

# One Planet plan

Living within the boundaries of the planet



15 juni 2021



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# 1 About Eneco

We have been active in the energy sector for over 100 years. Eneco's roots go back to the 19th century. At that time, gas and electricity were produced on a 'large' scale for the first time and local energy companies were established. These local energy companies grew larger and merged in the 20th century. After a history of cooperation and mergers between the municipal utility companies of Rotterdam, The Hague and Dordrecht, the current Eneco was created in 1995.

In 2021 Eneco will be a strong, integrated, independent and growing energy company, active in the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany and the United Kingdom. Eneco's head office is located in Rotterdam.

Our shareholders Mitsubishi Corporation and Chubu fully support Eneco's sustainability strategy. With their support, we can continue to grow both nationally and internationally.

## 1.1 Purpose

With the global demand for energy, we are exhausting our planet's capacity. If everyone in the world lived as the average Dutch person does, we would need nearly 3 planets. Eneco is determined to bring the energy requirement and energy consumption within the boundaries of a liveable planet. This is the One Planet concept.. We want to lead the way in the energy transition and as a sustainable energy company, together with our suppliers and customers, live within the boundaries of the planet: our One Planet ambition.

**Purpose: One Planet – Living within the boundaries of the planet**

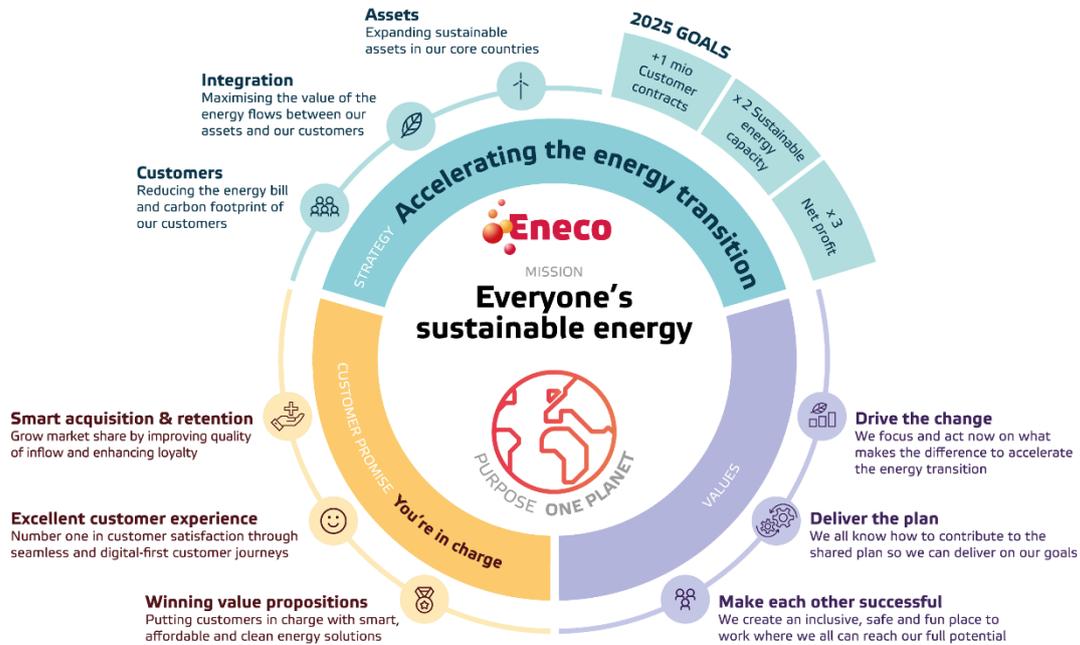
## 1.2 Mission

More and more people are realising that we are exhausting our earth and that we need to handle our energy in a much smarter and more sustainable way. With our mission: "Everyone's sustainable energy" we develop products and services and, together with partners, we invest in green electricity to enable our customers to make the switch to more sustainable and smarter energy consumption.

**[Discover more about our mission](#)**

# 1.3 Strategy

Eneco wants to accelerate the energy transition. This is desperately needed, because global warming is happening faster than everyone thought. We feel a strong responsibility to take the lead in this transition. Our three strategic pillars - customers, sustainable assets and integration - are aimed at realising that acceleration.



[Read more about our strategy](#)

# 2 Sustainable operations

## 2.1 Normative frameworks

Eneco subscribes to the following normative frameworks for the international aspects of sustainable operations or Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), that specify what may and can be expected of enterprises.

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- The International Labour Organisation (ILO) declaration regarding the fundamental principles and rights at work
- The Tripartite ILO<sup>1</sup> declaration of principles concerning multinational enterprises and social policy
- The ILO core conventions:
  1. Freedom of association and protection of the right to organise (No. 87)
  2. Right to organise and collective bargaining (No. 98)
  3. Forced labour (No. 29)
  4. Abolition of forced labour (No. 105)
  5. Minimum age (No. 138)
  6. Worst forms of child labour (No. 182)
  7. Equal remuneration (No. 100)
  8. Discrimination (employment and occupation) (No. 111)
- The OECD<sup>2</sup> guidelines for multinational enterprises
- Member of the Global Compact Network Netherlands (GCNL). The GCNL is a national network of companies and stakeholders that support the ten Universal Principles proclaimed by the United Nations (UN):
  - Pillar Human Rights
    1. Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights
    2. and make sure that they are not complicit in human right abuses.
  - Pillar Labour
    3. Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining
    4. and should strive to eliminate all forms of forced and compulsory labour
    5. the effective abolition of child labour
    6. and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation
  - Pillar Environment
    7. Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges
    8. undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility
    9. and encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies

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<sup>1</sup> International Labour Organization (ILO), is a United Nations agency whose mandate is to advance social and economic justice through setting international labour standards.

<sup>2</sup> Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), is an intergovernmental economic organisation with 38 member countries committed to establishing evidence-based international standards and finding solutions to a range of social, economic and environmental challenges.

### Pillar Anti-Corruption

10. Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery

- Eneco Code of conduct
- Eneco Supplier Code of Conduct: [https://www.eneco.com/~media/content/over-ons/pdf/eneco\\_supplier\\_code\\_of\\_conduct\\_en.pdf/](https://www.eneco.com/~media/content/over-ons/pdf/eneco_supplier_code_of_conduct_en.pdf/)
- Code of Conduct Acceptance & Participation in Onshore Wind Energy (Dutch only): <https://nwea.nl/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/20161215-Gedragscode-Acceptatie-Participatie-Windenergie-op-Land.pdf> (Dutch only)
- Code of Conduct onshore solar energy: <https://hollandsolar.nl/gedragscodezonopland> (Dutch only)
- The ISO 26000 guideline: international guideline for the implementation of CSR in an organisation
- The ISO 20400 guideline: international guideline for the incorporation and embedding of corporate social responsibility in the procurement process
- The Paris climate agreements to keep global warming well below 2°C, while aiming for 1.5°C. And the translation of these agreements to the business community by the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) (<http://sciencebasedtargets.org/>)
- Signing of the SDG Charter. The Sustainable Development Goals offer a sustainable agenda for the world to ensure a sustainable future for everyone: <https://www.sdgnederland.nl/community/> (Dutch only).
- Membership of the Natural Capital Coalition, a global multi-stakeholder cooperation that brings together leading initiatives and organisations in order to harmonise the approaches to natural capital: <https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/>.

## 2.2 Political involvement

Based on our mission 'Everyone's sustainable energy', we help people to make the next sustainable step in the energy transition. Political and policy decisions at European Union, national and the local level affect our business and the relationship with our customers. We strengthen our role as a frontrunner in the energy transition by having direct and personal relationships with policy makers and legislators. Furthermore, we are a member of relevant trade associations and interest groups. We are transparent about our way of working.

[More information about our policy](#)

[View our memberships \(Dutch only\)](#)

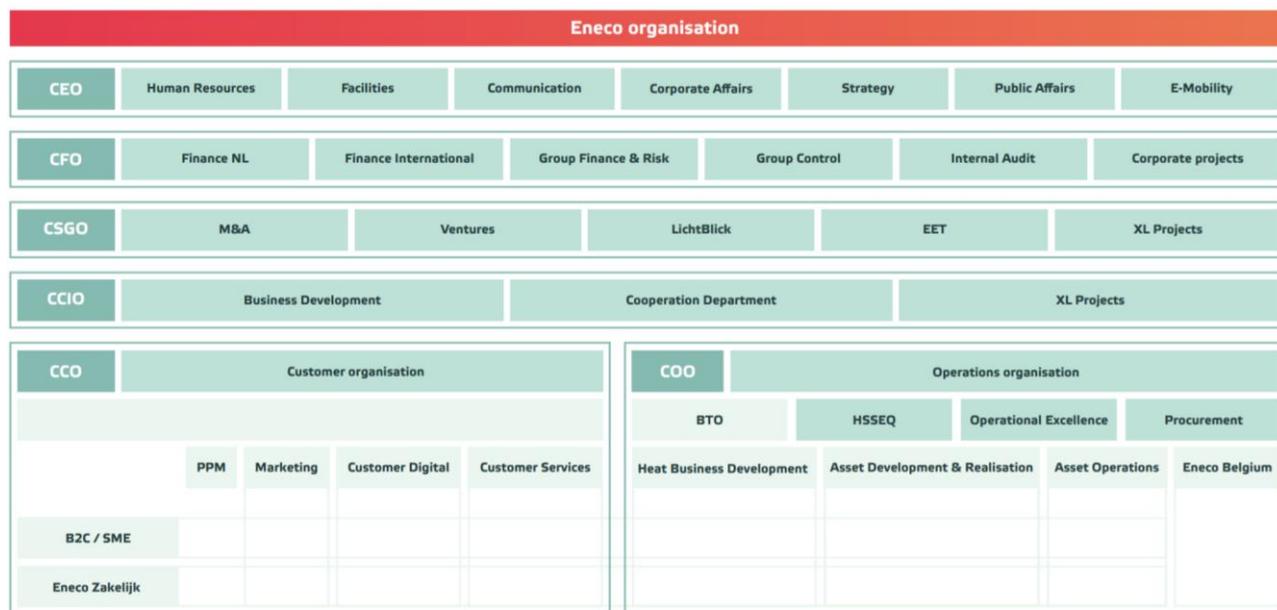
# 3 Governance

## 3.1 Preparation

The One Planet plan was drafted in close cooperation with internal and external stakeholders. The plan was submitted to external stakeholders after internal work sessions with employees and management team members. A number of NGOs and commercial customers gave their feedback and the plan was amended accordingly. Our supervisory board officially adopted the One Planet plan on 27 May 2021.

## 3.2 Organisation chart

The organisational structure is characterised by an integrated customer-focussed Customer Organisation and Operations Organisation with the objective to increase efficiency, financial performance and digitalisation, to thus create more room for sustainable growth.



**CEO** Chief Executive Officer  
**CFO** Chief Financial Officer  
**CSGO** Chief Strategic Growth Officer  
**CCIO** Chief Cooperation & International Officer  
**CCO** Chief Commercial Officer  
**COO** Chief Operations Officer

**B2C** Business to Consumer  
**SME** Small & Medium enterprises  
**BTO** Business Technology Organisation  
**HSSEQ** Health Safety Security Environment and Quality  
**PPM** Product Portfolio Management  
**EET** Eneco Energy Trade

## 3.3 Management board

The management board is in charge of day-to-day management and is ultimately responsible for the performance of the group and its companies. The management board is appointed by the supervisory board and is accountable to the supervisory board and the General Meeting of Shareholders. Eneco's management board consists of six members:

- CEO: Drs. A.C. (As) Tempelman
- CSGO: Ir. C.J. (Kees Jan) Rameau, MBA
- CFO: Drs. J.M.J. (Jeanine) Tijhaar RC
- COO: F.C.W. (Frans) van de Noort
- CCO: Drs. J.A.F.M. (Hans) Peters
- CCIO: H. (Hiroshi) Sakuma, BS

**Further information about the management board and the supervisory board**

## 3.4 Responsibility One Planet plan

The One Planet plan is included in the portfolio of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who is the chairman of the management board of Eneco. The Sustainability Manager is responsible for the daily coordination of the One Planet plan. The Sustainability Manager function is positioned within the Energy Transition & Public Affairs department. The Energy Transition & Public Affairs Director is accountable for the One Planet plan. The Energy Transition & Public Affairs Director reports to the CEO and is part of the Strategic Leadership Team (SLT).

As the One Planet plan is very diverse and broadly oriented, the responsibility and accountability per section are embedded in the relevant operational and staff departments of which the daily activities are most closely related to the section in question.

## 3.5 Responsibility procurement

The Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) is accountable for the procurement of the whole company. Part of this responsibility is managing the sustainability of our suppliers. The CPO reports to the Chief Operating Officer (COO), who is a member of the management board.

Procurement processes with a potential expenditure of more than € 50,000 over the whole contracting period must be assessed by the Procurement Board. Matters such as taxes, traded goods and services, deliveries within an existing agreement of which the conditions have already been laid down are excepted

from assessment by the Procurement Board. The members of the Procurement Board each have a formal vote. The Procurement Board consists of:

- Mandated representative of the Business Unit from whose unit the request comes
- Finance; not being business controller
- Procurement; CPO or delegated senior Category Manager

For each purchasing requirement, a request is submitted to the Procurement Board in the following phases:

*1. Strategy*

Before approaching the market, we wish to assess together how we are going to do this and what the intended outcome is. Issues such as: do we already have an agreement for this, what does the market look like, what is the best approach, how do we cover the financial and legal risks, but also: how do we implement and manage the agreement?

*2. Awarding*

Before concluding the agreement, we want to assess the result compared to the intended result and whether there have been any unexpected developments. In addition, attention should be paid to possible learning points.

One of the procurement process topics concerns the sustainability conditions in the sourcing strategy. Our sustainable strategy is a focal point in all procurement projects and must be translated into criteria for the selection of an external supplier. Choices are not only based on price and quality, but also on social and ecological criteria. This is why Eneco adopted the ISO 20400 Sustainable Procurement guideline when it was introduced in May 2017. Sustainable procurement stands for acting ethically, social engagement, reducing the ecological footprint and incorporating circular principles.

## 3.6 Reporting cycle

The Sustainability Manager discusses the progress of the One Planet plan with the Public Affairs Director biweekly. The progress report is shared with the management board once every quarter. Remedial measures are taken in the event of deviations from the plan or in connection with new developments and insights.

# 4 One Planet plan

Living within the natural boundaries of the planet is what Eneco believes in and strives for. But unfortunately, as mankind, we are exhausting the Earth. Ecosystems have no time to recover, biodiversity is threatened and more nature is lost than created. We are facing climate change, because more carbon is added to the atmosphere than nature can absorb. If we want to pass the Earth on in a livable way to our children and the generations that follow, there is no time to lose.

Since 2015, we have laid down our sustainability objectives in our One Planet plan. The plan contains measurable objectives in the field of climate, biodiversity, circularity and society.

[Read more about the One Planet plan](#)

## 4.1 Climate

If we want to keep the planet livable for future generations, we have an important task: not to let the earth heat up more than 1,5°C. The challenge we face as a society is urgent and its scale much greater than many realise.

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2018), at the current rate of global warming we will reach 1.5°C by 2040. With further warming, serious effects on ecosystems, plants, animals and people can no longer be avoided.

Current efforts by the energy sector to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to zero by 2050 are no longer sufficient. The International Energy Agency (IEA) recently announced that the electricity sector in developed countries needs to achieve 'net zero' emissions as early as 2035 in order to limit global warming to 1.5 °C

**Eneco and customers climate neutral by 2035.**

The energy sector has an important pioneering role in the energy transition. Especially now that we know that climate objectives and actions must be much more ambitious in order to still achieve the 1.5 °C objective. Eneco is taking responsibility for this and is accelerating its existing ambition to be climate neutral by 2035.

**We have the ambition to be climate neutral as early as 2035. Not only in our own activities, but also in the energy we supply to our customers.**

[Read more](#)

## 4.2 Biodiversity

Biodiversity is the term used to describe the variety of life on earth. This diversity is of great importance for a resilient nature and a liveable planet. Unfortunately, biodiversity is under great pressure worldwide. Restoration of forests, soils and wetlands and more green spaces in cities are essential to reduce the effects of climate change.

**Our goal: net positive as of 2025**

To reverse the loss of biodiversity, Eneco wants to be a leader in the energy sector. Our aim is that all our new sustainable sources such as wind farms and solar parks have a net positive effect on biodiversity by 2025 at the latest. This means that we will increase biodiversity more than we burden it. We achieve this by minimising the negative effects on biodiversity when developing and operating new projects and by investing in nature restoration and development.

[Read more](#)

## 4.3 Circularity

Circularity is one of the pillars of Eneco's One Planet plan. A circular economy plays an important role in reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and thus climate change. Based on the principle of 'waste no more', natural resources are no longer exhausted in a circular economy. We achieve this by producing in a different way. As little use of raw materials as possible and reuse of materials. Circularity is an unmistakable factor in the fulfilment of our One Planet purpose: living within the natural boundaries of the planet.

Managing for circularity also means taking responsibility for respecting human rights. Because practice shows that where raw materials are scarce, there is pressure on the environment and human rights are at risk.

**Eneco wants to be a circular company by 2050**

[Read more](#)

## 4.4 Society

The social and societal components of energy transition are part of the pillar 'Empowering Society & Communities' within our One Planet plan.

Energy transition is a major social challenge. Renewable energy is often closer to our living environment than the large-scale production of fossil energy. This affects citizens, companies and other stakeholders in how they live, work and recreate because of the changes in their immediate environment. Therefore, we focus on building sustainable relationships where the energy transition takes place. Together, we will realise the energy transition. Governments, citizens and the business community are increasingly willing to do something about the climate problem. But there are also concerns and uncertainties. About the costs of energy transition and how to fit wind and solar projects into scarce space. About the health and

environmental effects of sustainable energy sources. The implementation of our strategy is heavily dependent on public support. Eneco will take concerns or resistance of customers and local residents seriously and proactively involve them and let them participate in our sustainable energy projects. Our strategy must be in tune with the wellbeing of society.

One of the pillars of Eneco's One Planet plan is 'Empowering Society & Communities'. This is the social domain of the plan, which includes the strategic themes that are important to us: community engagement, transparency, integrity and diversity & inclusiveness.

[Read more](#)

## 4.5 Benchmarks

Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) rating represents the environmental, social and governance assessment. It implies that factors such as energy consumption, climate, availability of raw materials, health, safety and good corporate governance are taken into account in company decisions. ESG ratings are intended to measure a company's resilience to long-term, material risks.

Eneco focuses on three complementary Environmental Social & Governance (ESG) rating agencies:

- Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)
- Ecovadis
- Sustainalytics

[Read more](#)

# 5 Carbon footprint

## 5.1 Method

Eneco reports its emissions in accordance with the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard (<http://ghgprotocol.org/standards>). This standard has been prepared by the World Business Council of Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Resource Institute (WRI). The standard makes it possible to report on the entire chain, including the emissions of our own operations, the related emissions of our suppliers and those of our customers.

The emissions are calculated by multiplying the relevant volumes by the corresponding emission factor. The emission factors used are described below. Adding up these emissions results in Eneco's lifecycle footprint.

The volumes used in scope 1 consist of the consumption of natural gas and biogas for electricity production, heating of premises and fuels and electricity for our vehicle fleet.

The volumes used in scope 2 consist of the electricity and heat consumed by the organisation and the grid losses for the heat supplied by us.

The volumes used in scope 3 consist of:

- The quantities of gas, electricity and heat supplied.
- The fuel and electricity consumed by our vehicle fleet for the calculation of upstream emissions.
- Our spend on purchased goods and services.
- The commuting kilometres of our employees (exclusively relating to the vehicle fleet) categorised according to our modal split (average way in which our employees get to and from work, or work from home), which was determined by means of a representative survey among employees. The number of commuting kilometres is calculated on the basis of the distance between home and place of employment and the number of working days per week. Multiplying this distance by 2 determines the return distance per week. This return distance is then multiplied by the average number of working days of an FTE (max. working days per year: 260 minus average leave days: 38 minus number of public holidays: 7 results in the average number of working days per FTE: 215 per year)
- The fuels and electricity used for business travel.

The quantities for business car travel are calculated on the basis of the costs claimed and the compensation per claimed kilometre (0.25 €/km). The distribution according to fuel is based on the fuel distribution from the mobility survey.

The quantities for business travel by public transport are calculated on the basis of the claimed costs and the average costs per kilometre (0.15 €/km: average of 0.19 €/km for peak hours and 0.11 €/km for off-peak hours, source: NS).

## 5.2 Emission factors

The emission factors used are based on our (provisional) Electricity Label and our Heat Label as emission factors for the direct emissions of electricity and heat, respectively. The Electricity Label and Heat Label are definitive for the previous year as of May, which means that we use a provisional electricity label to include the results in our annual report. The other emission factors are from <https://www.co2emissiefactoren.nl/>. For natural gas, we also now use this website as the source for the emission factor, because the original emission factor is out of date.

The direct emissions for electricity and heat from the Electricity Label and the Heat Label are supplemented by upstream emissions. These upstream emissions are also taken from <https://www.co2emissiefactoren.nl/> based on the LCA methodology (Life Cycle Analysis)<sup>x`</sup>. In the case of electricity, these upstream emissions are calculated on the basis of the weighted average upstream emissions of the various renewable sources: wind, solar, biomass and hydropower. For heat, upstream emissions from both a CCGT plant and a waste incineration plant are used, as this is by far the most common type of heat.

In the scope 3 category 'Downstream transport and distribution: Generation grid losses on electricity and gas supplied' we use the average grid losses in the Netherlands. For electricity, these average grid losses amount to 4.4% (source: ACM, Factsheet Quality of Regional Grid Operators 2017 Electricity Grids & Gas Transport Networks: 15. Grid losses as a proportion of total electricity transported). This average grid loss is multiplied by our (provisional) Electricity Label and the amount of electricity supplied to arrive at the relevant emissions.

The average natural gas grid losses in the Netherlands amount to 0.513% (source: Redpoint and Kyos 'Pricing the purchase of gas losses on regional gas transport networks' and the ACM paper 'Regulation of gas grid losses' dated 29 July 2013). This average grid loss is multiplied by the greenhouse effect of a leaked cubic metre of natural gas. The greenhouse effect of one cubic metre of natural gas has been calculated on the basis of the CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> fractions in natural gas multiplied by the density of both CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>, and for CH<sub>4</sub> multiplied by the GWP (Global Warming Potential) of methane.

For the scope 3 category 'Purchased goods & services: capital goods and Investments', we use the Defra conversion factors to convert spend per purchasing category into emissions.

## 5.3 Scope

Eneco reports its emissions in accordance with the scoping methodology of the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. When reporting Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in scope 1, Eneco uses the 'operational control' approach from the GHG protocol. Under the control approach, a company accounts for 100 percent of the GHG emissions from operations over which it has control. It does not account for GHG emissions from operations in which it owns an interest but has no control. Eneco has operational control over an asset if it has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation. Operational decisions are whether to put an asset into use, but maintenance and safety decisions can also be included.

In addition to CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> (methane) and N<sub>2</sub>O (dinitrogen (mono)oxide) are in scope. These greenhouse gases are converted to CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents based on their GWP. The metric unit of the emissions is therefore expressed in CO<sub>2eq</sub>.

## 5.4 Results

Below is our carbon footprint for 2020 and 2019 in accordance with the 'Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard' of the GHG Protocol.

Scope	Activity Category	Details	2020 <sup>3</sup> (kton CO <sub>2eq</sub> )	2019 <sup>4</sup> (kton CO <sub>2eq</sub> )
Scope 1	Emissions from combustion of primary and motor fuels in/at own plants & vehicles	Natural gas consumption office buildings	0	0
		Natural gas consumption for the production of electricity and heat (with operational control)	1,702	1,732
		Fuel for vehicle fleet (company cars and personal lease)	2	2
Scope 1	<b>Direct emissions</b>		<b>1,704</b>	<b>1,735</b>
Scope 2	Emissions from the generation of electricity consumed by the organisation	Electricity consumption office buildings	0	0
		Emissions from the generation of heat consumed by the organisation	0	0
		Generation grid losses for delivered heat	31	36
Scope 2	<b>Indirect emissions</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>36</b>
Scope 3 Category 1, 2, 15	Purchased goods & services  Capital goods + Investments	Based on expenditure. Expenditure partly relates to Capital Goods and Investments.	166	149

<sup>3</sup> Verified by Deloitte on the basis of limited assurance: 14,039 kton CO<sub>2eq</sub>. Adjustment of the emission factor for natural gas through connection with <https://www.co2emissiefactoren.nl/>.

<sup>4</sup> Verified by Deloitte on the basis of limited assurance: 15,627 kton CO<sub>2eq</sub>. Adjustment of the emission factor for natural gas through connection with <https://www.co2emissiefactoren.nl/> and recalculation regarding the acquisition of a customer portfolio in Germany.

<b>Category 3a</b>	Fuel and energy-related lifecycle emissions not in scope 1	Gas consumption office buildings	0	0
		Gas consumption power plants	94	96
		Fuel for vehicle fleet	0	0
<b>Category 3b</b>	Fuel and energy-related lifecycle emissions not in scope 2	Electricity consumption office buildings	0	0
		Heat consumption office buildings	0	0
<b>Category 3d</b>	Lifecycle emissions from the generation of purchased electricity and heat	Generation of supplied electricity	2,195	3,434
		Generation of supplied heat (incl. grid loss)	225	337
<b>Category 4</b>	Upstream transport and distribution	N/A	-	-
<b>Category 5</b>	Waste generated in business operations	N/A	-	-
<b>Category 6</b>	Business travel	Combustion and lifecycle emissions from business travel	0	0
<b>Category 7</b>	Commuting	Combustion and lifecycle emissions from commuting	1	2
<b>Category 8</b>	Upstream leased assets	N/A	-	-
<b>Category 9</b>	Downstream transport and distribution	Generation grid losses on electricity and gas supplied	513	626
<b>Category 10</b>	Processing of products sold	N/A	-	-
<b>Category 11</b>	Use of products sold	Combustion and lifecycle emissions from natural gas consumption of customers	8,975	9,950
<b>Category 12</b>	End-of-life life processing of products sold	N/A	-	-
<b>Category 13</b>	Downstream leased assets	N/A	-	-
<b>Category 14</b>	Franchises	N/A	-	-
<b>Scope 3</b>	<b>Indirect emissions</b>	<b>Upstream &amp; Downstream</b>	<b>12,170</b>	<b>14,594</b>
<b>Carbon footprint</b>	<b>Total Emissions</b>	<b>(kton CO<sub>2eq</sub>)</b>	<b>13,905</b>	<b>16,365</b>

# 6 Air, water & waste

## 6.1 Emissions to air

Eneco is committed to improving air quality. As a minimum, Eneco ensures that the current air quality is maintained and improves where possible. To maintain clean air, Eneco purifies the flue gases from its activities in accordance with the best available and proven techniques.

Eneco's long-term objective is to:

- be a company that is aware of air quality and minimises its use of greenhouse gases;
- return flue gases to the air in a cleaned state;
- use innovative solutions based on collaboration with knowledge institutions and governments.

The table below shows the emissions to air from our energy production units for the years 2020, 2019 and 2018.

Substance	2020 [kg]	2019 [kg]	2018 [kg]
Acrolein (Acrylaldehyde)	373	367	457
Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> )	8,374	7,793	7,909
Volatile organic compounds other than methane (NMVOC)	84,460	87,438	74,805
Benzene	1,678	1,745	1,330
Benzo(a)pyrene	1	0	0
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1	0	0
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0	0	0
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0	0	0
Chlorine and its inorganic compounds (as HCl)	8,744	8,834	8,450
Nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)	20,240	19,370	24,890
Ethene	21,456	22,049	19,005
Fine particulates (PM <sub>10</sub> ; <10 micrometres)	2,442	2,439	3,059
Fluorine and its inorganic compounds (as HF)	275	114	40
Fluoranthene	0	0	1
Formaldehyde (Methanal)	1,903	1,871	2,430
Carbon monoxide (CO)	120,767	90,976	125,503
Hydrocarbons (total VOC)	183,819	179,045	155,632
Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )	100,598	103,977	54,828

Nitrogen oxides (NOx / NO2)	879,695	837,848	855,945
Toluene	3,353	3,490	2,661
Total particulates	8,113	2,941	3,470
Sulphur oxides (SOx / SO2)	22,505	20,295	17,311

## 6.2 Emissions to water

Eneco is committed to minimising the use of water in our energy production facilities and office buildings. In addition, Eneco strives for optimum protection and efficient purification of cooling and waste water. Water is an important resource for our installations and buildings, and Eneco uses it responsibly.

Eneco is committed to the long term:

- awareness of water safety and reduction of its use of water;
- return of cooling and waste water cleanly to the aquatic system;
- use of innovative solutions based on collaboration with knowledge institutions and governments.

The table below shows the emissions to water from our energy production units for the years 2020, 2019 and 2018.

Substance	2020 [kg]	2019 [kg]	2018 [kg]
Mineral oils	0	0	7
Airborne dust	873	566	568
Chromium and its compounds (as Cr)	0	0	1
Copper and its compounds (as Cu)	0	0	0
Lead and its compounds (as Pb)	2	1	2
Nickel and its compounds (as Ni)	0	0	2
Zinc and its compounds (as Zn)	24	17	30
Phosphorus (total P)	23	29	40
N-kjeldahl (Total nitrogen)	385	440	2,244
Arsenic and its compounds (as As)	0	0	0
Cadmium and its compounds (as Cd)	0	0	0
Total organic carbon (TOC) (as total C or COD/3)	1,318	1,199	1,336
Iron sulphate	1,600	2,600	3,000

## 6.3 Water intake and discharge

The following table shows the water intake and discharge for the years 2020, 2019 and 2018.

Water intake	2020 [m <sup>3</sup> ]	2019 [m <sup>3</sup> ]	2018 [m <sup>3</sup> ]
Water intake Surface water (national waters)	583,131,121	594,079,652	604,932,319
Mains water	334,069	261,806	270,528
<b>TOTAL water intake</b>	<b>583,465,190</b>	<b>594,341,458</b>	<b>605,202,847</b>

Water discharge	2020 [m <sup>3</sup> ]	2019 [m <sup>3</sup> ]	2018 [m <sup>3</sup> ]
Water discharge Discharge to surface water (national waters)	583,410,171	601,334,494	605,164,686
Water discharge Discharge to surface water (inland water)	0	0	0
Water discharge Discharge to sewer	50,457	7,842	6,959
Infiltration (into groundwater), including soil remediation	0	0	0
Water in (by)product, including water in sewage sludge	87,850	75,717	76,981
<b>TOTAL water discharge</b>	<b>583,548,478</b>	<b>601,418,053</b>	<b>605,248,626</b>

## 6.4 Waste

Eneco's vision is to minimise the creation of waste and to strive for optimal environmental protection in a sustainable and cost-effective manner. Eneco makes confident choices, takes responsibility and seeks alignment.

Eneco's long-term objective is to:

- reduce the percentage of residual waste at the sites to as close to 0% as possible;
- have a maximum of 5% residual waste by 2025;
- use other waste streams as renewable raw materials;
- have the unavoidable minimum residual flow processed by a certified waste processor;

- have our suppliers reuse packaging materials as much as possible;
- consider in advance how raw materials can be reused when constructing new assets and purchasing materials.

The table below shows the inventory of our waste streams for the year 2020<sup>5</sup>.

Waste streams		2020 [ton]
Hazardous waste	Fly ash containing hazardous substances	8,568
	Miscellaneous waste containing hazardous substances	291
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,859</b>
Non-hazardous waste	Bottom ash, slag and boiler dust	24,127
	Construction and demolition waste	279
	Mixed municipal waste	358
	Wood	88
	Plastics	9
	Metal	1,382
	Other (glass, organic waste, etc.)	8
	Paper and cardboard	35
	Fly ash from peat or untreated wood	327
	Liquid aqueous waste	17
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>26,630</b>
<b>Total waste</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>35,489</b>

<sup>5</sup> Eneco carried out a new inventory on the waste streams in 2021, as a result data from previous years cannot be compared.

