

Carbon Reduction Plan

Supplier name: SNV

Publication date: 10-02-2023

Commitment to achieving Net Zero

SNV is hereby committed to achieving Net Zero by 2050.

Baseline Emissions Footprint

The following table contains SNV's baseline emissions for the in-scope Global Office, based in the Netherlands, and its operations.

The baseline year and first reporting year is 2019.

Baseline year: 2019	
Additional details relating to the Baseline Emissions Calculations	
In 2021, Royal HaskoningDHV serviced SNV by the setup of a baseline year and follow up year carbon footprint in compliance with the ISO14064 and the GHG protocol Corporate standard as well as requirements stated for the Carbon Reduction Plan in UK PPN 0621. The baseline year is set to 2019, the first follow-up reporting year was 2020.	
Baseline year emissions: 780,44 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent	
EMISSIONS	TOTAL (t CO₂-e)
Scope 1	0,00*
Scope 2	106,84**
Scope 3 (included sources)	673,59
Total Emissions	780,44

* SNV in the Netherlands does not emit any scope 1 emissions, please refer to full ISO14064 report for a detailed insight (heat is purchased through district heating; no vehicles owned)

** above displayed Scope 2 emissions are location-based (without renewable power certificates). The market-based Scope 2 emissions are 81 ton CO₂-eq (with renewable power certificates).

Current Emissions Reporting

Reporting year: 2021	
EMISSIONS	TOTAL (t CO₂-e)
Scope 1	0,00*
Scope 2	21,73**
Scope 3	191,36

(included sources) ¹	
Total Emissions	213,09

* SNV in the Netherlands does not emit any scope 1 emissions, please refer to full ISO14064 report for a detailed insight (heat is purchased through district heating; no vehicles owned)

** above displayed Scope 2 emissions are location-based (without renewable power certificates). The market-based Scope 2 emissions are 12 ton CO₂-eq (with renewable power certificates, which SNV have for reporting year 2021).

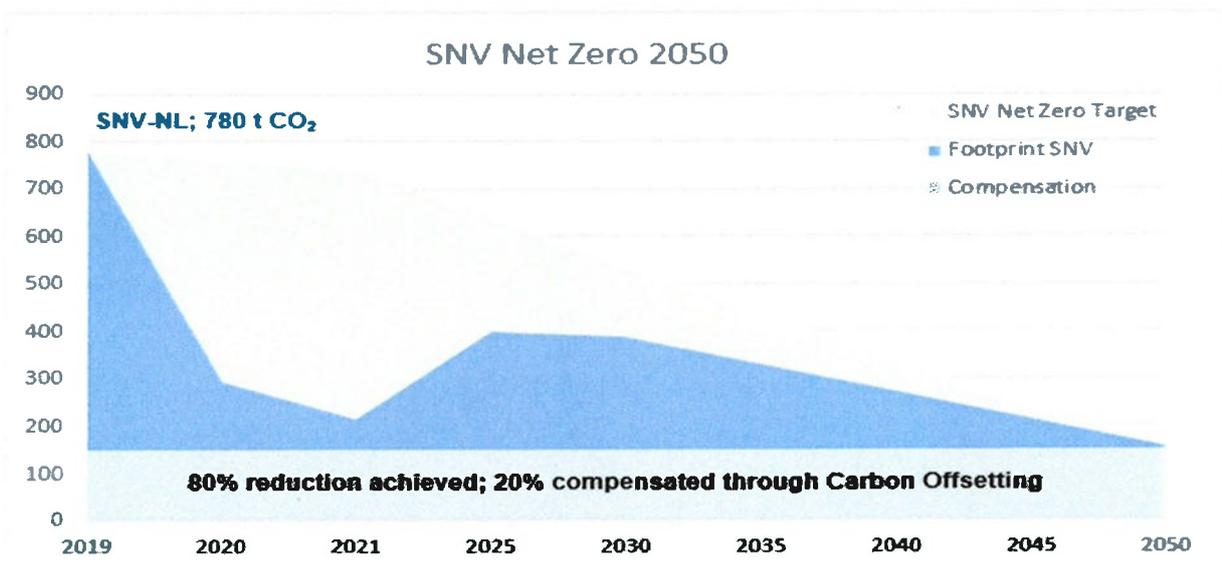
Emissions reduction targets

A total reduction of **73%** in CO₂ emissions is realised in 2021 in comparison to 2019. This reduction is largely due to the significant decrease on Scope 2 emissions of SNV. In 2021 SNV reported only 21,73 tCO₂e which is a 85,11 tCO₂e (roughly 80%) reduction when compared to baseline year 2019. Scope 2 emissions decreased because emission factors for district heating are adjusted in 2021. In addition to this, in previous years, for Scope 2, SNV reported the energy used for the whole building rather than their portion of the building. For 2021, this is adjusted with the additional information provided by SNV on the portion of the energy used for heating the building part which is allocated to them. Scope 3 emissions have decreased by 482,23 tCO₂e (roughly 72%) when compared to baseline year 2019. However, Scope 3 emissions have increased in comparison to 2020 by 5 tCO₂e, due to higher occupancy rate in relation to COVID restrictions being lifted in Q4 2021. Still, in order to continue SNV's progress to achieving Net Zero, we have adopted the following carbon reduction targets:

SNV's Net Zero target is set at a reduction of 50% against baseline year 2019 by 2030 and a total reduction of 100% by 2050.

- SNV aims to actively reduce 100% of its total carbon emissions through carbon reduction measures (estimated at 80%) and carbon offsetting (estimated at 20%).
- Doing so, SNV projects that its yearly carbon emissions will decrease by a minimum of 25 tonnes of CO₂ (~3,5%) each year leading up to 2050, counted from the baseline year.

The following figure gives an overview of the SNV Global Office's current progression up until 2021, followed by a projection of the SNV Global Office's total carbon footprint (blue) compared to the minimum annual reduction needed to reach SNVs Net Zero targets (green).



¹ Included scope 3 sources subset reported in detail in full ISO14064 certified carbon footprint report.

Statement on SNV Global footprint

SNV is currently working on ambitious plans to include the scope 1, 2 and 3 of an additional 22 country offices in its primary reporting scope and Net Zero strategy. The aim is to complete this assessment for reporting year 2022. Including these emissions will allow SNV to expand the Net Zero strategy to SNV Global as opposed to the initial setup for SNV in the Netherlands (the Global Office). Based on current estimations, it is expected that a minimum of 20% emissions will have to be compensated through carbon offsetting in a scenario with maximised reductions for offices and operations globally.

Carbon reduction projects

SNV Carbon Reduction Projects since 2019:

Carbon Offsetting

In 2019 and 2020 SNV purchased a total carbon compensation of 4,426 (2019) and 338 (2020) tonnes of CO₂, specifically to compensate business flights. Effectively, this means that 100% of SNV's Global Office business flights were compensated in 2019 and 2020 reducing the total carbon footprint of SNV in the Netherlands to **156 tonnes** in 2019 and **102 tonnes of CO₂** in 2020. SNV continued to purchase carbon compensation in 2021 however, carbon compensation certificates were not available for 2021 at time of publication of this Carbon Reduction Plan. Business flights in 2021 totalled 171 tonnes of CO₂ for SNV in the Netherlands. With the prospect of future flight emissions to be much higher, accounting for country offices, it is recommended to keep purchasing carbon offsetting for 2022 onwards. The carbon offsetting is procured through biogas projects with the Climate Neutral Group and is certified with the Gold Standard. With implementation of carbon reduction measures, steady progress will be made towards achieving Net Zero.

Renewable Energy Certificates

ISO14064 recognises green energy certificates, which may be reported as zero emission according to the standard. However, by default (unless generated directly by own renewable energy sources), the emission factor of the local grid is to be used to account for real-time emissions of electricity used. SNV's office operator has provided the proper documentation for the Green Energy Certificates stating that SNV's power is 100% compensated by the generation of power from EU wind turbines for 2021. This has been done for both 2019 and 2020 as well in the past. Theoretically, this means that for 2019, 2020 and 2021 the total CO₂ emissions may be reduced in reporting. However, SNV prefers to report on the emissions prior to compensation until such time as the full SNV Global footprint (including country offices) is calculated and in reporting scope. Besides carbon offsetting of flight emissions and renewable energy certificates, several carbon reduction measures and projects are in an initial planning phase. In the following years, SNV aims to implement a series of Carbon Reduction Initiatives based on a fully developed Carbon Reduction Plan and Net Zero Strategy.

Declaration and Sign Off

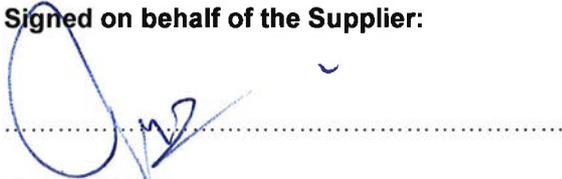
This Carbon Reduction Plan has been completed in accordance with PPN 06/21 and associated guidance and reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans.

Emissions have been reported and recorded in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the GHG Reporting Protocol corporate standard and uses the appropriate Government emission conversion factors for greenhouse gas company reporting.²

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions have been reported in accordance with SECR requirements, and the required subset of Scope 3 emissions have been reported in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been reviewed and signed off by the board of directors (or equivalent management body).

Signed on behalf of the Supplier:



Hans Heijdra
Managing Director Business/CFO

Date: 10/02/2023

² Appropriate emission conversion factors for UK are the DEFRA factors, however, these do not apply nor bear relevance in a Dutch context. For that reasons, the official Dutch government factors have been applied, presented on [CO2emissiefactoren.nl](https://co2emissiefactoren.nl)