environmental ideas	by the end 2022	done	An ideas program including pro-environmental ideas has been implemented. 26 ideas were implemented out of 36 submitted.

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2022	Environmental education of employees - at least 1 campaign every six months	by the end 2022	done	In 2022, pro-environmental actions were carried out: procedures for the classification and storage of waste were updated - employees were trained and new labels for industrial waste were introduced to facilitate their segregation, and stickers were applied reminding people to turn off the lights and save water.
2022	Organization of the collection of PET caps made of HDPE, MDPE	by the end 2022	done	There are designated collection points for caps: drawers in canteens, additional bags for caps next to selected plastic waste bags.
2023	Purchase of one electric delivery vehicle	by the end 2024	in progress	Planning stage.
2023	Replace 100% of the batteries used in offices with rechargeable batteries	by the end 2024	in progress	Planning stage.
2023	Installation of photovoltaic panels that will cover 2% of electricity demand	until the end of May 2023	done	The panels have been installed. Aneks started producing electricity from photovoltaic panels from May 2023. Due to the lightning that occurred during the storm in August 2023, the network card was damaged, so the information on the amount of electricity produced is incomplete.
2023	Extension of photovoltaic panel installation by 50kWp	until the end of Q3 2024	in progress	Planning stage.

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, 28.11.2023


signed by Dr. N. Hiller



Dr.-Ing. Norbert Hiller

(Environmental Auditor)