

CO₂ Footprint



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Introduction

At Ace & Tate we realise that we have a responsibility to mitigate our environmental impact wherever possible.

This document is intended to transparently disclose how Ace & Tate calculates and reports its greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). It contains the scope, boundary, calculation methods and the reporting process.

Responsibilities

The Sustainability manager is primarily responsible for calculating and reporting the CO₂ footprint.

The Sustainability manager is furthermore responsible for the use of correct conversion factors and rigorous quality checks on data handling, documentation, and emission calculation activities.

The Sustainability manager is supported by the finance department which gathers the data and assures completeness regarding the locations in the scope.

The calculation is done annually, and the results are disclosed on the website. The methodology used is in line with the Corporate GHG Protocol.

Reporting over time

Ace & Tate has selected 2018 as the base year. The base year calculations are not adjusted when new stores open or when existing stores close. Emissions from new stores are calculated from the day of opening onwards. The figures reported in this CO₂ footprint comprise of data from 2019.

Organisational boundary

By setting organisational 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 organisational boundary is set in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Ace & Tate reports its scope 1 and scope 2 emissions (see fig. 1 for a visual representation on scopes) 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).

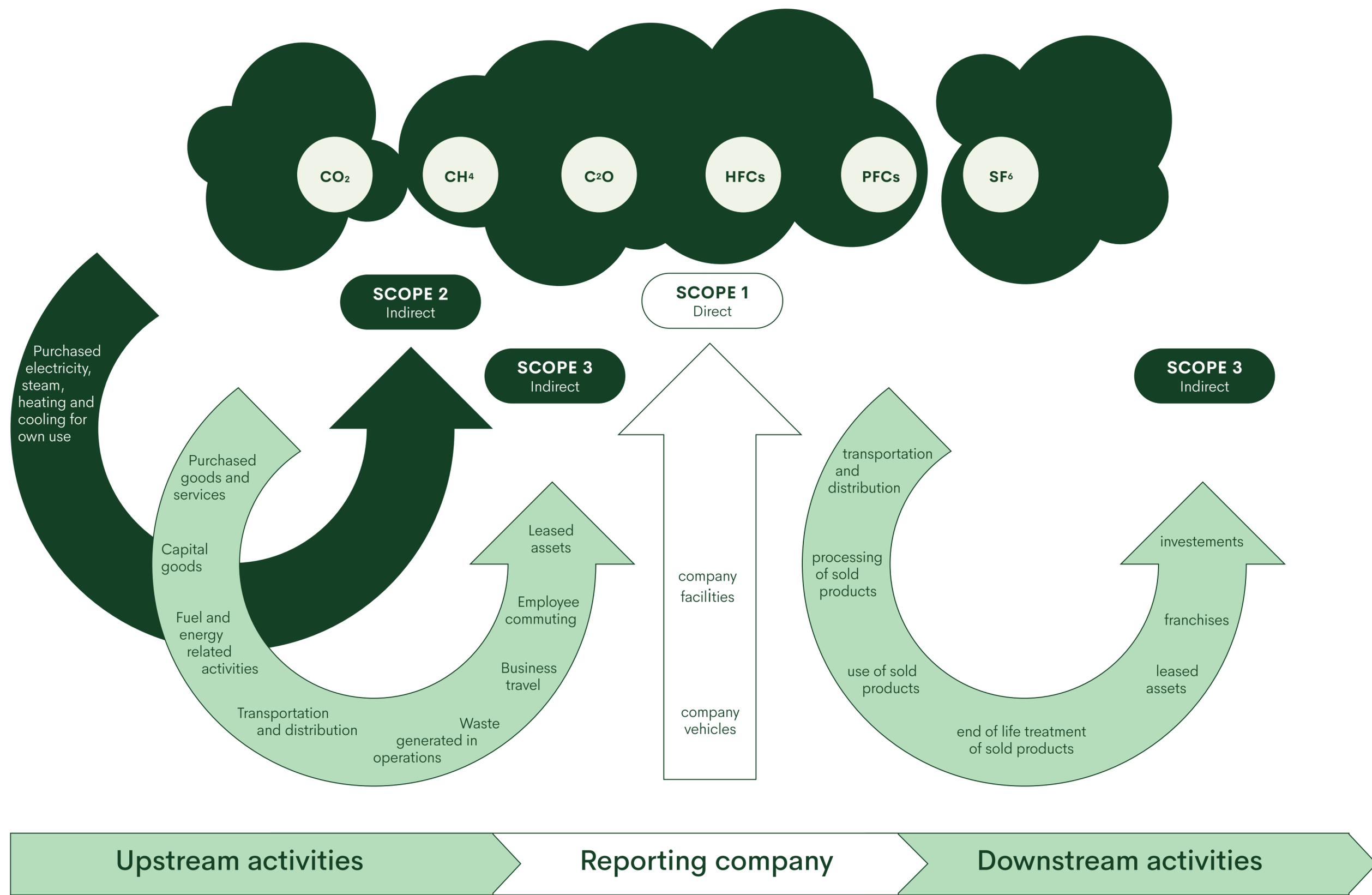


fig.1 Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 1, 2 and 3 visualised

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Operational boundary

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 GHG Protocol, Ace & Tate is required to report on scope 1 emissions. To date, natural gas is only used in retail locations in Austria, Germany, and the Netherlands.

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 organisational boundary of the company. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where the energy is generated.

For Ace & Tate this relates to:

- › **Electricity usage by assets over which Ace & Tate has operational control**
- › **District heating by assets over which Ace & Tate has operational control**

In accordance with the GHG Protocol, Ace & Tate is required to report on scope 2 emissions (location based and market based). To date, no steam or cooling has 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. **The, by the company rented, car travel**
3. **Energy related to cloud services**
4. **Business train travel**

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Reporting and control process

Reporting process and documentation used

The Sustainability manager assesses annually which locations meet the operational boundary criteria. For each location in scope the annual invoices are gathered via finance and store/country managers. The invoices are checked for completeness and subsequently entered into the CO₂ reporting tool. The tool has a function that checks for trends. Explanations for deviations and assumptions made can be added in the tool.

Emission sources	Calculation method
Gas usage	GHG emissions = \sum m ³ gas purchased per annum per country \times country specific conversion factor
Petrol	GHG emissions = \sum litre of petrol used per annum \times country specific conversion factor for combustion of 1 litre of petrol
Electricity (market based)	GHG emissions = \sum kWh per annum \times conversion factor specified in energy contract
Electricity (location based)	GHG emissions = \sum kWh per annum \times country specific conversion factor
District heating	GHG emissions = \sum kWh per annum \times country specific conversion factor
Air travel	GHG emissions = \sum km per type of class and distance range per annum \times conversion factor per type of class and distance range

fig. 2

fig. 2 Calculation method per source

Control process

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

Calculation methodology

Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are calculated with product or supplier specific data and with country specific conversion factors. Where possible, both a 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 scope 2 data is reported based on the outcome of the location-based method. The data is reported in ton CO₂ – eq. and consolidates all GHG emissions. In the table • fig. 2 the calculation methods are explained.

If utility usage data for a location is not available, Ace & Tate extrapolates the usage from similar locations. If only partial invoices are available, the data is extrapolated to a full year (if the store was in operation for a full year). If a store was opened during a year, only data for that period is considered.

Results

The total amount of greenhouse gasses emitted for scope 1, 2 and 3 in 2019 is 427,70 ton CO₂ – eq. (market-based approach). In the graph, featured on the following page, the sources and scopes are visualised. When comparing like for like (excluding new store openings and closings) with 2018 emissions increased from 303,06 ton to 361,08 ton. This is mainly due to a significant increase in business flights, which is double the amount in 2018.

All store related emissions, being gas and electricity decreased due to an increase in green energy purchased.

Scope	2018	2019
Scope 1	80,24	76,68
Scope 2; location-based approach	297,61	420,46
Scope 2; market-based approach	133,05	162,3
Scope 3	96,74	188,70

fig. 3



fig. 4

NB1:
To date, natural gas is only used in retail locations in AT, DE and NL.

NB2:
Electricity of AT, CH, DK, ES, IE and SE is not visible in **fig. 3** due to small numbers.

fig. 3 Emissions in ton CO₂-eq. per scope
fig. 4 Emission sunbeam for scope 1, 2 and 3

Country	2018	2019
Austria	10,17	11,12
Belgium	7,57	22,73
Denmark	3,59	0,0
Germany	116,41	86,07
Ireland	0,0	0,0
Netherlands	149,06	266,97
Spain	New in 2019	0,0
Sweden	0,15	0,17
Switzerland	New in 2019	0,74
United Kingdom	23,08	39,91

fig. 5

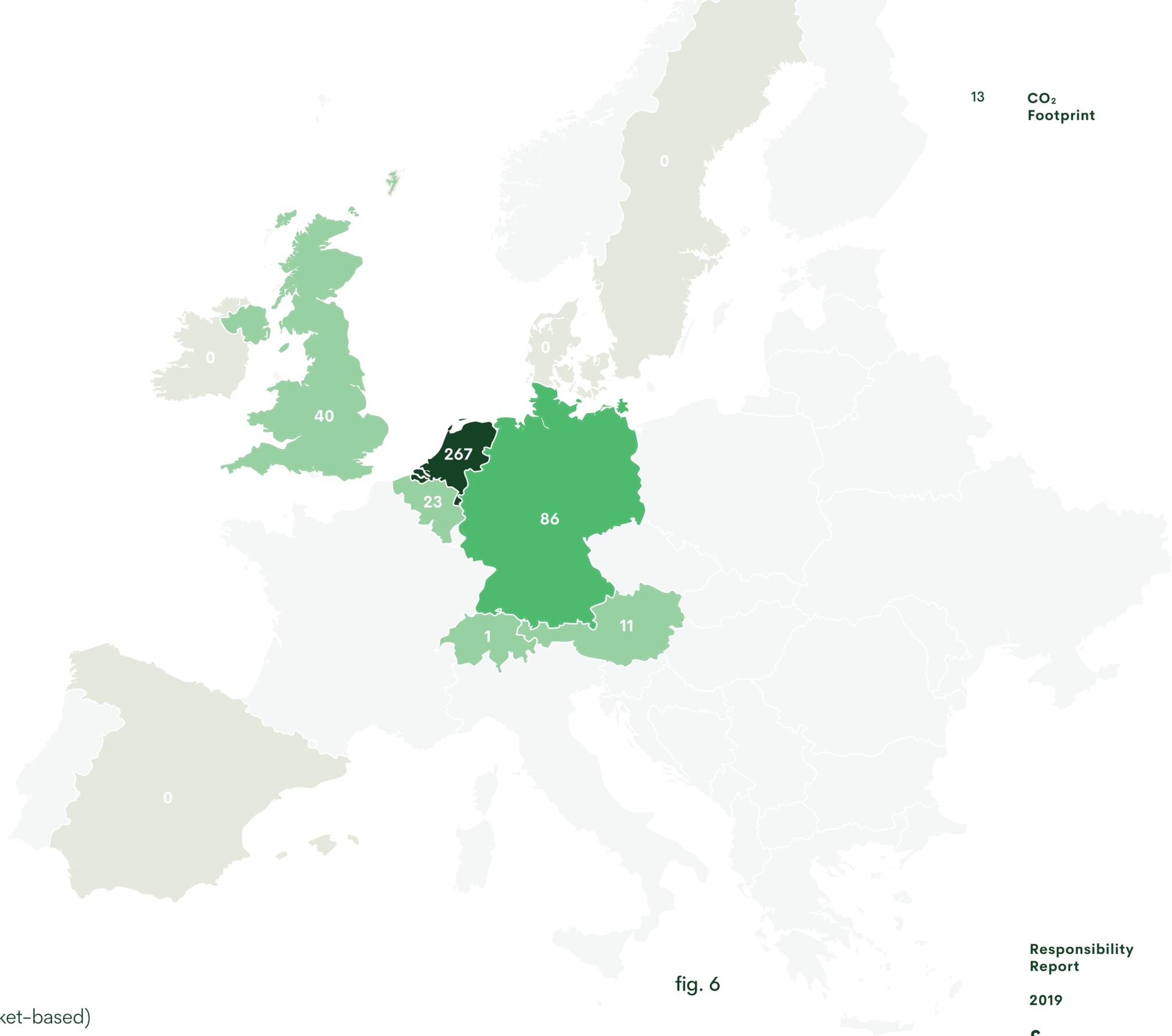


fig. 6

fig. 5 Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions in ton CO₂-eq. per country (market-based)

fig. 6 Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions in ton CO₂-eq. per country

Appendix

The table below visualises the retail locations that are part of the operational scope, required for scope 1 and scope 2 reporting. The headquarter in Amsterdam is also included in the calculations.

City	Country	Address	2018 (in kg CO ₂)	2019 (in kg CO ₂)
Amsterdam	NL	Van Wou Straat 67	3.351	4.727
Amsterdam	NL	Huidenstraat 20	0	0
Amsterdam	NL	Haarlemmerstraat 70	1.870	2.438
Antwerp	BE	Steenhouwersvest 15	2.993	6.074
Antwerp	BE	Schuttershofstraat 35	0	0
Arnhem	NL	Bakkerstraat 3	0	0
Berlin	DE	Alte Schönhauser Str. 42	0	2.091
Berlin	DE	Fasanenstrasse 73	7.561	16.705
Berlin	DE	Bergmannstraße 94	0	618
Bonn	DE	Wenzelgasse 28	0	0
Breda	NL	Veemarktstraat 38	14.615	3.485
Brighton	UK	Bond Street 12	0	0
Bristol	UK	Park Street 86	4.129	6.183
Bruges	BE	Noordzandstraat 58	0	4.156
Brussels	BE	Rue Antoine Dansaert 73	2.428	4.867
Brussels	BE	Rue du Bailli 94	0	1.512
Copenhagen	DK	Ny Ostergade 32	3.591	0

City	Country	Address	2018 (in kg CO ₂)	2019 (in kg CO ₂)
Den Bosh	NL	Fonteinstraat 8	0	0
Den Haag	NL	Prinsestraat 20	2.393	752
Dublin	IE	Exchequer Street 30	0	0
Düsseldorf	DE	Carlsplatz 3	0	3.498
Eindhoven	NL	Nieuwe Emmasingel 26	0	0
Frankfurt	DE	Kaiserstrasse 18	0	0
Freiburg	DE	Grunwalderstrasse 8	0	0
Gent	BE	St. Pieter-Nieuwstraat 15	2.150	2.414
Glasgow	UK	Byres Road 221	0	2.772
Groningen	NL	Brugstraat 19	18.941	1.473
Haarlem	NL	Kruisstraat 35	0	5.563
Hamburg	DE	Schanzenstrasse 27	6.794	9.637
Hamburg	DE	Bleichenbrücke 10	0	0
Hamburg	DE	Bahrenfelder Str. 118	0	0
Hannover	DE	Karmarschstraße 37	9.368	4.347
Hasselt	BE	Zuivelmarkt 3	0	2.517
Heidelberg	DE	Hauptstraße 78	5.371	3.584

City	Country	Address	2018 (in kg CO ₂)	2019 (in kg CO ₂)
Innsbruck	AT	Anichstrasse 1	0	946
Köln	DE	Pfeilstrasse 38	0	2.903
Kortrijk	BE	Korte Steenstraat 10	0	157
Leiden	NL	Breestraat 116	0	0
Leuven	BE	Mechelsestraat 40	0	1.030
Liverpool	UK	Bold Street 60	0	142
London	UK	Earlham Street 10	2.533	1.356
London	UK	Brewer street 15	3.998	9.960
London	UK	Hanbury Street 27	6.006	3.930
Maastricht	NL	Wycker Burgstraat 65	0	0
Madrid	ES	Claudio Coello 52	0	0
Manchester	UK	Oldham Street 21-23	6.418	15.562
Mannheim	DE	O6 9	0	0
München	DE	Gärtnerplatz 1	9.727	5.605
München	DE	Schellingstraße 19	23.693	13.462
Münster	DE	Königsstraße 32	9.368	6.111
Nürnberg	DE	Kaiserstrasse 18	27.962	14.506
Oxford	UK	High Street 135	0	0
Rotterdam	NL	Pannekoekstraat 8	0	0
Stockholm	SE	Mäster Samuelsgatan 11	0	173
Stuttgart	DE	Lange Strasse 6	9.993	3.008

City	Country	Address	2018 (in kg CO ₂)	2019 (in kg CO ₂)
Utrecht	NL	Lijnmarkt 6	2.484	6.703
Utrecht	NL	Lijnmarkt 2	↑ Incl. in Lijnmarkt 6	↑ Incl. in Lijnmarkt 6
Wien	AT	Neubaugasse 40	10.173	10.173
Zürich	CH	Niederdorfstrasse 22	0	736
Zwolle	NL	Luttekeraat 24	0	792
HQ Amsterdam	NL	Stephensonstraat 19	6.447	48.370

We are working on it.

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