

# CO<sub>2</sub> Footprint

## Content

Introduction	3
Responsibilities	4
Reporting over time	4
Organisational boundary	4
Operational boundary	6
Scope 1	7
Scope 2	7
Scope 3	7
Reporting and control process	8
Reporting process and documentation used	9
Control process	9
Calculation methodology	9
Results	10
Appendix A (not required)	13
Contact details	14

## **Introduction**

At Ace & Tate we realize we have an impact on the climate and a responsibility to mitigate our impact wherever possible.

This document is intended to transparently disclose how Ace & Tate calculates and reports its Greenhouse gas emissions. It contains the scope, boundary, calculations methods and the reporting process.

## Responsibilities

The CSR manager is primarily responsible for calculating and reporting the CO2 footprint. The CSR-manager is furthermore responsible for the use of correct conversion factors and rigorous quality checks on data handling, documentation, and emission calculation activities.

The CSR manager is supported by the finance department which gathers the data and assures completeness regarding the retail location in scope. The calculation is done annually and the results are disclosed on the website. The methodology is in line with the corporate greenhouse gas protocol.

## Reporting over time

Ace & Tate has selected 2018 as base year and will report annually on a like for like basis. Each year the baseline is re-assessed based on the retail locations in scope. Wherever possible, pre-existing data is taken into account to calculate the GHG-emissions for new locations added to the portfolio or are otherwise extrapolated based on average m2 GHG-emissions for similar locations.

## Organisational boundary

By setting organizational boundaries, a company selects an approach for consolidating GHG emissions and then consistently applies the selected approach to define those businesses and operations that constitute the company for the purpose of accounting and reporting GHG emission. The organizational boundary is set in accordance with the greenhouse gas protocol. Ace & Tate reports its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (see figure 1 on Scope) via the **operational control approach**, meaning that Ace & Tate accounts for 100% of emissions from operations over which it or one of its subsidiaries has operational control. Those are the locations where the company has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies. This criterion is consistent with the current accounting and reporting practice of many companies that report on emissions from facilities, where they operate (i.e. for which they hold the operating license). For Ace & Tate this implies all retail locations, headquarters and leased vehicles.

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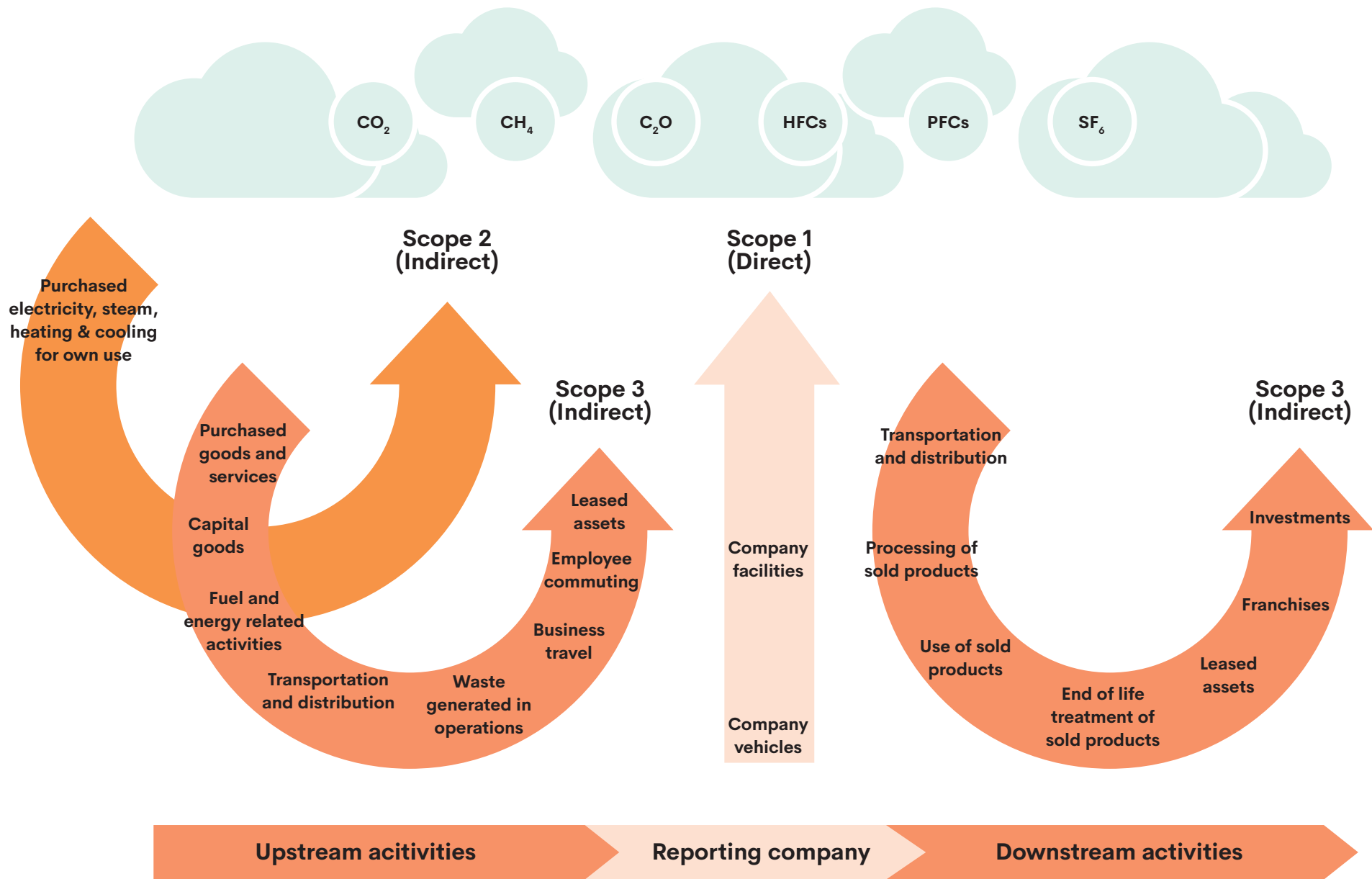


Figure 1: Greenhouse gas protocol Scope 1, 2 and 3 visualised

# Operational Boundry

## Scope 1

Direct GHG emissions occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the company, for example, emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles, and emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment. For Ace & Tate this relates to:

- Combustion of natural gas in assets operated by Ace & Tate
- Combustion of leased vehicles over which Ace & Tate has operational control
- Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) emissions during the use of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment over which Ace & Tate has operational control

In accordance with the greenhouse gas protocol Ace & Tate is required to report on scope 1 emissions.

## Scope 2

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions and accounts for GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling consumed by the company. Purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling is defined as energy that is purchased or otherwise brought into the organizational boundary of the company. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where electricity is generated.

For Ace & Tate this relates to:

- Electricity usage by assets over which Ace & Tate has operational control

In accordance with the greenhouse gas protocol Ace & Tate is required to report on scope 2 emissions. To date, no district heating, steam and cooling have been purchased by Ace & Tate.

## Scope 3

Scope 3 is an optional reporting category that allows for the treatment of all other indirect emissions. Scope 3 emissions are a consequence of the activities of the company, but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Scope 3 are other indirect emissions relating to upstream and downstream activities.

Ace & Tate reports on absolute scope 3 emissions relating to

1. Business air travel
2. By the company rented, car travel.

Next to absolute scope 3 emissions, Ace & Tate has made a Life Cycle Analysis to understand and report on relative scope 3 emissions per frame.

# Reporting and control process



## Reporting process and documentation used

The CSR-manager assesses annually which locations meet the operation boundary criteria. For each location in scope the annual invoices are gathered via finance and store/country managers. The invoices are checked on completeness and are entered in the CO2 reporting tool. The tool checks for trends and assumptions on data quality can be added.

When new locations are added to the portfolio the baseline emissions are re-assessed on a 'like for like' basis. This implies that full year GHG emission until the baseline year are recalculated for new retail locations. If GHG-data is not available, the GHG-emissions are estimated or extrapolated based on available comparable data.

## Control process

The data is checked annually on trend and completeness on a year to year basis by the CSR manager.

## Calculation methodology

Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are calculated with product or supplier specific data and with country specific conversion factors. Wherever possible both market

based approach and a location based approach are used to calculate the emissions relating to scope 2. If a location is in a market without product or supplier specific data, then only one scope 2 result is reported, based on the location-based method. The data is reported in ton CO2 – eq and consolidates all GHG-emissions. In the table below the calculations done are visualised.

If utility usage data for a location is not available Ace & Tate extrapolates the usage from similar retail locations. If only partial invoices are available the data is extrapolated to a full year to guarantee like for like reporting.

Source of emissions	Calculation method
Gas usage	GHG emissions = $\sum$ m3 gas purchased per annum per country * country specific conversion factor
Petrol	GHG emissions = $\sum$ liter of petrol * country specific conversion factor for combustion 1 liter petrol
Electricity (market based)	GHG emissions = $\sum$ kWh per annum * conversion factor specified in energy contract
Electricity (location based)	GHG emissions = $\sum$ kWh per annum * country specific conversion factor
Air travel	GHG emissions = $\sum$ km per type of class and distance range * conversion factor per type of class and distance range

Table 1: Calculation method per source

## Results

The total amount of greenhouse gasses emitted for scope 1, 2 and 3 is 310,03 ton CO<sub>2</sub> -eq (market based approach). In below graph the sources and scopes are visualised. This equals 0,85 kg CO<sub>2</sub> -eq per frame sold in 2018.

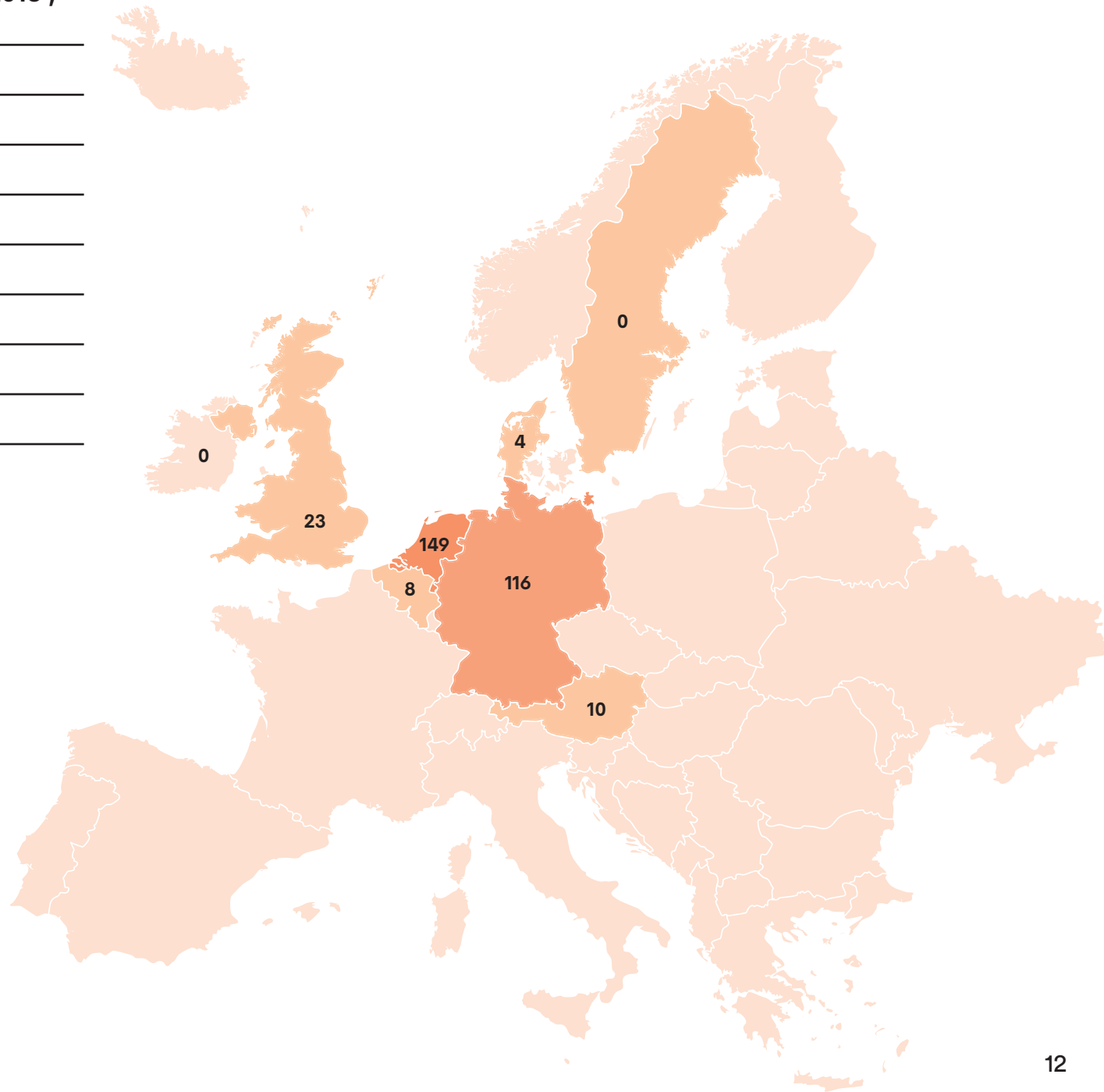
Scope	Total Ton CO2-eq in 2018
Scope 1	80.24
Scope 2; location based approach	297,61
Scope 2; market based approach	133,05
Scope 3	96,74

Table 2: Emissions in Ton CO2-eq per scope



Country	Total Ton CO2-eq in 2018 ; market based
Austria	10,17
Belgium	7,57
Denmark	3,59
Germany	116,41
Ireland	0,00
Netherlands	149,06
Sweden	0,146
United Kingdom	23,08

Table 3: Emissions in Ton CO2-eq per country



## Appendix A

The table below visualises the locations part of the operational scope, required for scope 1 and scope 2 reporting.

<b>Amsterdam</b>	<b>NL</b>	Haarlemmerstraat 70
<b>Amsterdam</b>	<b>NL</b>	Huidenstraat
<b>Amsterdam</b>	<b>NL</b>	Van Woustraat 67
<b>Antwerp</b>	<b>BE</b>	Steenhouwersvest 15
<b>Berlin</b>	<b>DE</b>	Alte Schönhauser Straße 42
<b>Berlin</b>	<b>DE</b>	Fasanenstraße 73
<b>Breda</b>	<b>NL</b>	Veemarktstraat 38,
<b>Bristol</b>	<b>UK</b>	86 Park Street,
<b>Brussels</b>	<b>BE</b>	Rue Antoine Dansaert 73
<b>Cologne</b>	<b>DE</b>	Pfeilstrasse 38-40
<b>Copenhagen</b>	<b>DK</b>	Ny Østergade 32,
<b>Den Bosch</b>	<b>NL</b>	Fonteinstraat 8
<b>Dublin</b>	<b>IE</b>	Exchequer Street 30
<b>Düsseldorf</b>	<b>DE</b>	Carlsplatz 3
<b>Eindhoven</b>	<b>NL</b>	Nieuwe Emmasingel 26
<b>Frankfurt</b>	<b>DE</b>	Kaiserstraße 18
<b>Ghent</b>	<b>BE</b>	Sint-Pieternieuwstraat 15
<b>Groningen</b>	<b>NL</b>	Brugstraat 19
<b>Haarlem</b>	<b>NL</b>	Kruisstraat 35

<b>Hamburg</b>	<b>DE</b>	Schanzenstraße 27
<b>Hannover</b>	<b>DE</b>	Karmarschstraße 37-39
<b>Heidelberg</b>	<b>DE</b>	Hauptstrasse 78
<b>Leipzig</b>	<b>DE</b>	Nikolaistraße 57-59
<b>London</b>	<b>UK</b>	10 Earlham St
<b>London</b>	<b>UK</b>	15 Brewer street
<b>London</b>	<b>UK</b>	27 Hanbury Street
<b>Maastricht</b>	<b>NL</b>	Wycker Brugstraat 65
<b>Manchester</b>	<b>UK</b>	21 Oldham Street
<b>Munich</b>	<b>DE</b>	Gärtnerplatz 1
<b>Munich</b>	<b>DE</b>	Schellingstraße 19
<b>Münster</b>	<b>DE</b>	Königsstraße 32
<b>Nuremberg</b>	<b>DE</b>	Kaiserstraße 18
<b>Rotterdam</b>	<b>NL</b>	Pannekoekstraat 8a
<b>Runstraat</b>	<b>NL</b>	Runstraat 26
<b>Stockholm</b>	<b>SE</b>	Mäster Samuelsgatan 11
<b>Stockholm</b>	<b>SE</b>	Skånegatan 92
<b>Stuttgart</b>	<b>DE</b>	Lange Str. 6
<b>The Hague</b>	<b>NL</b>	Prinsestraat 20
<b>Utrecht</b>	<b>NL</b>	Lijnmarkt 2
<b>Utrecht</b>	<b>NL</b>	Lijnmarkt 6
<b>Vienna</b>	<b>AU</b>	Neubaugasse 40

## Contact details

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