ANEKS
POLSKA

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT EMAS

2024

Aneks Polska Sp. z o.o.

5 Młynarska Street

43-600 Jaworzno

EDITION: III / 10.2024

22/11/24

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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).

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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 8 Młynarska Street	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 5 Młynarska Street	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 sewage containing substances particularly harmful to the aquatic environment, originating from the premises of the Aneks Polska Sp. z o.o. plant no. 1 (ZD1) at 5 Młynarska Street, to the sewage facilities of Wodociągi Jaworzno Sp. z o.o. 34 Św. Wojciecha Street, 43-600 Jaworzno	*CK.ZUZ.4210.101.2024.DS*
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 in Jaworzno at 8 Młynarska Street	*GL ZUZ 2.4210.816.2021.ŁK*
3	Water law permit for the discharge of rainwater or meltwater from the plant premises to a water facility - the existing retention and infiltration reservoir on the plot marked with cadastral number 3197, district 0165, Jaworzno commune, Silesian Voivodeship.	*CK.ZUZ.4210.271.2024.MSL*

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)

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- 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.

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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: 01.04.2024

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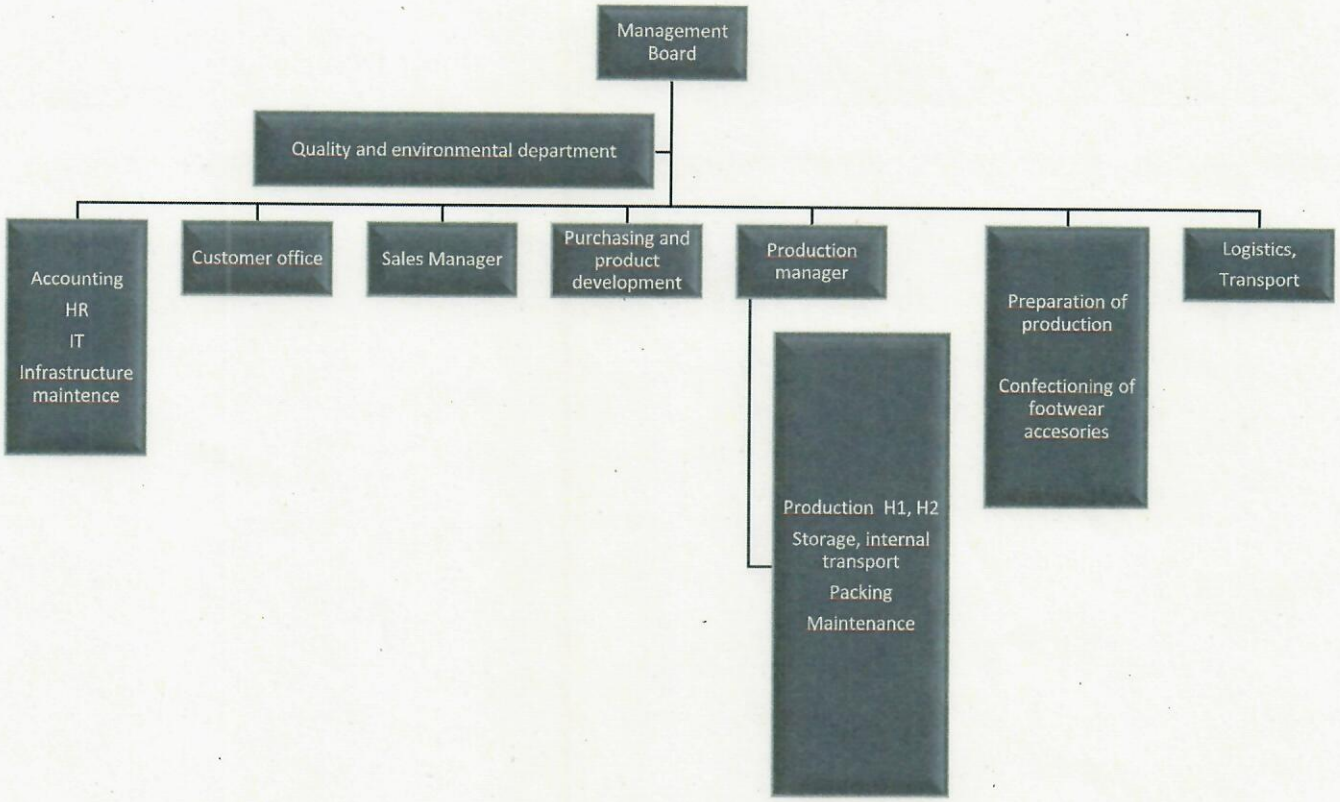
5. Responsibility and authority structure

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

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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 are rated higher by the organisation during the annual supplier assessment. Aneks manages waste responsibly by handing it over for management to companies that have implemented the EMAS standard – the ALBA and PreZero capital groups.

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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	2020	2021	2022	2023
WATER [m³]					
A	Municipal water	4 445.55	5 796.58	4 543.00	4 272.90
ENERGY [MWh]					
	Electricity (sum of electricity purchased and produced by photovoltaic panels)	1 953.27	2 252.00	2 505.33	2 201.72
	Electricity (purchased)	1 953.27	2 252.00	2 505.33	2166.90
	Electricity (produced by photovoltaic panels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.82
	District heating[1]	937.84	1 172.59	1 240.94	1 201.42
	Diesel[2]	120.76	120.76	123.48	107.37
	Petrol[2]	31.61	31.61	45.23	44.46
A	All amount of energy	3 043.48	3 576.95	3 914.99	3 554.96
PROPERTY AREA [m²]					
A	Sealed area	12 012.10	12 012.10	12 012.10	12 692.10
	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	23 639.30
RAW MATERIALS [Mg]					
	Textile raw materials	593.00	718.42	588.32	605.46
	Chemical raw materials	106.93	139.75	92.96	92.60
	Fragrances	0.37	0.24	0.01	0.02
A	All raw materials	700.30	858.42	681.29	698.08
PAPER [sheet]					
	Paper A4 white	507 500	450 000	307 500	290 000

[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:

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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	2020	2021	2022	2023
PRODUCTS [pairs]					
B	Insoles	15 091 374	15 681 082	17 932 325	18 048 705
WASTEWATER [m³]					
	Wastewater discharged into the sewage system	4 445.55	5 796.58	4 543.00	4 272.90
WASTE [Mg]					
Non-hazardous waste					
	04 01 09 (Waste from polishing and finishing)	0.000	0,000	0.000	21.135
	04 02 09 (Composite material waste (e.g. impregnated fabrics, elastomers, plastomers))	318.32	410.48	505.44	414.82
	07 02 13 (Plastic waste) – PP, PE	1.840	7.775	13.372	2.102
	15 01 01 (Paper and cardboard packaging)	61.590	66.590	78.802	57.974
	15 01 02 (Plastic packaging)	5.100	8.170	11.090	13.860
	15 01 03 (Wood packaging)	0,000	10.900	0.000	9.250
	15 01 06 (Mixed packaging waste)	2.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	16 02 14 (Discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13)	0.566	0.000	0.000	0.000
	17 01 01 (Concrete waste and concrete rubble from demolitions and renovations)	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.060
	17 02 03 (Plastic waste) - construction waste	0.000	1.780	4.228	4.228
	17 05 04 (Soil and earth, including stones, other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	17 09 04 (Mixed waste from construction, renovation and dismantling other than those	4.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

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	listed on 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03)				
Hazardous waste					
	07 01 03* (Organohalogenated solvents, washing solutions and liquids parent)	5.673	3.140	2.128	2.950
	12 01 09* (Halogen-free metalworking waste emulsions and solutions)	0.000	0.000	0.768	0.768
	13 02 06* (Synthetic engine, gear and lubricating oils)	0.000	1.920	0.490	5.526
	15 01 10* (Packaging containing residues of hazardous substances or them contaminated)	1.870	3.590	2.741	1.508
	15 01 11* (Metal packaging containing dangerous porous reinforcement elements structural (e.g. asbestos), including empty pressure containers)	0.000	0.000	0.402	1.264
	16 02 13*(Waste equipment containing other components other than in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12)	0.000	0.024	0.000	0.000
	16 03 05* (Organic waste containing hazardous substances)	0.000	0.000	3.756	0.068
A	ALL NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE	394.416	505.695	612.932	531.429
A	ALL HAZARDOUS WASTE	7.543	8.674	10.285	12.084
INDIRECT EMISSIONS OF ALL GASES AND PM [Mg]					
	from electricity consumption[1]				
	CO_2	1 363.39	1 571.89	1 773.77	1 484.33
	SO_x/SO_2	0.99	1.15	1.27	0.94
	NO_x/NO_2	1.02	1.18	1.27	0.99
	CO	0.40	0.46	0.59	0.57
	PM	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04
	from district heating consumption[2]				
	CO_2	332.90	416.22	449.06	434.76
	SO_x/SO_2	0.47	0.59	0.63	0.61
	NO_x/NO_2	0.34	0.42	0.45	0.43
	PM	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.04

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	sum of indirect emissions from electricity and district heating consumption				
	CO_2	1 696.28	1 988.11	2 222.84	1 919.09
A	SO_x/SO_2	1.47	1.74	1.89	1.55
A	NO_x/NO_2	1.36	1.60	1.71	1.42
	CO	0.40	0.46	0.59	0.57
A	PM	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.08
	DIRECT EMISSION OF ALL GASES AND PM [Mg]				
	from fuel consumption - petrol, diesel [Mg][3]				
	CO_2 (diesel)	32.21	32.21	32.94	28.64
	CO_2 (petrol)	7.89	7.89	11.28	11.09
	CO_2 (sum)	40.10	40.10	44.23	39.73
	from the loss of refrigerant from the air conditioning [Mg]				
	R-407C	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.003
	from disinfectants – COVID-19 [Mg]				
	ethanol	0.19	0.19	0.13	0.04
	from loading forklifts [Mg]				
	sulphuric acid	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.03
	from production [Mg]				
	volatile substances from production preparations	14.06	13.40	9.69	9.70
	INDIRECT EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES [tCO_2e] – from electricity and distict heating				
A	CO_2	1 696.28	1 988.11	2 222.84	1 919.09
	DIRECT EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES [tCO_2e]				
	CO_2 (fuels)	40.10	40.10	44.23	39.73
	R-407C (air conditioning)[4]	0.00	8.87	0.00	6.03
	volatile substances from production preparations (production)[5]	43.36	43.36	26.55	26.55
A	**SUM**	**83.46**	**92.33**	**70.77**	**72.31**

[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 CO_2. SO_2. NO_x. CO and total dust for electricity
E (Co_2) = 698 kg/MWh
E (SO_x/SO_2) = 0.509 kg/MWh
E (NO_x/NO_2) = 0.522 kg/MWh
E (CO) = 0.203 kg/MWh
E (PM) = 0.026 kg/MWh

[2]The 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
$E_{2020}(CO_2)$ = 98.60 t/TJ

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$E_{2020}(SO_2)$ = 0.14 t/TJ
$E_{2020}(NO_x)$ = 0.10 t/TJ
E_{2020}(pyły) = 0.02 t/TJ
$E_{2021}(CO_2)$* = 98.60 t/TJ
$E_{2021}(SO_2)$* = 0.14 t/TJ
$E_{2021}(NO_x)$* = 0.10 t/TJ
E_{2021}(pyły)* = 0.02 t/TJ
$E_{2022}(CO_2)$ = 100.52 t/TJ
$E_{2022}(SO_2)$ = 0.14 t/TJ
$E_{2022}(NO_x)$ = 0.10 t/TJ
E_{2022}(PM) = 0.01 t/TJ
$E_{2023}(CO_2)$** = 100.52 t/TJ
$E_{2023}(SO_2)$** = 0.14 t/TJ
$E_{2023}(NO_x)$** = 0.10 t/TJ
E_{2023}(PM)** = 0.01 t/TJ
*Due to the lack of indicators available for 2021. as of the date of preparation of the declaration. the indicators given for 2020 were adopted.
** Due to the lack of available indicators for 2023 as of the date of preparation of the declaration. the indicators given for 2022 were adopted.

[3]Emission 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_{petrol} (CO_2) = 69.30 kg/GJ
E_{diesel} (CO_2) = 74.10 kg/GJ
and converter: 1 GJ = 0.28 MWh

[4]GWP index was used for calculations
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 ware used for calculations
GWP(dimethyl ether)= 1
GWP(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

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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 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.

The reduction in water consumption from 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.

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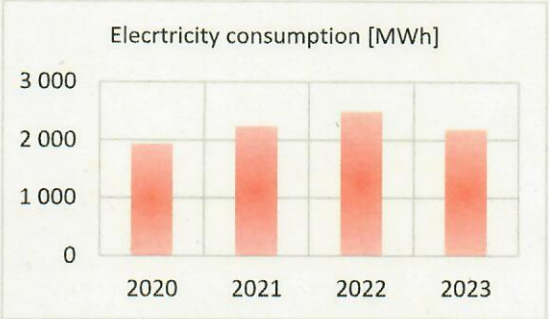
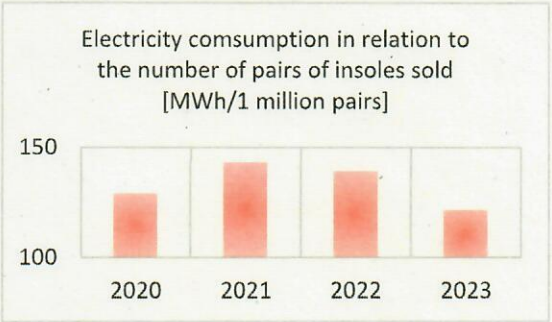
7.2.2. Energy

- Electricity

Until May 2023, Aneks used only energy produced by the power plants in Jaworzno. Currently, we also use electricity produced by our photovoltaic panels. We have a photovoltaic installation with a capacity of 100 kWp.



Devices with high electricity consumption are primarily technological equipment used for the production of inserts and compressor equipment. Aneks is constantly working on reducing energy consumption - teams are established responsible for optimizing processes, including reducing energy consumption.



The compressor rooms are equipped with heat recovery systems. The heat is used to heat the halls and to heat water.

Fluorescent lamps are being replaced with LED sources . Not quite 51% of the luminaires in our halls have been replaced. Further replacement of luminaires is planned. Motion sensors have been used in the office and sanitary part.

The machinery park is maintained in very good condition. All repairs are carried out on an ongoing basis, and periodic servicing is carried out regularly. The installations and machines are gradually being modernized, e.g. in older presses the control system was changed so that the machine draws energy only when necessary. The electrical energy consumption in the hot forming process was reduced. The heaters were switched from parallel to series connection and insulating plates were added. This reduced the energy consumption by about 11%.

In case of replacement, new generation devices with better efficiency and lower energy consumption are used.

As a precaution, a production break was also introduced during the holidays to carry out necessary maintenance work.

Lower energy consumption in 2020 is due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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- District heating

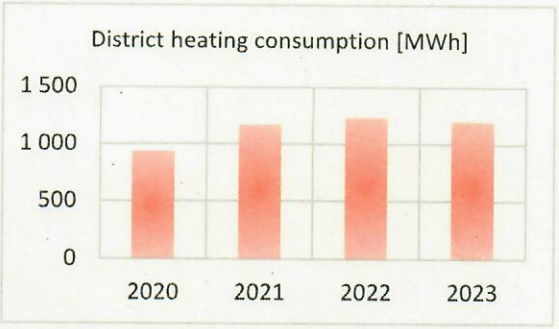
The consumption of district heating depends on the intensity of the heating season and the maintained thermal comfort in heated rooms.

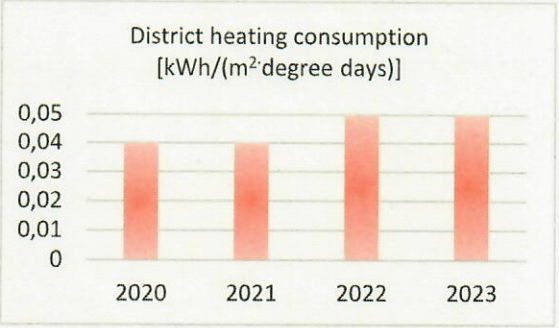
The buildings are supplied with heat and domestic hot water from the district heating substation. The heat used to heat the facility is not used for technological purposes (except for ventilation).

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 heating consumption in 2020-2021 was slightly lower than in other years. This was due to the Covid-19 pandemic. At that time, the scope of stationary work was significantly reduced. Office workers worked remotely.





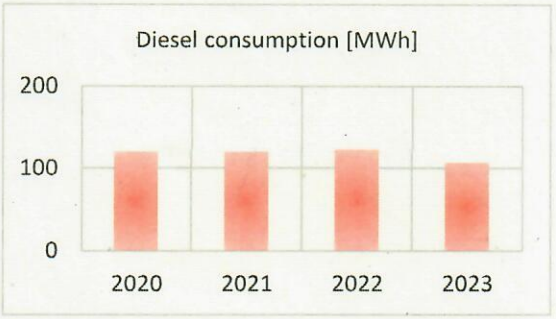
- Fuels

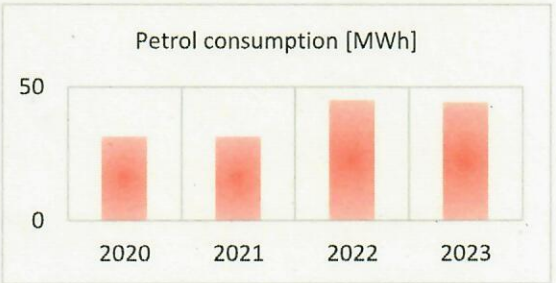
The company mainly uses transport services from external companies.

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

The fleet of vehicles is successively supplemented or replaced with new units. When purchasing new cars, the emission class is taken into account. Compared to the previous year, it was possible to increase the number of EURO 6 class vehicles by 400% and reduce the number of EURO 5 class vehicles by 54.55%. 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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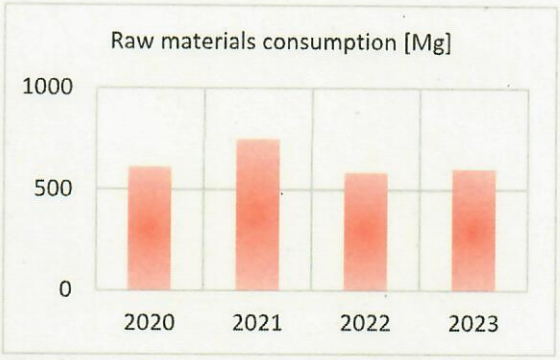
7.2.3. Raw materials

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.



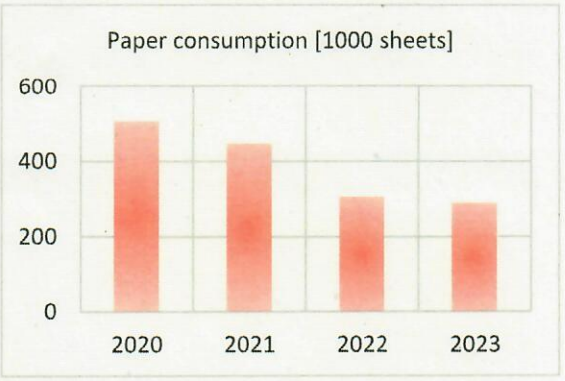
The production processes are also constantly optimized to reduce the amount of unused raw material, e.g. the spacing between insoles during die cutting is reduced.

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 2022-2023, 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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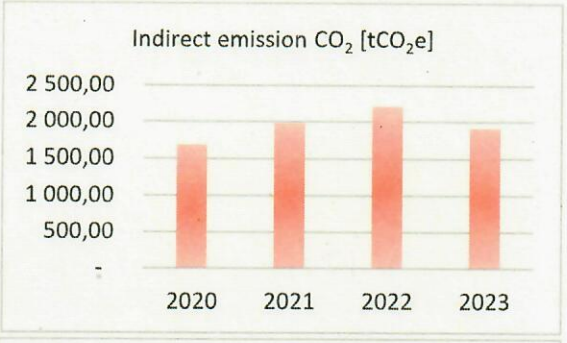
7.2.5. Emission CO_2

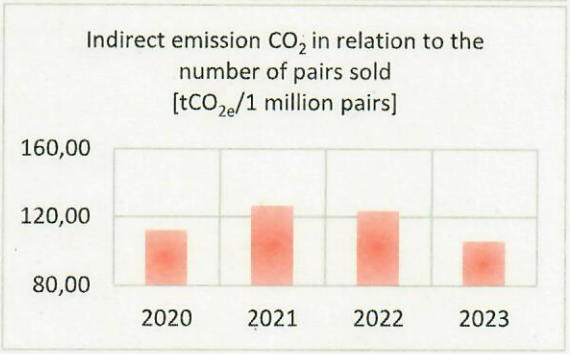
The indirect CO2 emissions are generated by the electricity and district heating power plant.

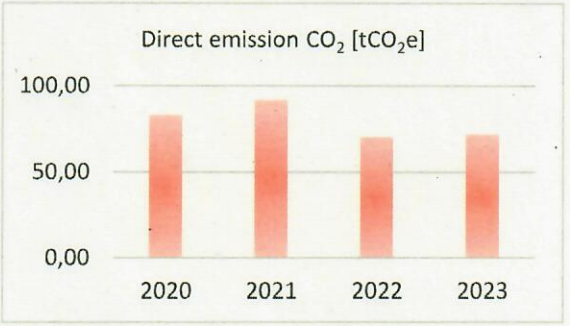
The indirect CO2 emissions are mainly influenced by the amount of electricity consumed. In 2020, indirect CO2 emissions were lower than in 2021-2022, because production was significantly reduced due to the pandemic, so electricity consumption was much lower.

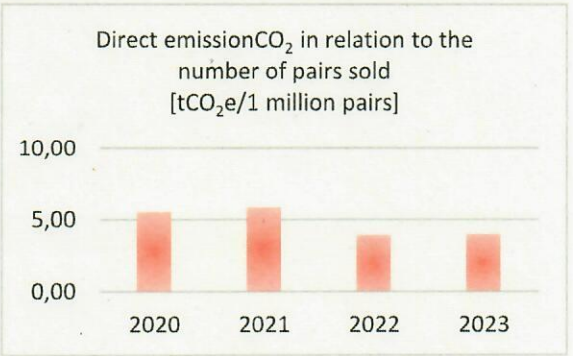
The decrease in indirect CO2 emissions in 2023 is due to the production of own electricity from photovoltaic panels.

Direct CO2 emissions are mainly influenced by emissions from company cars and the use of methylene chloride during production. The visible decrease in emissions is due to the reduction in the use of methylene chloride during the cleaning of mixing heads of chemical raw materials used in the production of gel and polyurethane inserts. This topic was discussed in point 7.2.1 Water / Wastewater. The slight increase in direct CO2 emissions in 2021 compared to 2020 and in 2023 compared to 2022 is due to the loss of refrigerant from 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.

In 2021-2022, 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 tests that resulted in additional waste.

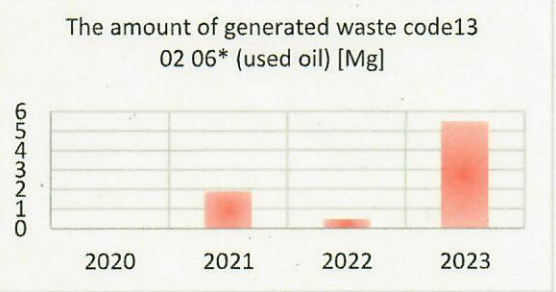
In addition, materials were used that were classified as non-compliant and could not be returned to the supplier. In order to free up storage space and avoid large amounts of waste from the disposal of non-compliant materials, attempts were made to use them, which unfortunately involved generating more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

Part of the waste was produced for the inserts sold in 2023. The order was so large that production had to be launched at the end of 2022 to deliver the inserts to the customer on the date required by the customer. These inserts were not to be sold until 2023, and the waste that was created during their production was disposed of in 2022.

In 2023, there is a slight increase in hazardous waste, which is related to the replacement of oil in most of the machines in the company, which resulted in the creation of 5.526 Mg of hazardous waste (waste with code 13 02 06*). The last such action was carried out in 2019.

Until then, contaminated oil from the machines was partially returned to the machines after being cleaned in a pump with a filter, which also extended its useful life while reducing the frequency of oil changes.

Aneks manages waste responsibly by handing it over for management to companies that have implemented the EMAS standard – the ALBA and PreZero capital groups.



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7.3. Summary of the EMAS Core indicators

Parameter		2020	2021	2022	2023
B	Insoles sold [pairs]	15 091 374	15 681 082	17 932 325	18 048 705

CORE INDICATORS					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	Remarks
WATER					
A [m³] Total annual water use	4 445.55	5 796.58	4 543.00	4 272.90	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	294.58	369.65	253.34	236.74	
ENERGY EFFICIENCY					
A [MWh] Total direct energy consumption	3 043.48	3 576.95	3 914.99	3 554.96	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	201.67	228.11	218.32	196.97	
A [MWh] Total renewable energy consumption	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.82	The organization did not produce renewable energy until the end of 2022
DISTRICT HEATING					
A [MWh] District heating consumption	937,84	1 172,59	1 240,94	1 201,42	See point 7.2.2. Energy
A/B [MWh/1 million pairs] District heating consumption in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	62,14	74,78	69,20	66,57	
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY					
A [m²] Use of land of sealed area	12 012.10	12 012.10	12 012.10	12 692.10	The built-up area accounts for 54% 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	795.96	766.02	669.86	703.21	

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MATERIAL EFFICIENCY					
A [Mg] Total of raw materials	613.81	751.79	588.32	605.46	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	40.67	47.94	32.81	33.55	
EMISSIONS					
Total annual emission of greenhouse gases	See point 7.2. Environmental performance indicators parameters, point 7.2.5. CO_2 emissions				
A [tCO_2e] Indirect Emissions	1 696.28	1 988.11	2 222.84	1 919.09	Emissions from electricity and district heating consumption
A/B [tCO_2e/1 million pairs] Indirect emission in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	112.40	126.78	123.96	106.33	
A [tCO_2e] Direct Emissions	83.45	92.32	70.77	72.31	Emissions from petrol consumption, diesel consumption, loss of R-407C refrigerant from air conditioning, production
A/B [tCO_2e/1 million pairs] Direct emissions in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	5.53	5.89	3.95	4.01	
Total indirect air emissions	See point 7.2. Parameters of environmental performance indicators				
A [Mg] SO_x/SO_2	1.47	1.74	1.89	1.55	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	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.09	
A [Mg] NO_x/NO_2	1.60	1.60	1.71	1.42	
A/B [Mg/1 million pairs] NO_x/NO_2 in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.08	
A [Mg] PM	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.08	
A/B [Mg/1 million pairs] PM in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	

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WASTE					
A [Mg] Total annual non-hazardous generation	394.416	505.695	612.932	531.429	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	26.135	32.249	34.180	29.444	
A [Mg] Total annual hazardous generation	7.543	8.674	10.285	12.084	
A/B [Mg/1 million pairs] Total annual hazardous generation in relation to the number of pairs of insoles sold	0.500	0.553	0.574	0.670	

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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 - replacement of light sources with less energy-consuming LED lighting. Expected result - 50% less energy after replacing 100% of lighting	by the end 2025	on going	50.67% of the lighting for halls H1 and H2 was replaced.
2023	Purchase of one electric delivery vehicle	by the end 2024	on going	The target has been postponed until the end of 2026. Currently, it has been possible to increase the number of EURO 6 cars by 400% and reduce the number of EURO 5 cars by 54.55%.
2023	Replace 100% of office batteries with rechargeable batteries	by the end 2024	done	The company does not have traditional batteries available. Only rechargeable batteries are used.
2023	Expansion of the photovoltaic panel installation by 50kWp	by the end of Q3 2024	done	After the expansion, the photovoltaic panel installation reached a total capacity of 100 kWp. 34.82 MWh were produced in 2023.
2024	Introduction of an article made from 100% recycled material	by the end 2024	done	Shoe spoons made from 100% recycled material have been introduced.
2024	Introduction of electronic leave applications – saving paper	by the end 2024	done	Currently, leave requests are submitted via an internal system.
2024	Not buying bottled water, offering guests water in jugs	by the end 2024	done	Water is offered to guests only in jugs.
2024	Introduction of refresher training in the field of environmental protection	by the end 2024	done	Refresher training in the field of environmental protection is conducted during periodic occupational health and safety training.
2024	Replacing plastic tape with paper tape for gluing cartons	by the end 2025	on going	-

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9. Environmetal verifier's declaration on verification and validation activities

Dr Norbert Hiller (name) with EMAS environmental verifier registration number *DE-V-0021* (NACE Code) declares to have verified whether ~~the site(s) or~~ *the whole organisation* as indicated in the ~~environmental statement~~/*updated environmental statement* (*) of the organization *Aneks Polska Sp. Z o.o.* (name) with registration number (if available) *PL 2.24-024-97* meet all 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).

By signing this declaration, I declare that:

— the verification and validation has been carried out in full compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009,

— the outcome of the verification and validation confirms that there is no evidence of non-compliance with applicable legal requirements relating to the environment,

— the data and information of ~~the environmental statement~~/*the updated environmental statement* (*) *of the organisation*/~~site~~ (*) reflect a reliable, credible and correct image of *all the organisations*/~~sites~~ (*) activities, within the scope mentioned in the environmental statement.

This document is not equivalent to EMAS registration. EMAS registration can only be granted by a Competent Body under Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009.

This document shall not be used as a stand-alone piece of public communication.

Done at Nürnberg on 23./11./20.24

Signature

(*) cross when non-applicable.

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