ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT 2024

for the ProCredit institutions located in Germany

Information about this statement

This Environmental Statement covers the calendar year 2024 and is the fourth complete statement of the ProCredit institutions located in Germany since 2015. This brochure provides a detailed overview of the environmental management system of the ProCredit group and highlights the most important developments in the institutions' environmental management since the last complete Environmental Statement for 2021.

Within the scope of this complete Environmental Statement, the organisation of the group and its environmental management system (EMS) are described in the following sections:

- The ProCredit group at a glance
- Our environmental principles
- Implemented environmental measures in recent years – milestones
- The ProCredit Environmental Management System
- Context of the environmental management system

The scope of the statement and the EMAS validation includes the following four institutions:

- ProCredit Holding AG, Rohmerplatz 33-37, 60486 Frankfurt am Main
- ProCredit Bank AG, Rohmerplatz 33-37, 60486 Frankfurt am Main (From February 2025 onwards the address is Europa-Allee 22, 60327 Frankfurt am Main)
- ProCredit Academy GmbH, Hammelbacher Straße 2, 64658 Fürth
- Quipu GmbH, Königsberger Straße 1, 60487 Frankfurt am Main

Further informational material on environmental protection and sustainability in the ProCredit group, including the previously published Environmental Statements and the ProCredit Group Impact Report, can be downloaded from the ProCredit Holding website, at https://www.procredit-holding.com/downloads/

The next validated Updated Environmental Statement will be published end of 2026.

List of abbreviations and names

CO_2 eq	Carbon dioxide equivalent
CRR	Capital Requirement Regulation
E&S	Environmental and social
EE	Energy efficiency
EMS	Environmental Management System
ESG	Environmental Social Governance
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
FFM	Frankfurt am Main
FES	Frankfurter disposal and service GmbH
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GEM	Group Environmental Management
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GR	Environmentally friendly projects, environmental protection measures
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
IPC	Internationale Projekt Consult GmbH
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
kWh	Kilowatt hours
LED	Light-emitting diode
OS	Overnight stay
PCA	ProCredit Academy
PCAF	Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials
PCB	ProCredit Bank
PCBG	ProCredit Bank Germany
PP	Per person
PCH	ProCredit Holding
PLA	Polylactic acid
PV	Photovoltaic
RE	Renewable energy

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1 Foreword

The financial year 2024 marks the beginning of an ambitious growth journey. The projected growth in business, a continuation of last year's success coupled with development orientation in our countries of operation, distinguished 2024 as a significant milestone for the ProCredit group. We achieved notable improvements in profitability and cost efficiency across our banks, affirming our commitment to sustainable profitability and positive environmental impact.

Throughout 2024, we maintained our focus on reducing our environmental footprint by continuously analysing and monitoring the impact of our activities. At the group level, we continued to advance our Climate Action Strategy and developed our transition plan towards a low-carbon economy. As ProCredit institutions in Germany, we remain dedicated to reducing our negative environmental impact wherever possible. Although the increase in staff numbers led to a slight rise in absolute consumption in some German institutions, we aim to address this in our Annual Environmental Plan for the upcoming year.

Additionally, we approved our first Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Strategy for the group, and continued to work on our gender action plan across the entire organisation. These initiatives are crucial as they underscore our commitment to fostering an inclusive and equitable workplace. By prioritising diversity and gender equality, we aim to create a supportive environment where all employees can thrive, driving innovation and enhancing our overall performance.

2 The ProCredit group at a glance

2.1 The ProCredit group internationally

The ProCredit group is supervised on a consolidated basis by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (*Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht*, or BaFin) and the German Federal Bank (*Deutsche Bundesbank*). ProCredit Holding AG is the parent company of the group and the superordinated company of the group from a regulatory point of view.

ProCredit is a German development-oriented bank operating in Eastern and South Eastern Europe, Ecuador, and Germany, dedicated to supporting micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and private individuals, fostering economic growth and sustainable development. The group also comprises a number of important support companies, such as the ProCredit Academy and Quipu, the software company.

We are committed to delivering exceptional customer service that extends far beyond offering financial products. Our goal is to build strong, lasting partnerships with our clients by providing personalised advice and consistent support at every stage of their financial journey.

We believe MSMEs are vital drivers of economic and social progress. By supporting them through their economic cycle, we aim to foster sustainable development and drive the green

transformation in our countries of operation. By offering accessible deposit facilities, digital banking services, and a comprehensive range of financial products, we aim to cultivate a culture of saving and financial responsibility among all our clients, including private individuals.

Our shareholders seek sustainable, long-term returns, aligned with our unwavering commitment to ethical banking practices and positive social impact.

We invest extensively in the training and development of our staff to foster an open, professional, and efficient working environment. This enables us to deliver friendly, knowledgeable, and effective service to our clients.

Our corporate values are the foundation of our business ethics. We prioritise integrity and commitment, expecting honesty from all employees and addressing any issues quickly. We maintain high professional standards and strive for excellence and growth. As a development-focused banking group, we aim to positively impact society and the environment. We encourage open and constructive communication, resolving conflicts fairly and professionally. We also value transparency, sharing clear and honest information with colleagues, clients, and the public.

2.2 The locations of ProCredit institutions in Germany

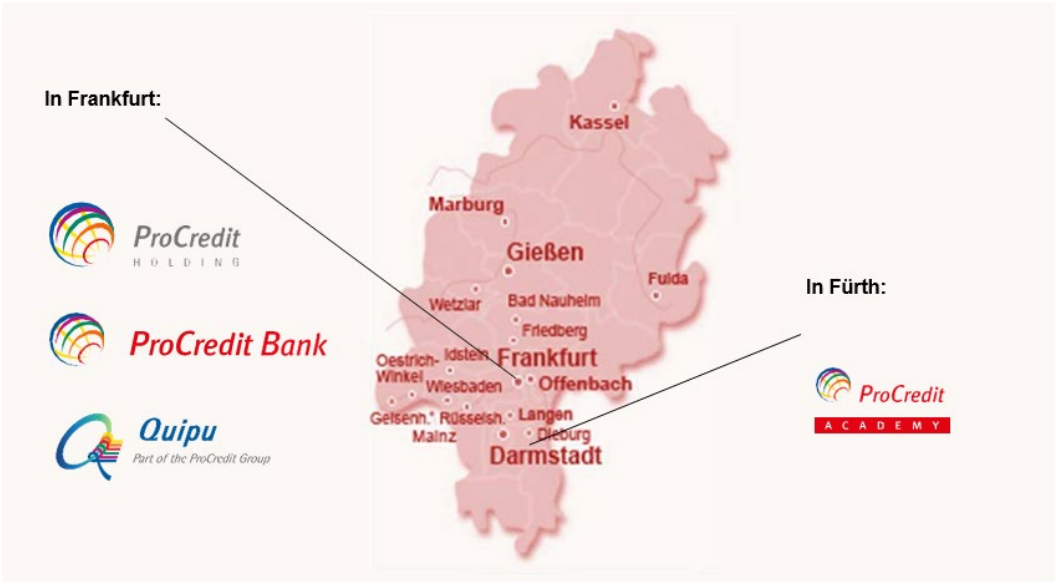


Figure 1: Locations of ProCredit institutions in Hesse, Germany

2.2.1 ProCredit Holding AG (PCH)

ProCredit Holding AG (PCH) is the parent company of the group and the superordinated company of the group from a regulatory point of view. As such, it is responsible for the strategic management, capital adequacy, reporting, risk management, and proper business organisation of the group pursuant to section 25a of the German Banking Act (*Gesetz über*

das Kreditwesen, KWG). ProCredit Holding shares are traded on the Prime Standard segment of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

It sets the overall policy guidelines and standards for all key areas of banking operations as well as for environmental management in the group.

ProCredit Holding AG is strongly involved in the management of the sustainability strategy at group level. It sets strategies and targets to improve the internal environmental performance, environmental and social assessment of clients and suppliers, and promote sustainable activities through loans. Furthermore, it facilitates the rapid dissemination of best-practice approaches by holding regular seminars and workshops for the senior and middle managers of all ProCredit institutions, e.g. the half-yearly Sustainability Seminar, where the Heads of Sustainability (Environmental Coordinators) and managers of all ProCredit banks meet to exchange knowledge and further develop the group's EMS.

Location of PCH

ProCredit Holding is located in Bockenheim, a district of Frankfurt, in a rented building that is shared with two other companies.

In February 2025, ProCredit Holding took over the office space previously occupied by ProCredit Bank Germany. Now occupying six floors (from the ground floor to the 5th floor) and an office area[1] of 3,811 m^2, ProCredit Holding is heated with a central gas heating system; some parts of the building are cooled by a central cooling system, while the remaining spaces are cooled with individual split air conditioning units. The main server is outsourced to an external computer centre in Frankfurt. Since 2021, the company has leased three electric cars for business-related travel, but also for a car-sharing programme with employees for personal use. The electricity comes from a renewable energy provider.

2.2.2 ProCredit Bank Germany AG (PCBG)

ProCredit Bank Germany AG was registered with the commercial register in 2012, as a 100% owned subsidiary of ProCredit Holding. It not only supports the ProCredit group worldwide and provides financial services in Germany but also supports German companies operating in ProCredit countries.

ProCredit Bank Germany helps these German clients in their efforts to develop business relationships in countries where the group is active. By opening a business account, for instance, companies can transfer money to their own or to suppliers' accounts in the Southeastern or Eastern European ProCredit banks, in a very convenient, fast, and inexpensive way. For business clients of the ProCredit banks in Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, Georgia and North Macedonia, our bank in Germany provides access to cost-effective co-financing and trade finance instruments.

[1]Office area does not include storage areas, balconies or parking spaces.

The bank provides specific benefits to the other banks in the group, such as favourable conditions on international payments and funds for MSME lending, as well as treasury services. In the process, it helps the entire group to offer a broad range of innovative banking services.

The bank applies all relevant group-wide standards on environment-related issues and, since the beginning of 2019, and fully compensates its residual emissions.

Location of ProCredit Bank Germany AG

As of February 2025, ProCredit Bank Germany has moved to a new location in Frankfurt, on Europa-Allee 12-22, 60327. It was previously located in the same building as ProCredit Holding. The new office space of 2,235 m² is spread over two floors. The bank does not have any own company car.

2.2.3 ProCredit Academy GmbH

The ProCredit group invests significantly in staff training, recognizing that responsible financial intermediation relies on well-qualified employees. To meet the high standards for working with MSMEs and private clients, we offer targeted training through a two-stage programme at the ProCredit Academy in Fürth (Odenwald), comprising the ProCredit Banker and Management Academies.

These programmes unite staff from across the group, encouraging cross-cultural exchange and deep engagement with topics such as climate change, resource management, and energy transition. Academy staff play an active role in our Environmental Management System (EMS), and regular training sessions reinforce sustainability awareness and accountability.

Location of PCA

When acquired in 2006, the Academy's main building, originally a hotel from 1870, was in poor condition. It was extensively renovated to improve energy efficiency and meet sustainability standards. Today, the campus is heated with wood pellet boilers and partially powered by rooftop solar panels, covering a heated area of 5,184 m².

The Academy operates four logistical vehicles, three of which are electric, and manages all training, accommodation, and catering on-site. In 2018, a photovoltaic (PV) system with battery storage was installed at the guest house, one of the integral buildings of the Academy complex. In the winter of 2018/2019, a CO_2-neutral indoor swimming pool was completed, powered by a combination of PV, pellet heating, and renewable gas. The pool serves both local schools and Academy staff and students.

2.2.4 Quipu GmbH

Quipu is an IT consultancy and software development company which provides comprehensive end-to-end solutions for banks and financial institutions.

Its product portfolio ranges from electronic payment and software systems to hybrid cloud provisioning and operation. The company is a 100% subsidiary of ProCredit Holding.

Quipu has over 35 years of experience in developing software applications, tools and other services to provide optimal technical support to financial institutions. By combining its global expertise with the knowledge of local requirements, Quipu plays a central role in enabling its customers to be competitive and efficient, and to successfully respond to the evolving demands of their industry, markets, and regulators.

As part of the ProCredit group, Quipu has also taken measures to ensure that its activities and staff are environmentally and socially responsible. With an internal environmental management system in place, Quipu also engages its staff in Frankfurt and other regions through training, informative newsletters and other activities to raise awareness about environmentally sound behaviour.

Location of Quipu GmbH

In 2015 Quipu's head office was moved to new rented premises in the Bockenheim district of Frankfurt. The modern and energy-efficient building reduces the environmental impact of the company, with heating (gas) and cooling provided centrally. The new building is shared with other companies; Quipu occupies the ground floor and the entire first floor, for a total of 2,839 m^2. Quipu owns three company vehicles; as of 2024, two of them are electric. The company's main servers are in an external data centre in Frankfurt. In addition to its headquarters in Frankfurt, Quipu operates five regional offices around the world, enabling the company to address client needs promptly.

3 Our environmental principles

ProCredit Holding, ProCredit Bank Germany, Quipu, and ProCredit Academy fully support and are committed to the environmental approach of the ProCredit group. We therefore support forward-thinking environmental management that enables us to detect and avoid potential environmental impacts early on. Within the framework of our environmental management system, we undertake to continually improve our environmental performance and to work towards reducing our direct and indirect impacts on the environment.

In order to achieve this, we set targets for the environmental performance of our institutions and develop concepts. Management provides the necessary human and financial resources and is responsible for fulfilling the defined targets.

For the purpose of measuring and monitoring environmental performance, we have defined performance indicators. Every employee, by adapting his or her approach to work, contributes to the success of the EMS. All employees are informed about the EMS and are invited to actively participate in improving the environmental performance of our institutions.

We conduct our business activities in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner and use resources as efficiently as possible. We pay additional attention to the environmental and social impact of our lending operations. Our ultimate objective is to protect the environment and prevent pollution, and to this end, we adhere to the following key principles:

- Identify the environmental aspects and impacts of our business activity
- Develop and implement measures to mitigate negative environmental impact
- Use resources as efficiently as possible
- Ensure compliance with relevant environmental and social legislation and international standards
- Raise awareness regarding environmental and social issues among our staff
- Minimise the negative environmental and social impact of our lending operations
- Encourage our clients to invest in an environmentally sound manner
- Seek to work with suppliers who conduct their business in line with our environmental and social standards
- Engage in communication to positively influence the environmental and social impact of our suppliers' products and/or operations

The management and all staff of the ProCredit institutions are obliged to comply with the regulations of the environmental management system. For more details, see our Group Environmental Management Policy.

4 Implemented environmental measures in recent years – milestones

In the following section, we present a selection of implemented environmental and social measures that improved our environmental and social performance of the institutions located in Germany, along with key milestones of the historical development of ProCredit as a group.

2006 – 2016

In this period, the ProCredit Academy (PCA) in Fürth (Odenwald) was established, renovated and modernised through the use and installation of sustainable equipment and measures.

A comprehensive EMS was developed for the ProCredit group. This system was adjusted in 2015, in accordance with EMAS regulations, for the ProCredit group locations in Germany.

For a more detailed list of our milestones in this period, please refer to the 2015 Environmental Statement Environmental_Statement_EN_2015.pdf.

2017 – 2021

In March 2018, the first Impact Report based on GRI Standards was published. Following this, all ProCredit banks obtained ISO 14001:2015 certification, establishing a group-wide EMS aligned with international standards.

The ProCredit Academy (PCA) expanded its PV system for self-consumption, created wild meadows, began sourcing food locally, and completed its CO_2-neutral indoor swimming pool—powered by PV with battery storage, pellet heating, and renewable gas. The pool is shared with local schools and Academy staff and participants. Heating for both the language centre and the pool now comes entirely from renewable sources.

As part of broader energy efficiency efforts, PCH, PCB Germany, and Quipu replaced all printers with energy-efficient models and removed small individual devices.

The group also launched its first green bond to support environmentally focused loans and investments. A Plastic Strategy was introduced to reduce plastic use through lending activities, and a Sustainable Supplier Guideline was developed for group-wide procurement.

To further reduce emissions, PCH leased three electric vehicles, which are also available to employees for private use. It also published its first report on GHG emissions linked to the loan portfolio.

For a more detailed list of our milestones in this period, please refer to the Environmental Statement 2021.

2022

We started reporting on GHG emissions associated with our loan portfolio in accordance with the Partnership for Carbon Accounting (PCAF).

PCA's facility was exclusively used to accommodate refugees from Ukraine.

2023

We defined group-wide emissions reduction targets in accordance with Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

We commissioned our own 3 MWp PV plant in Kosovo.

2024

PCH introduced reusable lunch boxes for employees as an alternative to disposable takeaway packaging. PCA independently managed the environmental system to enhance understanding, accessibility, and effectiveness without third-party consultants.

The group published its Group Diversity Equity and Inclusion Strategy.

5 ProCredit's approach to environmental management

Promoting environmental awareness and protection, and helping to mitigate climate change, has always been a matter of concern for the ProCredit group and is a critical part of our

business model – not only in connection with business operations, but also in our day-to-day work. Ensuring that economic development is environmentally and socially sustainable is a central component of the group's development mission.

We set high standards regarding the environmental and social impact of our operations, and we make continuous efforts to increase the awareness of our staff, clients, counterparties, and the general public, regarding environmental and social issues. We achieve this through the implementation of a comprehensive and sustainable environmental management system (EMS) aimed at improving the environmental and social impact of our activities.

5.1 The three-pillar approach

The ProCredit group has developed and implemented a three-pillar approach for a comprehensive environmental management system which aims to reduce both the internal and external environmental impact of the ProCredit institutions. This approach is tailored to the environmental aspects of financial institutions and is therefore not fully applicable to the ProCredit institutions with a different business activity (ProCredit Academy, Quipu). The approach is part of the corporate identity of the group, and ProCredit Holding oversees the environmental performance of the ProCredit institutions.

Figure 2: The ProCredit group's three-pillar approach to environmental management

Pillar 1: Internal environmental management

The goal of this pillar is to improve the institutions' internal environmental performance. This is achieved by means of the following measures:

- Implementing in-house energy and resource efficiency measures, both technical and behavioural
- Defining objectives to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions deriving from the institution's own operations
- Raising the level of environmental awareness and knowledge among staff
- Implementing communication measures to provide staff with relevant environmental information
- Complying with local environmental standards and regulations
- Assessing the sustainability of a supplier's business practices, in addition to actively engaging in conversation to increase their awareness and improve their environmental and social impact; seeking to work with suppliers who operate in line with the environmental and social standards set by the ProCredit institutions

The implementation of these activities in all departments and procedures within the ProCredit institutions is crucial. These measures are accompanied by ongoing monitoring and are subject to continuous improvement.

In every ProCredit institution, at least one employee is assigned responsibility for Pillar 1 by the Environmental Committee.

Pillar 2: Management of environmental and social risk in lending

The goal of this pillar is to reduce the ProCredit banks' negative indirect environmental and social impacts caused by their lending and investment activities, while increasing their positive impact. This helps to reduce risk, as an environmental and social risk may become a financial risk for the client, and thus, for the bank.

The following measures are part of managing environmental risk in lending:

- Applying an exclusion list of activities (part of our Code of Conduct) for which we neither engage in any business relationship nor provide financing
- Assessing and monitoring the environmental and social performance of all business clients, based on their activities
- Incentivising the improvement of environmental and social performance and disseminating the application of good environmental and social practices among clients, rejecting business relationships and/or the financing of clients engaged in activities that are environmentally or socially harmful

The Group Standards for Managing the Environmental and Social Impact of Lending[2] establish the details, scope, responsibilities, and organisational aspects related to the assessment of the environmental and social impact of lending.

This pillar does not apply to PCA and Quipu, as they do not carry out financing operations/activities.

At all ProCredit banks and at PCH, responsibility for Pillar 2 is assigned to specific employees by the Environmental Committee.

In the framework of managing the environmental and social risks in the lending process, the ProCredit group has implemented an environmental and social risk categorisation system, that is based on international standards and which assigns individual economic sectors to the low, medium, or high environmental and social risk category, depending on their potential environmental and social impact. All legal entities whose business activities fall into the medium or high-risk categories, are subject to a further individual assessment of their performance with regard to environmental, health, and safety issues.

In addition, ProCredit banks engage business clients in dialogue to discuss how our services can help them to improve their environmental and social performance in an economically sound way.

Pillar 3: Green finance/green loans

The goal of Pillar 3 is to improve the ProCredit banks' indirect environmental performance by designing and offering special (green or environmental) credit services for investments in energy efficiency, renewable energies, and other environmentally friendly measures. By financing such investments, the banks support environmentally friendly and energy-efficient businesses and households.

The design of these credit services takes into account the circumstances within the banks' local markets, and the approval process takes into consideration the technical aspects supporting the investment. Loans disbursed for this purpose are classified as green loans in the bank's core system, allowing for the simple identification of these loans in the various systems used and in the reports generated.

A detailed description of green loans is available in the Group Guidelines for Green Finance. These guidelines establish the basic criteria for green investments, the responsibilities for green lending activities, and the organisational aspects related to the processing of green loans.

This pillar does not apply to PCA and Quipu, as they do not carry out financing operations/activities.

At all ProCredit banks and at PCH, at least one employee is assigned responsibility for Pillar 3 by the Environmental Committee.

[2] Managing the Environmental and Social Risk and Impact of Lending

For complex investments like manufacturing facilities, biogas plants, and sewage treatment plants, a case-by-case analysis is carried out by in-house technical experts. All green investment projects are classified into one of the following categories: energy efficiency, renewable energies, or environmentally friendly measures.

ProCredit banks play a pioneering role in their markets by offering special green loans for the above-mentioned types of investments. This initiative is motivated by the commitment shared by the entire ProCredit group and its shareholders to accelerate the adoption of energy-efficient and renewable energy technologies as well as to incentivise and support businesses in realising environmentally friendly investments.

5.2 EMS organisational structure at group level

The ProCredit institutions are responsible for the establishment of their own environmental policies and environmental management systems in line with the Group Environmental Management Policy. It is the responsibility of each institution to identify, evaluate, manage, monitor, and report on its environmental impact. The management board of each institution has the active role of ensuring the effectiveness of the established environmental management system across all departments of the institution, its communication with internal and external parties, and the promotion of continuous improvement.

All ProCredit institutions must further develop and monitor procedures, processes, and instructions for the corresponding operational units, which support the implementation of the institution's policy in line with the Group Environmental Management Policy and the group standards and guidelines developed. They must also ensure full compliance with the set objectives at all levels. This includes, but is not limited to, specific tasks and responsibilities for staff positions, the terms of reference for the environmental committees, and guidelines for the assignment of decision-making authorities, which reflect the respective organisational structures.

The general minimum responsibilities for the environmental management system at ProCredit institutions are defined according to group level, bank level, and non-banking institutions.

There is a defined centralised structure for the EMS at group level and an independent structure for each institution. At group level, strategic decisions are taken by the Group Sustainability Steering Committee, which meets at least quarterly and is chaired by a member of the PCH Management Board. The committee is made up of voting members comprising representatives of the Management Board and of the Group Sustainability team leaders; non-voting members include the heads of other related PCH teams such as Group Communications, Group Funding, Group HR, Group Credit Risk, etc.

Group Sustainability (GS), which is an organisational unit at ProCredit Holding, supports the ProCredit group approach to environmental management in all its dimensions. Therefore, GS also supports and organises the implementation and maintenance of an EMS at all ProCredit institutions in Germany.

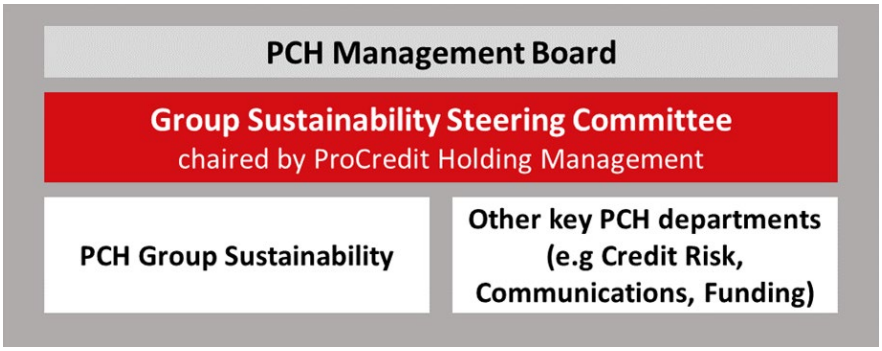


Figure 3: Organisational structure at group level

5.3 EMS organisational structure at ProCredit institutions located in Germany

Environmental management according to EMAS should aim to achieve the continual improvement of the institution's environmental performance and to review the implementation of measures on a regular basis. To achieve this, a framework of responsibilities and documents has been set up at the ProCredit institutions in Germany. The Group Environmental Management Policy defines the general outlook of the EMS for all ProCredit institutions, including the three-pillar approach, the set-up of the Environmental Committees, the Sustainability departments at the banks, the various responsibilities, etc. This document also includes the environmental principles, valid for the entire group as guidelines for our environmentally sustainable development (see section 4).

The policy has been implemented at ProCredit Holding, ProCredit Bank Germany, Quipu, and the Academy, using a joint Environmental Management Manual as well by determining the general activities, required documents and responsibilities within Pillar 1 (internal environmental management).

ProCredit Bank Germany follows the group-wide standard procedure when assessing the environmental and social risks in lending (Pillar 2) and green lending (Pillar 3).

Each institution has an Environmental Committee that is chaired by a Management Board member or their representative and is composed of staff members from different departments, as well as an Environmental Coordinator, who is appointed by the Management Board (see Figure 4). At ProCredit Holding, the Environmental Coordinator is a member of the Group Sustainability team.

EMS guidelines, individually adapted to the specifics of each institution, define requirements with regard to procurement, the selection of suppliers, data collection and monitoring, environmental planning, legal compliance, waste management, document control, and internal audit.

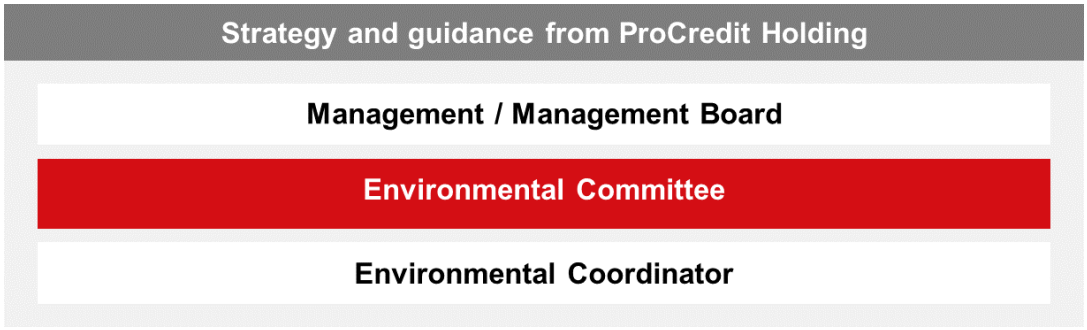


Figure 4: Organisational structure of Environmental Committees

The first environmental review assessed the relevant environmental parameters of each institution. On this basis, annual environmental planning serves to define the environmental programme. The formulated environmental goals comprise the appropriate measures and responsibilities for their implementation. Legal compliance is ensured through the annual review of compliance obligations and our adherence to these obligations. All relevant laws and regulations are listed in the register of environmental laws and updated as necessary. However, for all institutions, mainly regulations on waste management are deemed relevant, in addition to obtaining necessary permits, e.g., for the oil tank at the Academy, or wastewater disposal in the pool area.

External communication about the EMS is carried out in the form of the Environmental Statement, Annual Report, and Impact Report, as well as through information provided on the company website. The EMS of the four institutions is regularly scrutinised by the Internal Audit Departments at ProCredit Holding, to ensure effectiveness and compliance with EMAS standards. The findings of the audits are discussed in the Environmental Committee meetings of each institution and necessary corrective measures are put in place.

The Environmental Committees play a central role in analysing the environmental performance of the institutions, defining targets and measures and involving staff members in the topics at hand. The committees are organised and carried out by the Environmental Coordinator of each institution, who is also responsible for the general implementation and maintenance of the EMS. Internal communication on environmental management has a high level of importance. Thus, regular trainings or other internal information initiatives are to be carried out.

The EMS is validated on site at each institution by an authorised external environmental verifier.

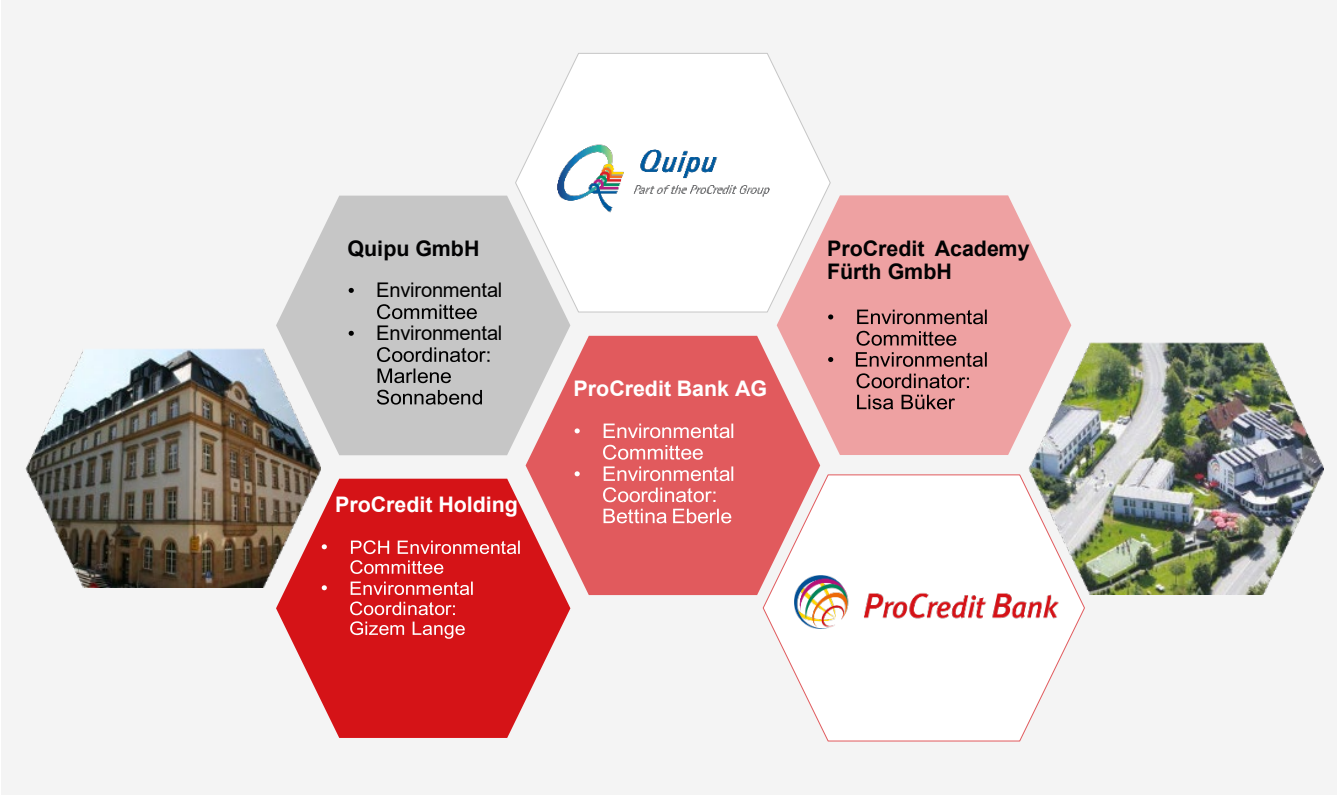


Figure 5: Elements of the EMS at ProCredit locations in Germany

6 Significant environmental requirements and their implementation

The ProCredit locations in Germany are subject to various legal requirements. The following are the most relevant environmental regulations:

- German Regulation on Hazardous Substances - Regulation on Protection against Hazardous Substances (GefStoffV)

This regulation describes the requirements for risk assessment, basic obligations and protective measures depending on the hazard. The aim of the regulation is to protect people and the environment from the effects of harmful substances.

- German Regulation on Facilities for Handling Substances that are Hazardous to Water (AwSV)

This regulation serves to protect bodies of water against hazardous substances. Each substance is classified according to its hazard potential, and, on that basis, requirements are laid down for facilities and handling.

Regulation (EU) 2024/573 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 February 2024 on fluorinated greenhouse gases, amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 and repealing

Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 (EU-F-Gas Regulation)This Regulation sets out bans, restrictions and maintenance requirements relating to fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-gases) in the EU. The aim is to reduce emissions in order to meet the obligations of the Montreal Protocol.

- German Regulation on the Management of Commercial Municipal Waste and of Certain Construction and Demolition Waste (GewAbfV)

In order to ensure that waste is recycled in the best possible way, GewAbfV regulates the separation of waste from commercial enterprises. Waste is separated according to paper, glass, plastics, metal, organic waste, wood, and textiles.

- First regulation for the implementation of the German Federal Emissions Control Act - Regulation on Small and Medium Combustion Plants (1. BImSchV)

In order to reduce air pollution, this document regulates the operation of combustion plants, which are not subject to approval according to section 4 BImSchG. In addition, efficient use of energy is also being sought.

- German Chimney and Flue Cleaning and Inspection Regulation (KÜO)

The KÜO governs fire protection and safety for operators of gas, oil, and solid fuel combustion plants. It regulates maintenance needs and requirements for installations and heating safety inspectors (*Bezirksschornsteinfeger*).

- Wastewater Ordinance (AbwV)

The Wastewater Ordinance (AbwV) regulates the minimum requirements that must be set for permits to discharge wastewater. Annex 31 of the Wastewater Ordinance (AbwV) deals with the requirements for the discharge of wastewater in connection with water treatment, cooling systems, and steam generation. It applies to wastewater discharges of more than 10 m³ per week from swimming pool water treatment.

The provisions of 1 BImSchV, KÜO, AwSV and AbwV are only relevant for ProCredit Academy. For the other locations, this responsibility lies with the building owner, and we simply monitor implementation.

The regulations are implemented as follows:

GefStoffV: The existing substances are recorded in a hazardous substance register with a risk assessment showing the degree of hazard they pose. Protective equipment (e.g. safety goggles) is provided for handling the substances. The substances are stored in a safe environment and disposed of by suitable service providers.

AwSV: The underground oil tank at PCA is regularly inspected by an expert. The relevant records, certificates, and reports are retained. If defects are found during the inspection, they will be rectified by competent service providers in a verifiable and timely manner.

EU F Gas Regulation: Refrigeration systems are subject to regular leakage tests by suitable service providers. PCA retains reports of these tests and complies with testing intervals. At the

other locations, this responsibility lies with the respective building owner, but implementation is also monitored by the institutions.

GewAbfV: Waste is collected at all locations and separated into paper, glass, organic waste, plastics, and, if necessary, wood, metal, and textiles. For PCA, the disposal company certificates are also documented. For the other locations, the responsibility lies with the respective building owner.

1.BImSchV and **KÜO**: At PCA, the existing (oil) combustion installations are tested and maintained in accordance with the statutory provisions. The relevant documentation on heating system inspections and maintenance is retained in order to ensure compliance with threshold values, maintenance intervals, etc.

AbwV: The discharge of wastewater from the water treatment of the PCA swimming pool is subject to Annex 31 of the Wastewater Ordinance (AbwV). In accordance with Annex 31 of AbwV, the Academy has the necessary authorisation to discharge wastewater in connection with water treatment.

Compliance with the legal requirements at all institutions is managed within the framework of the legal register, which is an essential component of our environmental management system.

7 Current status of environmental aspects and impacts

The Environmental Coordinators of each EMAS-certified institution and the persons responsible for the EMAS environmental management system continued to monitor the activity-related environmental aspects of ProCredit on an annual basis.

Environmental aspects are elements or characteristics of the business activities of an organisation that can have an impact on the environment.

These aspects are categorised as direct and indirect. Direct environmental aspects are those associated with the activities, products and services of the organisation over which it has direct control. Paper consumption and waste production or emissions, for example, can be considered as direct aspects, as they are a direct result of the activities carried out on ProCredit premises and can therefore be controlled to a certain extent.

Indirect environmental aspects may arise from an organisation’s interaction with third parties, over which it has reasonable influence, such as the environmental performance of contractors, procurement of office supplies or food, etc. The environmental performance of the ProCredit banks is an indirect aspect for ProCredit Holding, as is the environmental performance of its clients for ProCredit Bank Germany.

These environmental aspects are described in the following sections and subsections.

In order to determine which direct and indirect environmental aspects are of greater or lesser significance for the ProCredit institutions, they are evaluated according to internally developed criteria:

Table 1: Evaluation criteria for environmental aspects

Environmental impact (relevance)	Degree of control (controllability)
High = very significant environmental impact with above average need for action	**High =** great potential for either technical or behavioural influence/control
Medium = significant environmental impact with average need for action	**Medium =** average potential for either technical or behavioural influence/control
Low = less significant environmental impact with little need for action	**Low =** little potential for either technical or behavioural influence/control

The above-mentioned elements – relevance and controllability – are brought together in a matrix. Both direct and indirect aspects must have at least medium relevance and medium controllability in order to be classified as significant for an institution.

The assignment of a significance level is important, as it gives higher priority to improvement actions for significant environmental aspects when there is a higher degree of controllability over the potential environmental impacts.

To extend the analysis, various environmental indicators are compared with German and European averages and, in the case of the ProCredit Academy, with the EMAS 2016 benchmarks for the tourism sector. These comparisons are only intended to provide a general understanding of the success of the environmental management systems of the different institutions; the indicators used for comparison should therefore not be seen as rigid targets, as our aim is to continuously improve environmental performance, wherever and whenever possible.

7.1 Direct aspects

This subsection describes the most important direct environmental aspects for the ProCredit institutions in Germany. The relevance of the direct environmental aspects was determined by each institution. Of course, the degree of environmental relevance and control of each aspect varies from institution to institution due to their different business models and building types.

In 2024, PCA updated the significance/degree of influence of several environmental aspects:

- Significance of electricity and thermal energy consumption changed from medium to low: The consumption per guest is much lower than the EMAS benchmark for both aspects. The source of the electricity is renewable and therefore has a relatively lower impact on the environment. For heating, regional pellets are primarily being used. Thus, there are very limited options to reduce the environmental impact further.
- Significance of fuel consumption of cars changed from medium to low: This is owing to the lower environmental impact of the vehicle fleet comprised of three electric cars and one diesel van.

- Degree of influence for freshwater consumption changed from high to medium: As there are still measures to be taken, consumption will not be as high.
- Degree of influence for freshwater quality decreased to low: Since the water is entirely supplied by the municipality, the organization cannot influence its quality. Only regular inspections are carried out in accordance with legal requirements.
- Degree of influence for organic waste reduced to low: The waste created is primarily from the kitchen and not from restaurant leftovers. The amount of waste depends greatly on the number of guests and cannot be influenced to a high degree.

For other institutions, the weighting of the aspects in 2024 was the same as in 2023. The consumption of paper, electricity, heating energy, and water consumption are still important aspects for all institutions, albeit with different weightings for each individual location. For PCA, food consumption is also an important aspect and although in 2021 the consumption of food on site was reduced drastically due to the pandemic, its importance for the institution did not change.

The results of the 2024 evaluation of direct environmental aspects for the institutions are presented in tables 2-5. The red boxes indicate the significant environmental aspects that were identified.

Table 2: Significance matrix for direct environmental aspects at ProCredit Holding in Germany 2024

		Relevance		
		Low	Medium	High
Degree of control	High		• Packaging waste	
	Medium	• Organic waste • Fuel consumption / emissions	• Freshwater consumption • Electricity consumption • Wastepaper • Electronic waste • Office material consumption • Paper consumption in the office • Heating energy consumption	
	Low	Land use	• Residual waste • Fugitive emissions Wastewater	

Table 3: Significance matrix for direct environmental aspects at ProCredit Bank in Germany 2024

		Relevance		
		Low	Medium	High
Degree of control	High	• Office material consumption • Electronic waste		
	Medium	• Plastic packaging waste • Fugitive emissions • Paper waste	• Electricity consumption • Thermal energy consumption • Paper consumption	• Aircraft emissions Water consumption
	Low	• Organic waste • Land use	• Residual waste • Hazardous waste • Wastewater (including wastewater from cleaning agents)	

			• Emissions from energy consumption • Cleaning material consumption	

Table 4: Significance matrix for direct environmental aspects at ProCredit Academy in Germany 2024

		Relevance		
		Low	Medium	High
Degree of control	High	• Office material consumption • Electronic waste • Hazardous waste • Land use	• Fugitive emissions	
	Medium	• Thermal energy consumption • Emissions from buildings energy consumption • Electricity consumption • Fuel consumption by own cars • Paper waste • Plastic waste	• Water consumption • Residual waste • Emissions from own vehicles • Paper consumption • Food consumption • Occupational health and safety	• Electricity consumption • Freshwater consumption Use of cleaning agents
	Low	• Wastewater generation Organic waste		• Freshwater quality

Table 5: Significance matrix for direct environmental aspects at Quipu GmbH in Germany 2024

		Relevance		
		Low	Medium	High
Degree of control	High			
	Medium	• Fuel consumption/emissions • Paper waste • Use of cleaning agents • Emissions from own vehicles	• Electronic waste Office paper consumption	
	Low	• Land use • Residual waste	• Electricity consumption • Gas energy consumption for heating • Office material consumption • Freshwater consumption	

Quantitative data are not available for all direct aspects and estimates are applied in such cases. The environmental data refer to the full calendar years 2022-2024.

Compared to the last complete Environmental Statement, data quality has been continuously improved, as the majority of sources become measurements instead of estimates.

8 Environmental data

8.1 Complete overview of ProCredit

In 2024, the total number of staff (FTE) employed by the ProCredit institutions based in Germany increased by 13%, from 381 to 432. This increase was mirrored at each institution (PCH 12%, PCBG 15%, Quipu 17%, PCA 2%).

Table 6: Number of employees

Indicator Employees	Unit	PCH			PCBG			Quipu			PCA		
		2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Employees[3]	*No.*	132	137	163	67	74	83	144	156	175	28	33	33
Employees	*FTE*	122	139	155	58	67	77	136	145	170	27	30	31

Despite the increase in staff numbers, total energy consumption across all institutions decreased by 2%. This reduction is primarily attributed to lower heating energy use. We believe this reflects the growing awareness among staff, driven by our ongoing sustainability efforts. At the ProCredit Academy (PCA), the decrease is also linked to a higher number of visitors, which has reduced the need for heating.

Energy					
Indicator	**Unit**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Difference 2023/2024**
Total energy consumption	kWh	2,294,771	2,450,759	2,398,735	-2%
Relative energy consumption	kWh/FTE	4,653	4,486	3,657	-18%

[3] Data for employees represent the average number of employees or full-time equivalents for the respective year and refer to all persons working in Germany, including participants in the staff exchange programme but excluding staff on long-term leave. The figures for Quipu only include employees working at its Frankfurt headquarters.

Electricity (offices)	kWh	536,941	549,692	538,560	-2%
Electricity (Data Centre)	kWh	918,603	1,008,931	1,046,899	+4%
Heating energy	kWh	802,913	861,206	772,477	-10%
Heating energy (weather-adjusted)	kWh	1,022,681	1,128,661	1,001,384	-11%
Fuel for vehicles	kWh	27,906	17,712	22,736	+28%

Table 7: Total energy consumption

The total amount of freshwater consumed by the institutions increased by 3% compared to 2023. However, relative water consumption based on the number of FTEs in the office decreased by 9%. More details regarding these figures can be found in section 8.2.5.

Table 8: Total water consumption

Water consumption					
Indicator	**Unit**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Difference 2023/2024**
Total water consumption	m^3	7,814	8, 067	8, 324	+3%
Relative water consumption	m^3/FTE	22.8	21.2	19.3	-11%

The general figures for waste generation are similar to last year, albeit with a slight decrease of 3%. As every year, we invested in various measures to reduce the amount and type of waste created in our offices. At different institutions, we focused on a variety pf waste management topics, such as food waste at Quipu or packaging waste at PCH. In section 8.2.7, the waste management initiatives started at the institutions are explained.

Table 9: Total waste generation

Waste generation					
Indicator	**Unit**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Difference 2022/2024**
Total household waste volume[4]	kg	37,431	32,861	31,826	-3%
Relative household waste volume	kg/FTE	109.1	86.3	73.6	-15%
Total e-waste volume	kg	1,254	1,330	1,129	-15%

We have observed an increase of 15% in paper consumption. However, the relative paper consumption remained nearly the same. At 3.5 kg/(FTE a), it is still considerably lower than the EMAS benchmark for offices (2019), which stands at 18.5 kg/(FTE a). All institutions continue to aim for a steady reduction in paper consumption and promote the use of recycled paper wherever possible. The information on individual institutions can be found in section 8.2.6.

Table 10: Total paper consumption

Paper consumption					
Indicator	**Unit**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Difference 2023/2024**
Total paper consumption	kg	991	1,314	1,506	+15%
Relative paper consumption	Kg/FTE	2.9	3.4	3.5	+1%

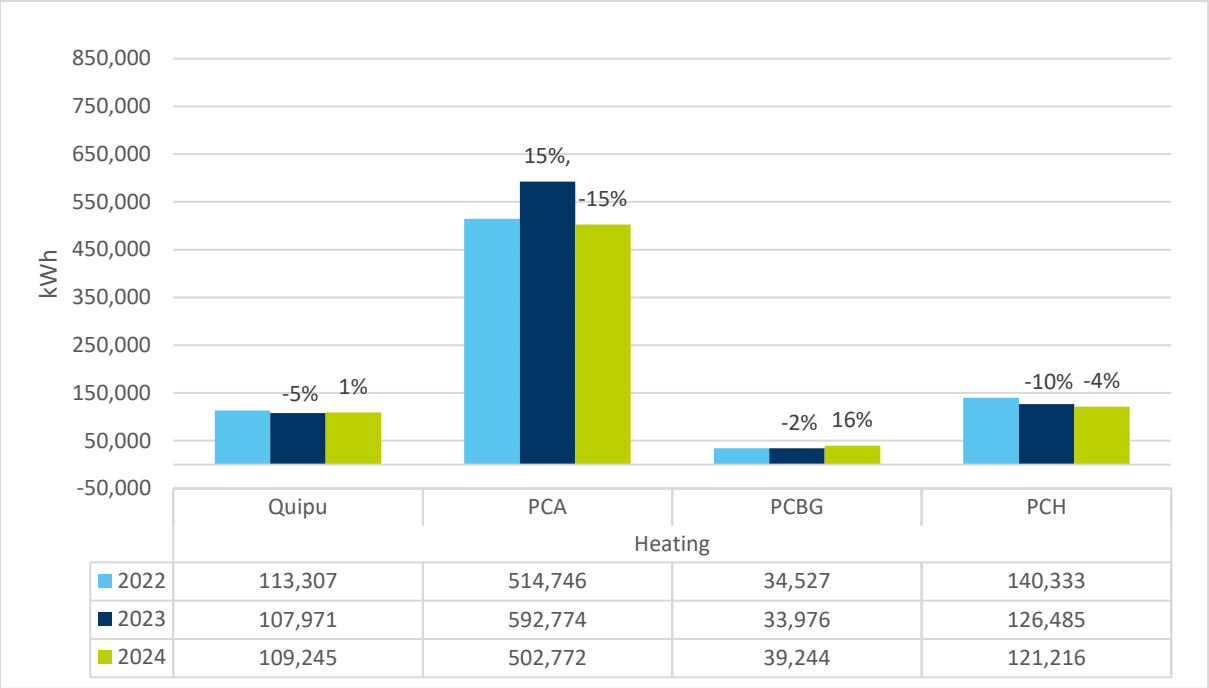
[4] The total household waste comprises non-separated waste, plastic waste, paper waste and organic waste. The values shown from 2020 vary from the ones published last year due to revisions during the year.

8.2 Environmental data for the institutions[5]

8.2.1 Energy consumption

Energy consumption comprises figures for electricity, heating energy, company vehicle fuel consumption as well as the energy required for cooking.

Some of the measures implemented in 2023 remained the same for PCH and PCBG. The heating was turned off in the entire building in the evenings and on Sundays. However, according to the suggestions received from the central heating maintenance company, the heating was left on in July, August and September. Nevertheless, the consumption in these months is negligible compared to the total consumption.

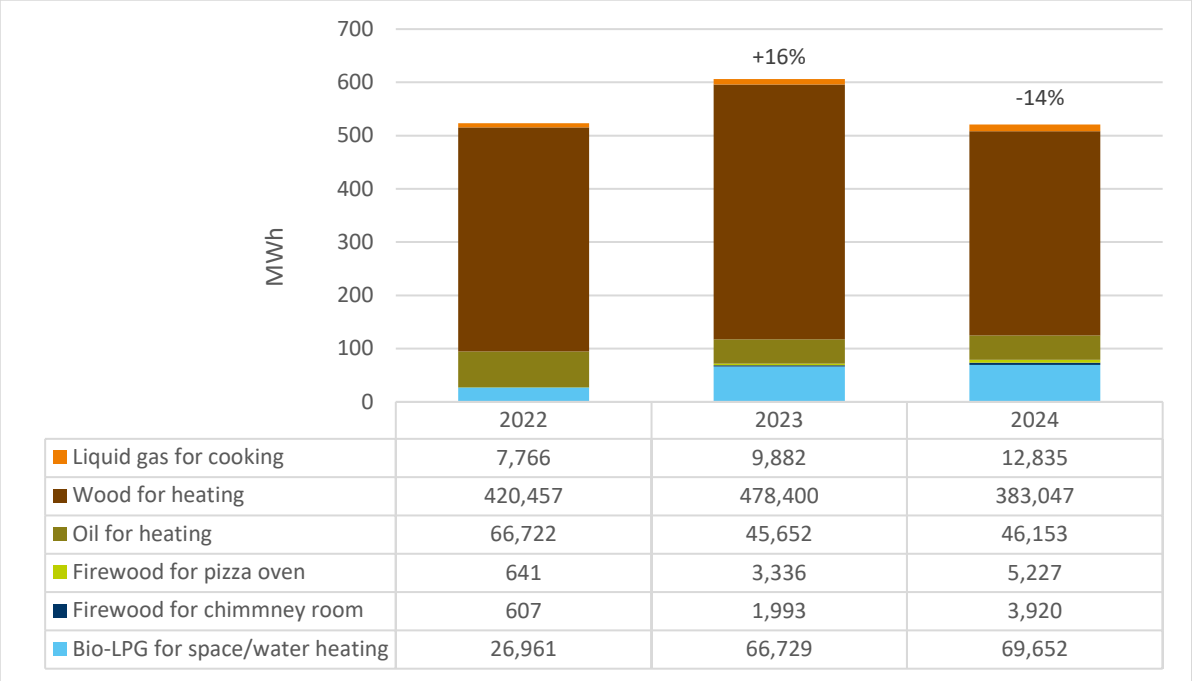


Heating	Quipu	PCA	PCBG	PCH
2022	113,307	514,746	34,527	140,333
2023	107,971	592,774	33,976	126,485
2024	109,245	502,772	39,244	121,216

Figure 6: Heating energy consumption

As in the previous years, PCA mostly used regional pellets for heating purposes following by BioLPG and oil. Oil is only used when the pellet boiler cannot produce enough heating for the language school building. Total heating consumption fell by 15% mainly due to the increase in guests but also the continuous efforts to raise awareness among guests.

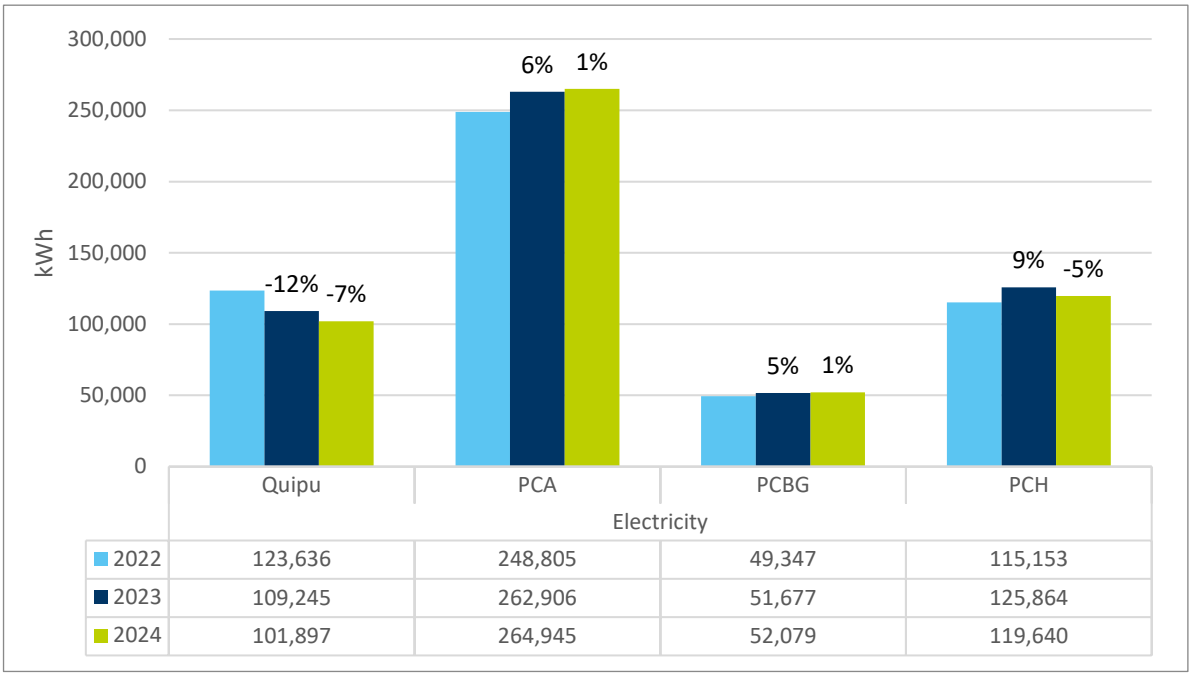
[5] The percentages in the graphs indicate the change in respective values with respect to the previous year. This applies to all of the charts.



	2022	2023	2024
Liquid gas for cooking	7,766	9,882	12,835
Wood for heating	420,457	478,400	383,047
Oil for heating	66,722	45,652	46,153
Firewood for pizza oven	641	3,336	5,227
Firewood for chimmney room	607	1,993	3,920
Bio-LPG for space/water heating	26,961	66,729	69,652

Figure 7: Energy consumption for heating and cooking at PCA

Electricity consumption at PCBG and PCA remained nearly the same, whereas Quipu and PCH showed a slight decrease of 7% and 5%, respectively, despite the increase in employees at both institutions as well as the increase in guests at Quipu using the meeting rooms. At PCH, the employees are allowed to work from home 1.5 days per week. This possibly influences the consumption levels. However, because of IT related challenges, we are unable to track this information. Continued awareness-raising among employees also has a positive effect on consumption, as no other major changes have been identified.



	Quipu	PCA	PCBG	PCH
	Electricity			
2022	123,636	248,805	49,347	115,153
2023	109,245	262,906	51,677	125,864
2024	101,897	264,945	52,079	119,640

Figure 8: Electricity consumption (without Quipu Data Centre)

Since last year, we have started reporting on the electricity consumption of the rented data centre in Frankfurt where our servers are located. The increase in usage is mainly due to higher demand for air conditioning during the summer months to keep the servers cool. The figures are shown below.

Table 11: Electricity consumption of Quipu Data Centre

Indicator	Unit	2022	2023	2024	Difference 2023/20243
Electricity Consumption	kWh	918,603	1,008,931	1,046,899	+4%

In August 2024, Quipu made significant strides towards sustainability by replacing their diesel vehicle with an electric vehicle. Until March 2024, PCA was using two rented cars from Mainova. However, from March until September, PCH took over these cars. Since September, PCH has renewed the leases for these vehicles and now maintains a total of three rented cars from Mainova. The increased consumption for PCH was mostly observed between March and September. Additionally, PCA has three electric cars and one diesel van, which is used to transport bulky items and visitors when necessary. These efforts collectively underscore our dedication to environmental stewardship and our proactive approach to mitigating climate change.

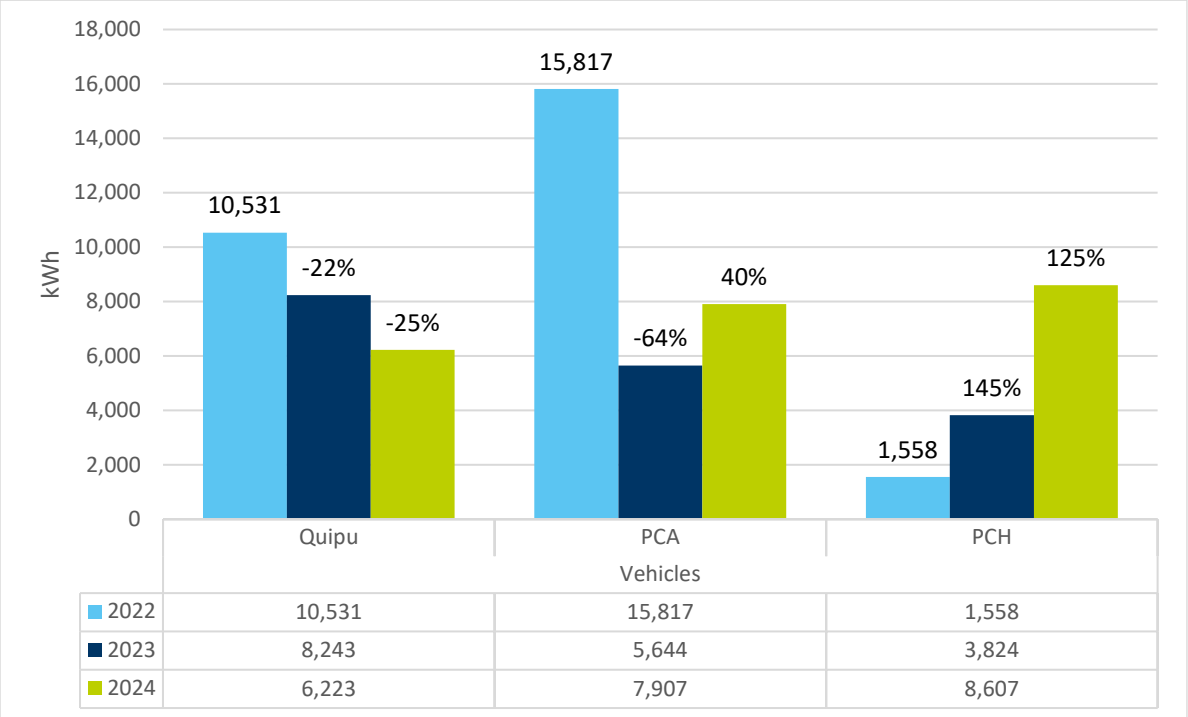
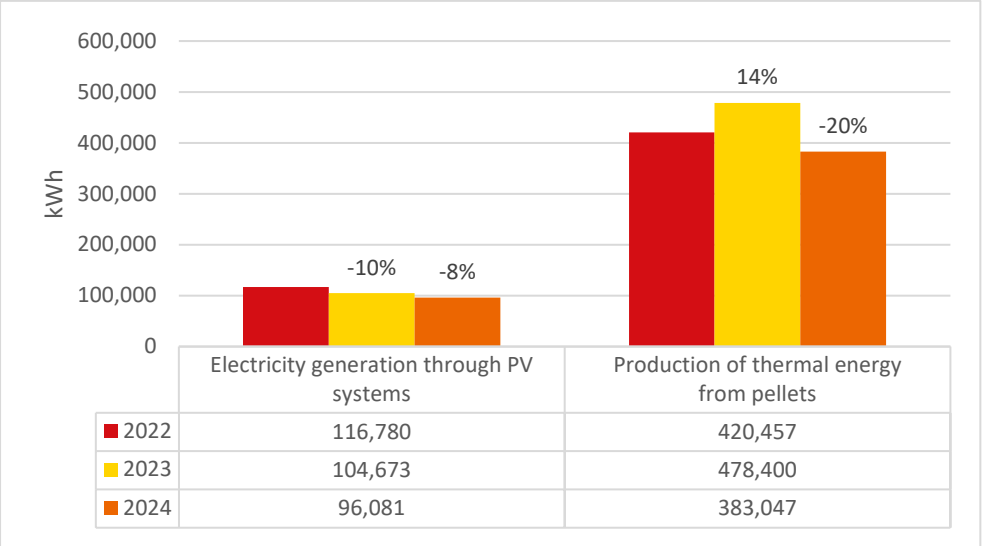


Figure 9: Fuel consumption of vehicles

8.2.2 Renewable energy generation

Electricity production was 8% lower compared to 2023. However, this shortfall was offset by the purchase of clean energy. In contrast, the reduction in heating energy production corresponds directly to a decrease in consumption.



	Electricity generation through PV systems	Production of thermal energy from pellets
2022	116,780	420,457
2023	104,673	478,400
2024	96,081	383,047

Figure 10: Energy production at PCA

8.2.3 Emissions

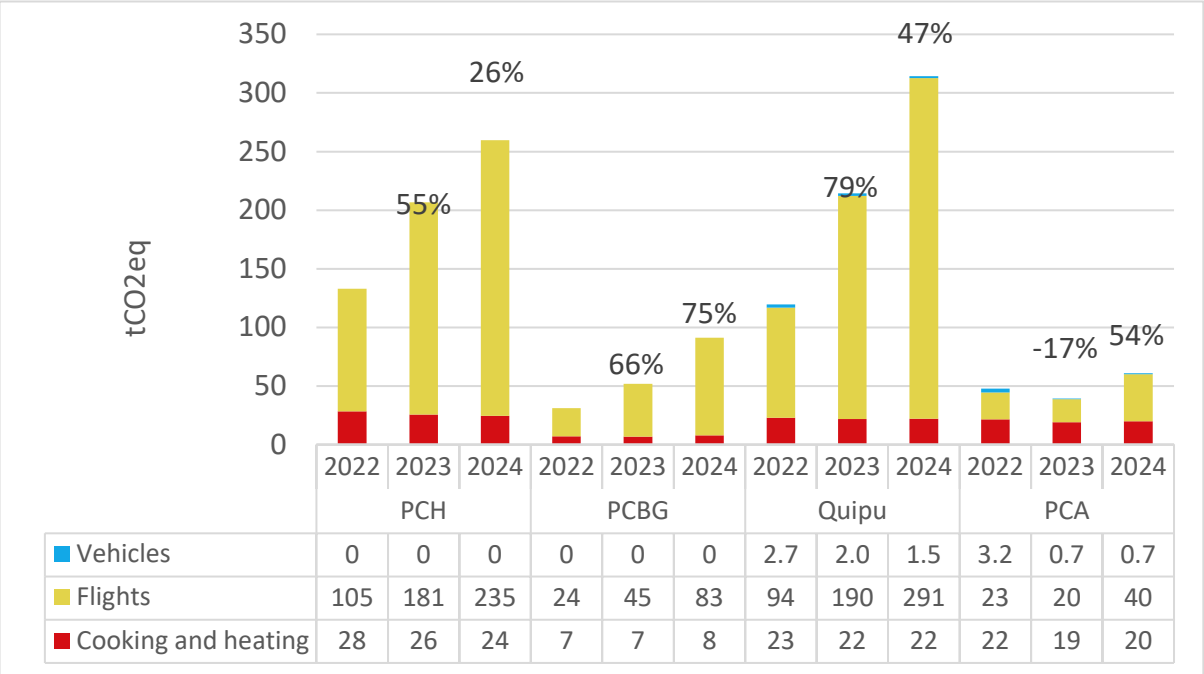
In line with GHG Protocol standards and guidelines, our GHG emissions[6] are reported under the following three scopes:

- Scope 1 comprises emissions from stationary combustion to produce energy for heating and cooking, emissions from the use of fossil fuel powered company cars as well as fugitive emissions from air conditioning and refrigeration systems. Scope 1 also covers other emissions such as NO_x, SO_x and PM_{10}[7] as required by EMAS regulations (EU commission regulation EU 2018/2026).
- Scope 2 covers emissions from purchased electricity and heating. In our case, there are no direct emissions from electricity or heating. Electricity is either generated by PCA's own photovoltaic systems, or has been sourced from certified renewable electricity providers by all institutions since 2016. Regarding heating, Scope 2 includes emissions from purchased heating (e.g., district heating); however, none of the four institutions in Germany covered by this statement use district heating.

[6] Total GHG emissions include CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HCFCs, HFC, PFC, NF_3 and SF_6 and based on International Energy Agency (2021), Emission Factors and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories apart from BioLPG and Wood pellets. CO_2 emissions from wood pellets are not included in our gross emission calculation (we consider non-CO_2 emissions only, using a factor of 0.3g CO_2eq/MJ for the combustion of wood pellets according to the Renewable Energy Directive (RED II), Directive (EU) 2018/2001). The emission factor for Bio LPG is 0.0603kg CO_2eq and is based on the World LPG Association (WLPGA) report "Role of LPG and BioLPG in Europe" (2019).

[7] The other air emissions are based on the emissions factors from the GEMIS 4.95 Database. For BioLPG, the emission factors for LPG are used due to the lack of separate data for BioLPG.

- Scope 3 include 15 distinct subcategories. Currently, we report only on business air travel, as it represents the most significant impact within this category. These emissions are expressed in CO_2 equivalents and are estimated using Atmosfair GmbH's web-based calculator. We are also working on collecting data related to employee commuting, which presents some challenges. However, it is worth noting that most of our colleagues commute by public transport or bicycle, with only a small number using cars, primarily for convenience.



	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
	PCH			PCBG			Quipu			PCA		
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.7	2.0	1.5	3.2	0.7	0.7
Flights	105	181	235	24	45	83	94	190	291	23	20	40
Cooking and heating	28	26	24	7	7	8	23	22	22	22	19	20

Figure 11: CO_2eq emissions by source for all institutions

8.2.3.1 Scope 1 emissions[8]

At PCH, PCBG, and Quipu, natural gas is the source of heating energy used to power a central heating system. PCA's main source of heating is a wood pellet boiler, which is ignited by an auxiliary that requires a minimal amount of fuel oil. However, oil is also used when the heating from the pellets is not sufficient for heating purposes. BioLPG is also used as a top-up for the swimming pool heating system.

Emissions mostly correlate with the consumption of heating energy. However, due to the increased number of guests at PCA in 2024, the heating from the pellet boiler was at times not sufficient and the oil heating needed to be turned on. This increased the total emissions, although the overall heating consumption was lower. PCH is still actively searching for alternatives to natural gas. It is expected that district heating in the Bockenheim area will be switched to heating with lower emissions.

[8] The emissions shown take into account the pellet heating system, the BioLPG and the diesel fuel oil to back up the pellet heating system. There is a slight difference in the represented emissions in comparison to the data presented in last year's Updated Environmental Statement for 2023. This is due to the updated emissions factors for CO_2eq and the updated usage of the newest version of the GEMIS database report (GEMIS 5.0).

Table 12: Emissions from heating

Indicator Total heating emissions	Unit	PCH			PCBG			Quipu			PCA		
		2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
CO_2eq	tCO_2eq	28.3	25.5	24.5	7.0	6.9	7.9	22.9	21.8	22.1	19.9	16.7	16.9
NO_x	$kgNO_x$	22.2	20.0	19.1	5.5	5.4	6.2	17.9	17.1	17.3	162.8	184.4	152.1
SO_x	$kgSO_x$	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	31.2	32.3	28.9
PM_{10}	$kgPM_{10}$	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	16.3	18.4	15.2

Emissions from cooking, as shown in Table 13, are generated exclusively at the ProCredit Academy. PCA uses only gas for cooking.

Table 13: Emissions from cooking

Indicator Total emissions from cooking	Unit	PCA		
		2022	2023	2024
CO_2eq	tCO_2eq	1.76	2.25	2.92
NO_x	$kgNO_x$	1.32	2.17	2.99
SO_x	$kgSO_x$	0.64	1.13	1.59
PM_{10}	$kgPM_{10}$	0.24	0.77	1.17

Vehicle emissions make up only a small portion of total Scope 1 emissions, as shown in Figure 11 above. Table 14 presents these emissions by institution. PCH and PCBG report no emissions, as they either operate a fully electric vehicle fleet or have no vehicles at all. Emissions at PCA increased slightly in 2024 due to a modest rise in the use of the van. Quipu's vehicle emissions decreased following the replacement of a diesel car with an electric vehicle.

Table 14: Emissions from vehicles

Indicator Emissions from vehicles	Unit	PCH			PCBG			Quipu			PCA		
		2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
CO_2eq	tCO_2eq	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.7	2.0	1.5	3.2	0.7	0.7
NO_x	$kgNO_x$	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.3	3.2	2.4	4.4	1.1	1.2

SO_x	$kgSO_x$	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.3
PM_{10}	$kgPM_{10}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.18	0.14	0.1	0.22	0.05	0.05

8.2.3.2 Emissions from electricity and purchased heating (Scope 2)

As all four ProCredit institutions have been sourcing electricity exclusively from renewable providers since 2016 and do not use district heating, Scope 2 emissions are considered zero.

8.2.3.3 Emissions from business travel (Scope 3)

As shown in Figure 11 above, CO_2eq emissions continue to be primarily driven by air travel. In 2024, emissions increased by 49%, reflecting a 43% rise in the number of flights compared to 2023, largely due to intensified business activities. Despite this, we remain committed to reducing our environmental impact. At PCH, we revised our travel policy to promote alternative transport options and prioritize direct flights where possible. Across all institutions, we continue to encourage hybrid meetings and limit in-person attendance to essential cases. Business trips such as for strategic meetings, Academy programmes, and client visits are now strategically planned and combined. In 2025, we aim to better understand the reasons behind business travel and explore further mitigation measures to support our sustainability goals.

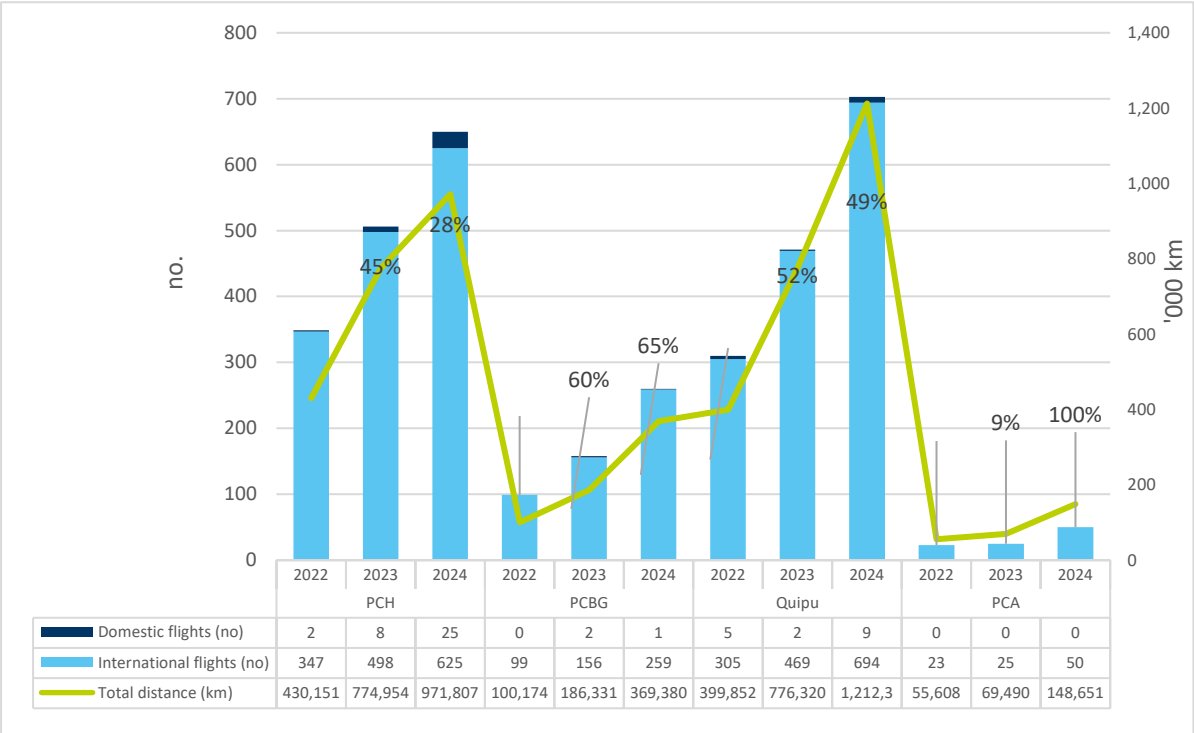


Figure 12: Number of flights and total travelled distance[9]

[9] The percentage represent the change in total number of flights with respect to previous year.

As previously mentioned, emissions from air travel are calculated using Atmosfair GmbH's web-based tool, and we account for both direct CO_2 emissions and indirect climate effects such as contrails, ozone formation, and others.

Table 15: CO_2eq emissions from flights

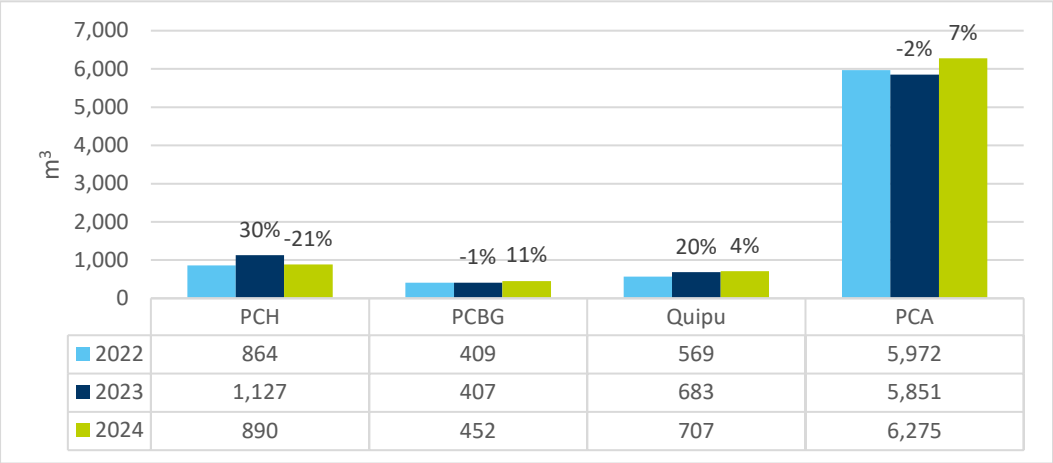
Indicator Emissions from flights	Unit	PCH			PCBG			Quipu			PCA		
		2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
CO_2	tCO_2	41.6	69.8	90.4	9.9	17.9	34.9	37.0	71.7	109.4	7.2	7.4	15.6
Other GHG emissions	tCO_2eq	63.1	111.4	144.8	14.3	27.2	48.2	57.0	118.7	181.3	15.7	12.4	24.7

8.2.4 Food consumption

Food consumption is generally not a significant aspect of sustainability across our institutions, as it plays only a minor role in most locations. However, it is more relevant for PCA, which operates its own canteen and provides three meals a day for guests and staff. In this context, we aim to make environmentally conscious choices by prioritizing organic products where feasible. When organic options are unavailable or impractical, we prefer regional suppliers with strong environmental practices. At PCA, this often includes small local producers who follow organic principles but lack formal certification. Supporting these producers not only aligns with our sustainability values but also strengthens the local economy. Other institutions also apply similar principles when organizing events or meetings.

8.2.5 Water consumption

Water consumption at PCBG was significantly above normal levels during the first months of the year due to extensive renovations, resulting in an overall increase for 2024. At PCA, total water consumption rose by 7%, although consumption per guest decreased. A major factor influencing water use is the swimming pool, which is not only used by Academy guests, but also regularly accessed by local public schools for swimming lessons, and by lifeguards for training. As a result, water consumption at the Academy is influenced by external users and not solely tied to guest numbers. To address this, PCA plans to raise awareness among all user groups and develop informational materials to promote more mindful water use. This initiative, originally scheduled for 2024, has been postponed to 2025. In contrast, water consumption at PCH declined, reflecting the positive impact of measures introduced at the end of 2023. Efforts to reduce water use will continue in 2025.

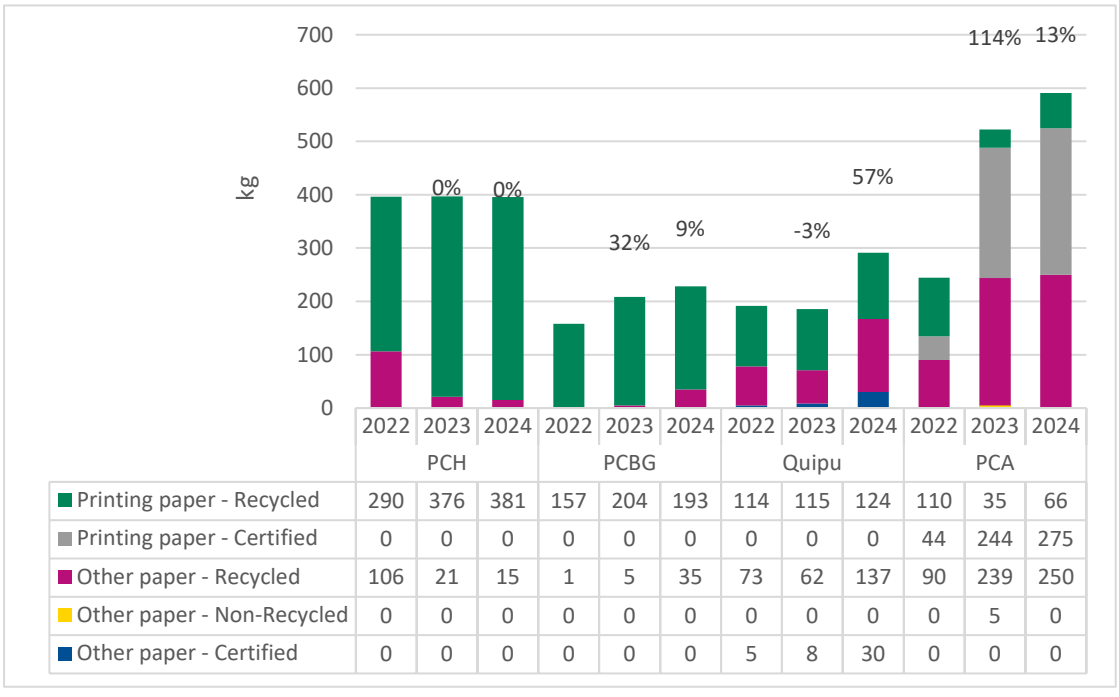


	PCH	PCBG	Quipu	PCA
2022	864	409	569	5,972
2023	1,127	407	683	5,851
2024	890	452	707	6,275

Figure 13: Water consumption

8.2.6 Paper consumption

Paper consumption at PCBG rose in the first months of the year due to the onboarding of numerous new employees. Following this period, awareness-raising and training efforts helped reduce printing volumes. At PCH, overall paper use remained stable, though printing increased for similar reasons. At Quipu, the rise was mainly linked to marketing materials for the jubilee and interactive sessions using flipcharts and sticky notes. At PCA, the increase reflected a higher number of participants, with most printing related to training materials.



	PCH			PCBG			Quipu			PCA		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Printing paper - Recycled	290	376	381	157	204	193	114	115	124	110	35	66
Printing paper - Certified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	244	275
Other paper - Recycled	106	21	15	1	5	35	73	62	137	90	239	250
Other paper - Non-Recycled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Other paper - Certified	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	30	0	0	0

Figure 14: Paper consumption

8.2.7 Waste generation

Waste comprises household waste[10], e-waste and hazardous waste. For reporting purposes, usable electronic equipment is also recorded here, although it cannot really be considered as waste as it is often still serviceable.

In 2024, PCH focused on reducing packaging waste by introducing reusable take-away boxes, resulting in a 3% reduction in single-use packaging waste. Additionally, PCH resumed donating screens and usable laptops to Labdoo, following a temporary freeze in donations last year. PCH also delivered over 80 kg of batteries, which were collected from the employees over five years, to a contracted company. Meanwhile, PCA concentrated on analysing the types of food waste produced and their correlation with consumption. The findings were shared with the entire team to raise awareness among employees.

The amount of household waste generated can be seen in Figure 15 below.

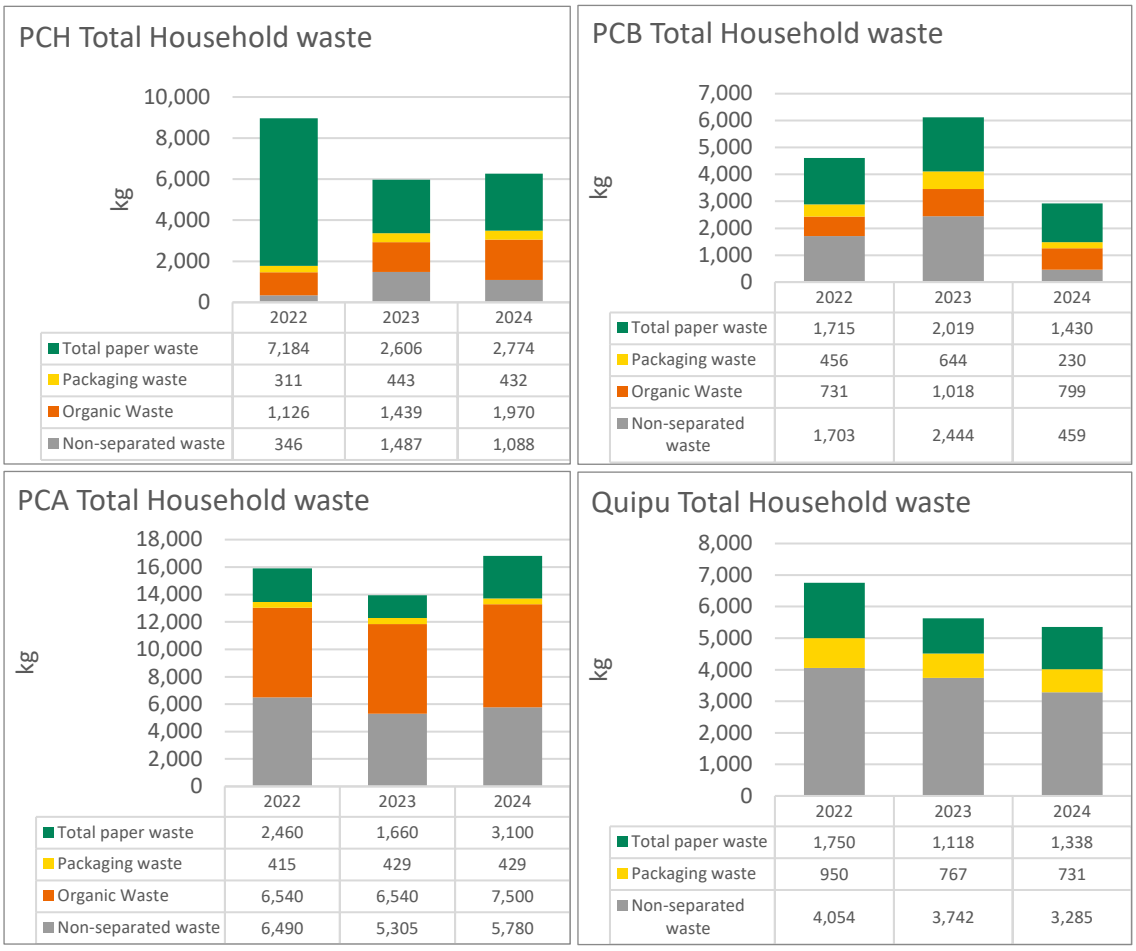


Figure 15: Household waste generation

The total amount of waste for PCBG is significantly lower because the bank updated its average waste figures based on more recent and accurate measurements.

[10] Household waste is the waste produced in the facilities by the employees and visitors and includes paper, organic, packaging and residual waste. For PCA, oil from the grease trap is also reported under household waste.

The e-waste and usable electronic equipment which were donated or sold, as well as the amount of hazardous waste, can be seen in Table 16.

Table 16: E-waste, usable electronic equipment and hazardous waste

Indicator	Unit	PCH			PCBG			Quipu			PCA		
		2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
E-waste	kg	730	221	227	0	378	0	524	731	902	0	0	0
Usable electronic equipment	kg	0	14	75	0	0	0	63	63	566	0	0	0
Hazardous waste	kg	0	1.1	86.4	0	0	0	33.3	15.0	11.4	0	0	0

In 2024, as in previous years, PCH and PCBG took part in the Frankfurt city cleaning event organized by FES and Clean FFM.

8.2.8 Land use

Land use figures did not change in 2024, as seen below. The changes to the locations of PCBG and PCH will be reflected in the Updated Environmental Statement for 2025, as the changes took place in 2025.

Table 17: Land use

Indicator	Unit	PCH			PCBG			Quipu			PCA		
		2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Total area[11]	m²	2,39	2,39	2,39	1,421	1,421	1,421	2,549	2,839	2,839	5,184	5,184	5,184
Total area / Employee	m²/FTE	19.6	17.3	15.4	24.3	21.2	18.5	18.7	19.5	16.7	194.3	172.1	168.5
Heated area[12]	m²	2,39	2,39	2,39	1,421	1,421	1,421	2,549	2.839	2.839	5,184	5,184	5,184
Heated area / Employee	m²/FTE	19.6	17.3	15.4	24.3	21.2	18.5	18.7	19.5	16.7	194.3	172.1	168.5
Sealed area[13]	m²	954	954	954	503	503	503	575	633	633	9,652	9,652	9,652
Semi-natural (unsealed) area	m²	28	28	28	15	15	15	242	266	266	2,598	2,598	2,598

8.3 Indirect aspects

[11] The total area corresponds to the proportional floor space at the location, including the floor area of the building, the traffic areas (paths and car park on the site), open spaces and semi-natural (unsealed) areas.
[12] The data for the heated area refers to office space, not including storage areas and parking spaces.
[13] For leased areas, the proportion of sealed/unsealed areas was set based on the share in the total leased area at the location.

The daily operations of ProCredit banks, including PCBG, indirectly impact the environment primarily through their loan portfolios, which emphasise green investments and require environmental and social risk assessments. ProCredit Holding plays a central role in shaping group-wide sustainability strategies, making the environmental performance of other ProCredit institutions an indirect aspect of its own. By promoting green finance and enforcing environmental and social risk standards, the group encourages clients to invest in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and other eco-friendly measures, thereby helping reduce emissions and pollution. In addition, through its group-wide environmental and social risk standards for financing, ProCredit promotes accountability among its MSME clients across various sectors.

Furthermore, all ProCredit institutions manage their indirect environmental impacts by applying specific procurement criteria, providing employee training on environmental topics, and conducting internal awareness campaigns.

The tables below illustrate the varying levels of control and environmental relevance associated with the indirect environmental aspects of the four ProCredit institutions in Germany. Significant indirect environmental aspects are highlighted in red.

In 2024, PCA revised the significance of aircraft emissions, increasing their degree of influence from low to medium and their relevance from medium to high. Conversely, the degree of influence for the environmental performance of suppliers was reduced from high to medium, following a detailed sustainability analysis and an assessment of the institution's potential impact. For all other institutions, the significance of environmental aspects remained unchanged compared to 2023. The methodology used for the matrix and the criteria for defining significant environmental aspects are outlined at the beginning of this section.

The key developments in these indirect aspects are discussed in the following sections.

Table 18: Significance matrix for indirect environmental aspects at ProCredit Holding in 2024

		Relevance		
		Low	Medium	High
Degree of influence	High		• Environmental performance of suppliers	
	Medium	• IT service provider • Building maintenance and minor renovation work • Catering company • Cleaning company	• Environmental performance of ProCredit banks • External printing company • External travel agency	• Loan portfolio of ProCredit banks • Aircraft emissions
	Low	• Security company (external)		

Table 19: Significance matrix for indirect environmental aspects at ProCredit Bank Germany 2024

Relevance				
Degree of influence		Low	Medium	High
	High			
	Medium	• Influence of the external IT provider	• Environmental performance of suppliers/outsourced activities	• Aircraft emissions
		• Fuel consumption/ emissions by staff on their way to work		• Loan portfolio

Table 20: Significance matrix for indirect environmental aspects at Quipu in Germany 2024

Relevance				
Degree of influence		Low	Medium	High
	High		• Environmental performance of suppliers	
	Medium	• Impact of outsourced activities: Cleaning company	• Air condition in office	• Aircraft emissions
	Low	• Impact of outsourced activities: Occupational safety and health and safety protection • Impact of outsourced activities: Security company	• Impact of outsourced activities: external travel agency company • Data centre electricity	

Table 21: Significance matrix for indirect environmental aspects at ProCredit Academy 2024

Relevance				
		Low	Medium	High
Degree of influence	High			
	Medium	• Outsourced activities: Security company (off-site)		• Environmental performance of suppliers • Occupational health and safety - swimming pool • Aircraft emissions
	Low	• Fuel consumption/emissions by staff on their way to work • Impact of outsourced activities: Security company • Impact of outsourced activities: Consulting in the field of occupational health and safety • Impact of outsourced activities: External IT provider • Outsourced activities: external printing company for photos		

8.3.1 Green loan portfolio

The ProCredit banks continue to offer special loans for investments in energy efficiency, renewable energies and other environmentally friendly technologies and activities, and in this way contribute to our overall objective of promoting economic development that is as environmentally and socially sustainable as possible. We identify the possible investments in our countries of operation under those three categories by using either a standard assessment for the technologies in order to calculate the positive impact, or by conducting a more detailed case-by-case analysis for more complicated assessments. Our green lending approach is continuously revised and expanded based on our own experience in the field and international best practices.

In 2024 we had a 7% increase in our green loan portfolio, which reached EUR 1,353 million by the end of 2024 and corresponded to 19.3% of the total loan portfolio. Figure 16 shows the development of the green loan portfolio between 2020 and 2024.

By the end of 2024, the portfolio consisted of 45.6% energy efficiency investment loans, 35% renewable energy investment loans, and 19.4% investments in environmentally friendly technologies and other environmental protection measures.

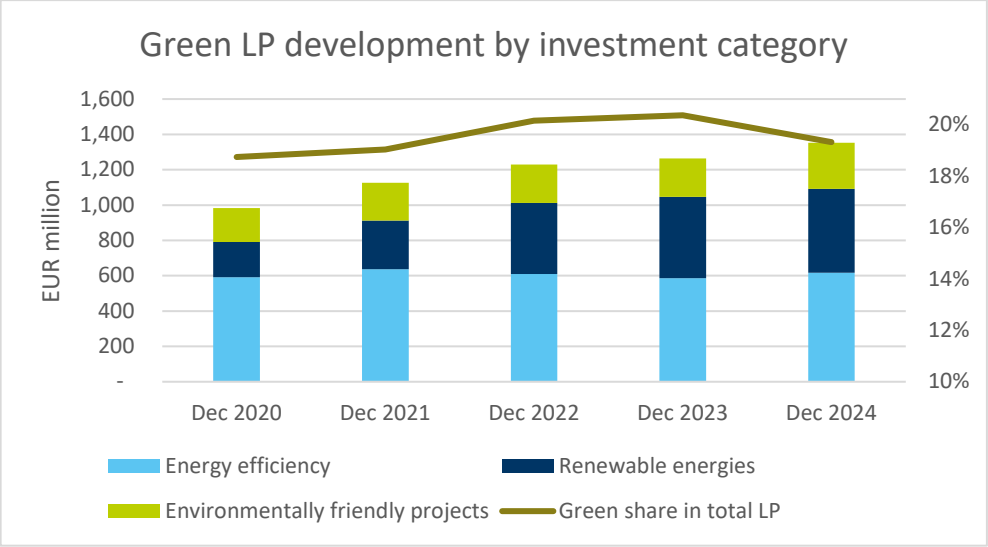


Figure 15: The ProCredit group's outstanding green loan portfolio (2020-2024)

8.3.2 Our group target to reach net-zero emissions in 2050

Our long-term emissions reduction target for 2050 is a central component of the ProCredit Climate Action Strategy. These targets are based on measured impact and risk assessments. In addition, we have developed our near-term targets using the SBTi methodology, and they have been validated by the initiative. All emissions reduction targets for the ProCredit group align with the 1.5°C scenario of the Paris Climate Agreement.

Decrease in Scope 1 and 2 emissions

In line with our Business Strategy, and particularly our Climate Action Strategy, we have set ourselves the target of cutting our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42.0% by 2030 compared to the 2022 baseline. To achieve this target, we will electrify our vehicle fleet by switching to electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles and increase the share of renewable energy sources through guarantees of origin.

In addition to other energy efficiency projects, such as using energy-efficient equipment or expanding our EV fleet and e-charging stations, wherever possible, we have also installed solar modules for our own consumption on our subsidiary banks' buildings to further decarbonise our operations.

Accounting for the CO_2 emissions of our loan portfolio

For our group-wide Scope 3 emissions target, we focus on emissions from our loan portfolio, which make up the largest share of our Scope 3 footprint. Our goal is that by 2027, clients responsible for 28.0% of our financed emissions particularly in agriculture and manufacturing will have set science-based targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). To support this, we help clients define and implement emissions reduction strategies, measure and report their greenhouse gas emissions, and invest in decarbonisation. This target is part of a broader plan: by 2040, our entire long-term loan portfolio must be covered by validated climate targets, following a linear modelling approach. We provide tools such as our CO_2 Calculator, the Decarbonisation Guide for MSMEs, and green loan products to support clients in this transition. This approach aligns with our Business Strategy by guiding MSMEs toward less carbon-intensive sectors, strengthening green investments, and financing renewable energy projects.

The 15.9% increase in financed emissions in 2024 compared to 2023 is primarily due to portfolio growth and changes in its composition.

More detail on the targets and results can be found in the Annual Report 2024[14].

8.3.3 Green Finance seminars

As always, two seminars on green finance were held in 2024. The first seminar in April covered various topics related to the three pillars that we are working on, such as our climate action plan, gender equity, sustainable agriculture, etc. The seminar aimed at strengthening the technical competencies of the sustainability departments and also provided an opportunity to discuss strategic topics. The second seminar, in October, was more focused on the strategic aspects of our net-zero strategy and our targets in green finance.

8.3.4 Environmental and social (E&S) risk assessment

In addition to the general business and financial analysis, ProCredit also carries out an assessment of its customers' activities with regard to their impact on society and the environment. We have continuously improved our environmental and social risk assessment methodology since the beginning of our banking activities: to this end, we focus not only on

[14] procredit-holding.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Annual-Report-2024.pdf?t=1743421828

selected environmentally friendly clients or investments but assess all our clients against ESG aspects.

Within the framework of the environmental and social risk assessment, which is the second pillar of our environmental management system, ProCredit has compiled a comprehensive Exclusion List (for more details, please see the Code of Conduct). The Exclusion List includes activities that ProCredit does not finance and is based on international and local standards that are binding for all investments. After checking a business activity against the Exclusion List in general, the next step is to assess the activities of the clients individually for potential risks (low, medium, or high) in terms of the environment, society, health, and safety, based on the sector and the amount of the loan (risk exposure).

For clients identified as having medium or high environmental and social risk, a more detailed, individual review is conducted in line with relevant international standards. In addition, all business clients - regardless of their risk classification - are evaluated on social aspects, occupational safety, and working conditions. When necessary, based on the level of potential environmental, social, or credit risk, an external, independent environmental and social impact assessment is also required. Figure 17 illustrates the distribution of the total loan portfolio by environmental risk class for 2023 and 2024.

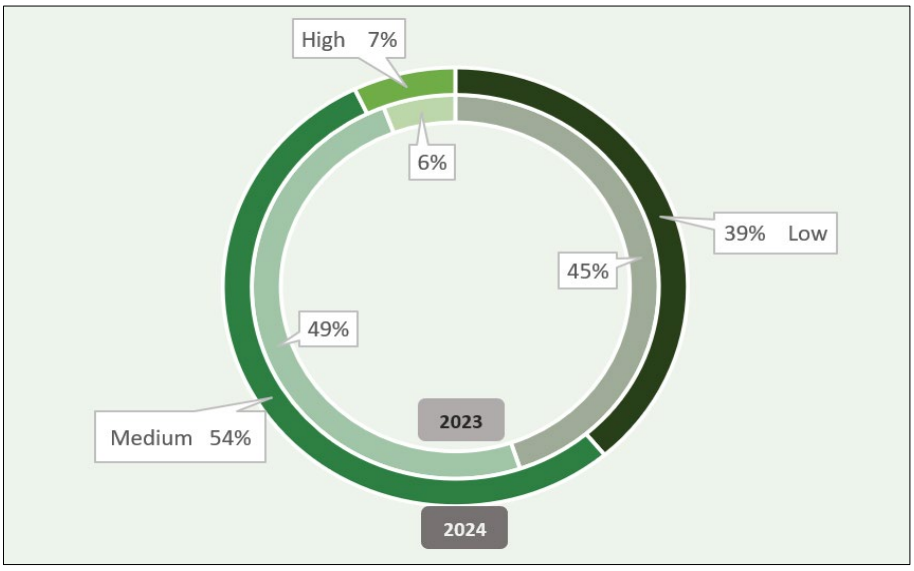


Figure 16: Business loan portfolio by environmental risk category

8.3.5 Procurement and supplier management

Assessing the sustainability of the products purchased for our offices was already a crucial part of the environmental management system at ProCredit institutions.

In 2023, we began to update our sustainable procurement process, which was finalised in mid-2024.

As a part of the revised process, we updated our Sustainable Suppliers Guidelines, which were renamed “Sustainable Procurement Guidelines”. These guidelines lay out a new set of criteria and a questionnaire that all ProCredit institutions are expected to adapt to their local

conditions. In addition to introducing a new definition of a supplier, a crucial step in identifying which suppliers will be considered for further assessment, we have developed a new matrix that differentiates significant suppliers from those that are not significant to the institution. The matrix evaluates two key criteria: whether the supplier is considered a key supplier (i.e., one that supports the institution's core activities), and the level of annual spending, categorized into three defined thresholds. Only those identified as significant, undergo further sustainability assessment.

The new version of the guidelines also introduces a new scoring system to measure our suppliers' sustainability. This score is designed to play a role in the decision-making process for the procurement of new suppliers and in the reporting on the sustainability of our supply chain.

As the target for 2024 was to integrate the new guidelines into all our institutions' procurement processes, we adhered to our established process for reporting supplier data. This was a necessary step, as we were transitioning to our new procurement strategy. The integration of sustainability into procurement processes was finalised for the ProCredit institutions in Germany at the beginning of 2025.

All ProCredit institutions located in Germany have also completed the screening of their current suppliers, with the following results at the end of 2024:

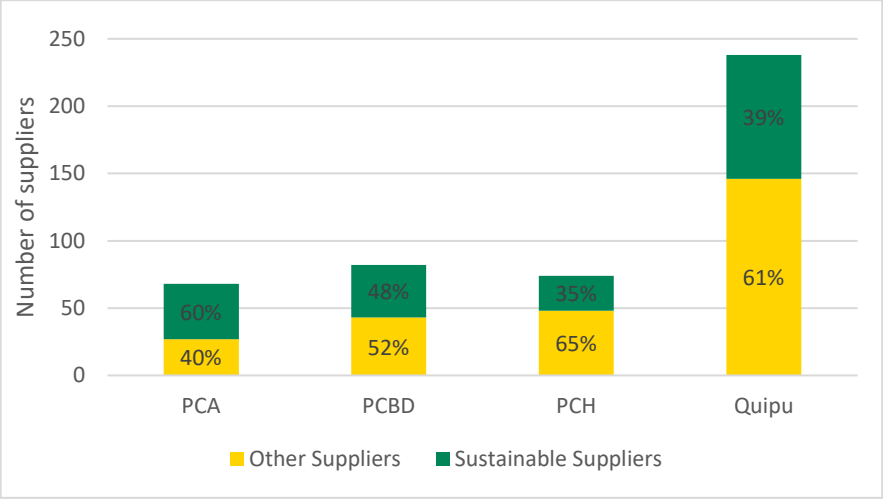


Figure 17: Supplier analysis

The product or services supplied by the vendors and the number of suppliers vary greatly among the institutions. For example, the majority of suppliers for PCA are involved in the food industry, whereas most of the suppliers for PCH, PCBG, and Quipu provide intangible services such as legal or consulting services, where the majority of suppliers could not be identified as sustainable. Quipu also provides hardware and software to other ProCredit institutions; the company therefore has more suppliers in the field of "Information and communication" than the other institutions.

8.3.6 Staff awareness

Environmental and social topics continue to be integral to our group's long-term training programmes, including the Onboarding Programme, the Banker Academy and the Management Academy. These programmes serve as crucial platforms for deepening the understanding of our values and equipping participants to propagate key principles, such as the EMS. Regular, intensive training courses, seminars, and events are held at all ProCredit institutions to enhance environmental consciousness among both employees and clients.

Moreover, all ProCredit institutions conduct regular training sessions aimed at heightening staff awareness about broad environmental and social issues. These sessions also introduce the integrated EMS, continually highlighting that our employees are the most vital stakeholders for the system's ongoing enhancement.

The training's focus evolves annually: this year, the focus was on net-zero carbon emissions, as our target for 2050 is to be net zero in terms of our carbon emissions. The annual all-staff training plays a crucial role in fostering a culture of sustainability and aligning our organisation with ESG principles. All ProCredit institutions carry out continuous internal campaigns to raise awareness, employing various communication channels for this purpose. At PCH, we have prepared an online training programme to inform our staff about this special topic.

The Academy held training sessions on energy consumption, water consumption, and waste awareness for all employees and participants. Quipu continued its awareness posts and events on their internal social platform, Viva Engage, focusing on sustainable mobility and local nutrition.

9 Conclusions

Reflecting on the environmental performance of ProCredit institutions in Germany for 2024, our commitment to sustainability and environmental stewardship remains strong.

Throughout 2024, we continued to implement and refine our environmental management system (EMS), ensuring alignment with the highest standards of environmental and social governance. The environmental data collected from our German institutions demonstrate our dedication to minimising resource consumption and emissions. Notably, we achieved a 2% reduction in total energy consumption, and our main relative emissions were also reduced.

Our focus on indirect environmental aspects has yielded positive results. The ProCredit group's green loan portfolio saw a 7% increase, reaching EUR 1,353 million by the end of 2024. This growth reflects our ongoing efforts to promote energy efficiency, renewable energy, and environmentally friendly technologies among our clients. Additionally, our procurement and supplier management processes have been enhanced to prioritise sustainability.

Central to our environmental strategy is our commitment to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. As a member of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), we have set ambitious targets for reducing our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42% by 2030, compared to the 2022 baseline. For Scope 3 emissions, we aim to work closely with the clients responsible for 28% of our financed emissions by 2027, helping them define and achieve their own emissions reduction targets.

In conclusion, the ProCredit group’s impactful initiatives in 2024 have laid a strong foundation for continued progress in the years ahead. Despite the ambitious growth targets, our dedication to our net-zero targets, positions us as a pioneer in sustainable banking within our countries of operation. We will continue to build on these achievements, driving innovation and positive impact in our regions.

10 Contact person

For questions concerning the Environmental Statement 2024, please contact:

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Katarina.Zdraljevic@procredit-group.com

The current version of the Environmental Statement and other materials about the ProCredit group's commitment to sustainability can be downloaded from www.procredit-holding.com

11 Statement of the environmental auditors

Michael Hub
Umweltgutachter
Berater Umwelt, Qualität, Sicherheit

ENVIRONMENTAL VERIFIERS' DECLARATION ON VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION ACTIVITIES

Frank Pelzer and Dr. Georg Sulzer with EMAS environmental verifiers registration numbers DE-V-0435 and DE-V-0041, accredited or licensed for the scope (NACE-Code)

- 64 Financial service activities
- 62.02 Computer consultancy activities
- 62.01.9 Other Computer programming activities
- 85.42.4 Tertiary education
- 85.5 Other education

declare to have verified whether the whole organisation as indicated in the updated environmental statement of the organisation

ProCredit institutions located in Germany

Sites:

ProCredit Holding AG, Rohmerplatz 33-37, D-60486 Frankfurt am Main
ProCredit Bank, Europa-Allee 12-22, D-60327 Frankfurt am Main
Quipu GmbH, Königsberger Straße 1, D-60487 Frankfurt am Main
ProCredit Academy, Hammelbacher Straße 2, D-64658 Fürth-Weschnitz

with registration number DE-125-00059

meets all requirements of

Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 last amended by Regulation (EU) 2018/2026 (EMAS)

on the voluntary participation by organisations in a community

eco-management and audit scheme.

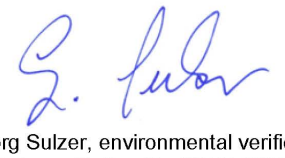
By signing this declaration, we declare that

- the verification and validation have been carried out in full compliance with the requirements of EMAS,
- 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 of the organisation reflect a reliable, credible and correct image of all the organization 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 EMAS. This document shall not be used as a stand-alone piece of public communication.

Frankfurt am Main, 2025-08-22

Frank Pelzer, environmental verifier
DAU-Accreditation-No: DE-V-0435



Georg Sulzer, environmental verifier
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Accredited by DAU – Deutsche
Akkreditierungs- und Zulassungsgesellschaft
für Umweltgutachter mbH, Bonn
Accreditation-No: DE-V-0086

12 Annex

12.1 Environmental objectives and programmes (2024-2025)

Table 22: Environmental objectives and programmes

Annual environmental objectives (if not otherwise indicated)	Institution	Measure	Evaluation criteria	Status	Degree of achievement
Energy consumption 2024					
Maintain electricity consumption at the 2023 level in both absolute and relative terms	**PCA**	1. Every year, EMAS training courses are held for participants and staff Participants are given tips on energy and resource conservation on the day they arrive 2. Install “switch off” screensavers with the help of the IT department on the laptops/computers of teachers and all administrative staff	kWh kWh/ON		
Maintain heating energy consumption at the 2023 level in absolute and relative terms	**PCA**	Continuous maintenance and inspection of heating systems to ensure that all systems are working efficiently	kWh/ON		
Energy consumption 2025					
Raise awareness to reduce heating consumption between September - December	**PCH**	- Posters, stickers in the offices - Screensaver campaign for the winter months	Survey results at the end of the year		
Raise awareness among teachers and administration	**PCA**	Install “switch off” screen savers with the help of IT on devices of teachers and administration colleagues	Survey results		
Greenhouse gas emissions 2024					
Implement reduction measures for flight emissions	**PCH**	- Update travel policy to integrate sustainability aspects and option to choose low-emission flights - Update the data entry methodology to reflect the choices	Updated travel policy Updated guideline for data management	Partially achieved	The policy is updated; however, the data entry methodology has not been updated

Annual environmental objectives (if not otherwise indicated)	Institution	Measure	Evaluation criteria	Status	Degree of achievement
Compensate carbon emissions	**PCBG**	Compensation payments to FirstClimates for all flight emissions	Certificate of compensation payment	Achieved	See certificate
Compensate carbon emissions	**Quipu**	Compensate GHG flight emissions for all Quipu offices from the total flights occurring in 2024, up to EUR 6,000	tCO_2eq compensated	Achieved	See certificate
Maintain air conditioning in office on an annual basis	**Quipu**	Maintenance reports	Maintenance	Achieved	Maintenance performed, see reports
Greenhouse gas emissions 2025					
Compensate carbon emissions	**Quipu**	Compensate GHG flight emissions for all Quipu offices from the total flights occurring in 2025, up to EUR 6,000	tCO_2eq compensated		
Paper consumption 2024					
Understand the increase in paper consumption	**PCH**	Analyse reasons for increase per department and propose solutions to reduce consumption	Results from the analysis	Partially achieved	At the suggestion of the Environmental Committee, the reduction target was dropped, as PCH is already significantly better than the benchmark
Reduce printing paper by 1% per employee compared to previous year	**PCBG**	- Help define digitalisation KPIs - Lobby priorities for projects (of "poorly performing departments") Awareness-raising for all staff	Number of print-outs per staff compared to 2023	Achieved	The number of print-outs per employee decreased by 15%
Keep the yearly consumption level of printing paper not to exceed 140 kg	**Quipu**	Paper optimisation measures: routing business processes on digital documents	Paper consumption data	Achieved	Printing paper 124.2 kg

Annual environmental objectives (if not otherwise indicated)	Institution	Measure	Evaluation criteria	Status	Degree of achievement
Paper consumption 2025					
Keep the yearly consumption level of printing paper below 140 kg	**Quipu**	Paper optimisation measures: routing business processes on digital documents	Paper consumption data		
Reduce the number of non-mandatory print-outs by 60% by EoY 2025, compared to 2024	**PCBG**	- Lobby on priorities for related projects - Awareness-raising for all staff	Yearly print-out data		
Reduce paper consumption	**PCA**	Install a digital blackboard to publish relevant information for guests digitally	Paper consumption data		
Water consumption 2024					
Limit water consumption to 7.0 m^3 per FTE	**PCH**	Continue awareness-raising among employees (screen savers, informative e-mails)	Water consumption per FTE at the end of 2024	Achieved	The water consumption per FTE is 5 m^3.
Reduce bottled water consumption to zero, from 40 litres per month	**PCH**	Replace bottled water with refillable carafes in the meeting rooms	Litres of bottled water ordered after implementation	Cancelled	The trial to test the effort for the responsible team was not successful
Water consumption 2025					
Raise awareness of the pupils using the swimming pool	**PCA**	Create a video for the pupils of the local schools to raise awareness about water consumption			
Limit water consumption to 7.0 m^3 per FTE	**PCH**	Continue awareness-raising among employees (Screensavers, informative e-mails)	Yearly water consumption per FTE		
Waste management 2024					
Increase the quality of waste separation	**PCH**	- Rethink structure of garbage bins to be more effective in waste separation - Re-introduce waste management quiz for new employees	Report from cleaning staff about waste quality	Achieved	The bins were replaced and the feedback from the cleaning personnel was positive

Annual environmental objectives (if not otherwise indicated)	Institution	Measure	Evaluation criteria	Status	Degree of achievement
5% reduction of packaging waste	**PCH**	- Introduce and disseminate reusable packaging	Waste weight in Q3 and comparison to waste amount in 2023	Achieved	3% reduction in packaging waste
More precise evaluation of consumption: kg/ON + daily guest	**PCA**	Integrate day guests into data collection	Kg/(ON + day guest)	Achieved	Impact is smaller than 1%
Waste management 2025					
Increase the quality of separated waste	**PCH**	Re-introduce waste management quiz for all employees	report of cleaning personnel		
Reduce the amount of electronic waste, that are reusable	**PCH**	- Offer the usable items to the employees (to the owner or to the other employees) - Donating	number of items sent to recycling		
Keep the yearly e-waste level below 1000 kg	**Quipu**	Extend life of use for equipment via selling usable equipment, donating, replacements and proper disposal	Reports of Recycling Company	Achieved	E-waste consumption 901.5 kg
Environmental awareness 2024					
Increase environmental awareness among PCBG staff to good levels	**PCBG**	- At least three external events for staff - Communicate recent EMS developments - Conduct yearly EMS training Consider “Lauf für mehr Zeit”, AIDS run, etc.	Proof of smaller campaigns, pictures of staff participating in events, training materials and lists of participants, etc.	Achieved	Events and campaigns were implemented
Raise awareness of PCH staff about EMS and general environmental issues	**PCH**	Conduct general training with PCH staff, special focus on net-zero strategy of group and internal environmental management in PCH	Share of PCH staff participating in workshop	Postponed	Due to planning issues the training will be held in 2025
		A campaign about the sustainable benefits (JobRad, E-cars and JobTicket, corporate benefits, etc.)	Published campaign materials	Postponed	Due to other priority projects postponed to 2025
Environmental awareness 2025					

Annual environmental objectives (if not otherwise indicated)	Institution	Measure	Evaluation criteria	Status	Degree of achievement
Campaign about sustainability	**Quipu**	Raise awareness about environmental topics and share ideas on individual improvement by posting on internal social media platform	Questionnaire/survey sent to employees to see the outcome of the posts		
Keep staff awareness of ESG relevance to the bank at a good level	**PCBG**	Join at least two sustainability initiatives	Number of initiatives		
Raise awareness of PCH Staff on EMS and general environmental issues	**PCH**	Conduct general training with PCH staff, special focus on net-zero strategy of the group and internal environmental management in PCH	Share of PCH staff joined the workshop		
		Hold awareness-raising campaigns for employees on different sustainability topics	Number of campaigns		
		Join at least two sustainability initiatives	Number of initiatives		
Sustainable suppliers 2024					
Implement updated guidelines	**PCH**	Implement group guidelines for sustainable suppliers in PCH procurement	Documented new process	Achieved	Integrated into the PCH Procurement Policy
Implement updated guidelines	**Quipu**	Implement group guidelines for sustainable suppliers in Quipu procurement	Documented new process	Achieved	The respective Guideline has been updated. New supplier process flow will be used starting 2025
Implement updated guidelines	**PCA**	Implement group guidelines for sustainable suppliers in PCA procurement	Documented new process		
Sustainable suppliers 2025					
Understand how the new process in Quipu is working	**Quipu**	Collect feedback from suppliers and Admin/Procurement department	Feedback from suppliers and own evaluation		
Various other milestones or targets in 2024					
Define minimum criteria for own investment	**PCBG**	Define minimum criteria for own investment	Document/text incorporated on criteria for own investment	Not achieved	25% since meetings were held and discussions started

Annual environmental objectives (if not otherwise indicated)	Institution	Measure	Evaluation criteria	Status	Degree of achievement
Increase public awareness about sustainability at ProCredit	**PCBG**	Social media posts/accompanied by overall marketing campaign	Proof of campaign/advertisement/press	Achieved	Large campaign on Sustainability only went live in 03/2024
Various other milestones or targets in 2025					
Set clearly defined ESG criteria for own investments (*Eigenanlagen*)	**PCBG**	Define minimum criteria for own investments (*Eigenanlagen*)	Document/text incorporated on criteria for own investments (*Eigenanlagen*)		
Re-certify PCBG as bicycle-friendly employer in new premises	**PCBG**	Initiate audit process and deliver on requirements	ADFC Certificate		
Group-wide high-level EMS targets 2024					
Support the ProCredit institutions in the maintenance and further development of the EMS	**PCH (ProCredit Group)**	Supporting all Pillars of the EMS if necessary	Guidelines, developed standards, case support, internal training material	Achieved	
Define a strategy for inclusive financing (including other social financing categories)		Conduct market research in the countries in which we operate Memberships in international organisations such as the Financial Alliance for Women	Strategy for inclusive finance	Achieved	DEI Strategy is published
Actively participate in the Finance Leadership Group on Plastics		Support with preparation of documents Participation in webinars and seminars	Published documents, Number of events participated	Achieved	Joined in active discussions
Harmonise the methodology for green financing within the group with international finance providers (EU Taxonomy, EBRD)		Group-wide implementation of updated criteria	Confirmation of the banks about the application of the new tools with the new criteria	Acvieved	The tool is gradually integrated across the banks
Further develop the group's equity base towards sustainability		Placement of a green Tier 2 subordinated bond	Press release of the subordinated bond	Achieved	Published
Development of our net-zero concept and transition plan		Develop the plan for the transition to net-zero emissions in 2050, starting with the	Transition plan	Achieved	Transition plan is drafted

Annual environmental objectives (if not otherwise indicated)	Institution	Measure	Evaluation criteria	Status	Degree of achievement
Publication and implementation of the new guideline for sustainable suppliers		achievement of our medium-term targets in Scope 1, 2 and 3			
Publication and implementation of the new guideline for sustainable suppliers		Publish updated guidelines Provide training sessions Train responsible employees	Local guidelines of ProCredit Institutions Confirmation of implementation	Achieved	The new version of the guideline is published

Long-term group-wide high-level EMS targets		
Environmental Objective	**Measure**	**Deadline**
Reduction of Scope 1 emissions by 42% compared to a baseline of 0.9 $ktCO_2eq$ in 2022	- Increase the electric vehicles to 60% of total fleet, plug-in hybrids to 25% and hybrids to 15%	2030
Reduction of Scope 2 emissions by 42% compared to a baseline of 3.3 $ktCO_2eq$ in 2022	- Source 50% of electricity consumption with renewable energy through guarantees of origin	2030
90% reduction of Scope 1&2 emissions compared to the baseline 2022	- Engage with clients and support them in setting their own targets - Support them in decarbonisation with green and transitional finance	2050
Engage with the clients causing 28% of financed emissions (Scope 3)	- One-on-one engagement with the highest-emitting clients	2027
Engage with all the clients causing (Scope 3)	- One-on-one engagement with the highest-emitting clients	2040

12.2 Environmental parameters 2022-2024

Table 23: General Indicators

Indicator	Unit	Total			PCH			PCBG			Quipu			PCA		
		2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Employees	No.	371	400	454	132	137	163	67	74	83	144	156	175	28	33	33
Employees	FTE	343	381	432	122	139	155	58	67	77	136	145	170	27	30	31
Total area[11]	m²	14,569	14,651	14,651	982	982	982	520	520	520	817	899	899	12,250	12,250	12,250
Heated area[12]	m²	11,544	11,834	11,834	2,390	2 390	2 390	1,421	1,421	1,421	2,549	2,839	2,839	5,184	5,184	5,184
Sealed area[13]	m²	11,684	11,742	11,742	954	954	954	503	503	503	575	633	633	9,652	9,652	9,652
Semi-natural area (unsealed)	m²	2,885	2,909	2,909	28	28	28	17	17	17	242	266	266	2,598	2,598	2,598
Overnight stays	No.	22,638	17,904	20,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,638	17,904	20,696

Table 24: Travel

Indicator	Unit	Total			PCH			PCBG			Quipu			PCA		
		2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Road travel																
Cars (petrol)	No.	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0
Cars (diesel)	No.	4.0	3.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.0
Cars (electric)	No.	4.9	5.6	8.4	2.0	3.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.6	2.8
Travelled distance	km	64,335	60,625	69,944	9,060	22,235	23,451	0	0	0	16,135	15,551	12,875	39,140	22,839	33,618
Air travel																
Number of flights	No.	781	1,160	1,663	349	506	650	99	158	260	310	471	703	23	25	50
Travelled distance	km	985,785	1,807,095	2,702,146	430,151	774,954	971,807	100,174	186,331	369,380	399,852	776,320	1,212,308	55,608	69,490	148,651

Table 25: Energy Indicators

Indicator	Unit	Total			PCH			PCBG			Quipu			PCA		
		2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Energy generation																
Electricity generation (renewable)[15]	kWh	116,780	104,673	96,081	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116,780	104,673	96,081
Heating energy generation (renewable)[16]	kWh	420,457	478,400	383,047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420,457	478,400	383,047
Energy consumption																
Total energy consumption	kWh	2,294,771	2,450,759	2,398,735	83,874	85,653	91,323	247,474	225,459	217,365	1,166,077	1,234,390	1,264,264	83,874	85,653	91,323
Electricity[17]	kWh	1,455,544	1,558,623	1,585,459	115,153	125,864	119,640	49,347	51,677	52,079	123,636	109,245	101,897	248,805	262,906	264,945
Quipu Data Centre	kWh	918,603	1,008,931	1,046,899							918,603	1,008,931	1,046,899			
Heating energy	kWh	802,913	861,206	772,477	140,333	126,485	121,216	34,527	33,976	39,244	113,307	107,971	109,245	514,746	592,774	502,772
Heating energy (weather-adjusted)[18]	kWh	1,022,681	1,128,661	1,001,384	186,643	173,284	164,854	45,921	46,547	53,372	151,831	150,080	149,666	638,285	758,750	633,493
Liquid gas for cooking	kWh	8,407	13,219	18,062	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,407	13,219	18,062
Fuel	kWh	27,906	17,712	22,736	1,558	3,824	8,607	0	0	0	10,531	8,243	6,223	15,817	5,644	7,907

Table 26: Resource consumption

Indicator	Unit	Total			PCH			PCBG			Quipu			PCA		
		2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Paper consumption																
Total	**kg**	**991**	**1,314**	**1,506**	**396.6**	**397.1**	**395.8**	**157.9**	**208.6**	**228.2**	**191.6**	**185.5**	**291.4**	**244.7**	**522.5**	**590.9**
Recycled	kg	941	1,056	1,202	396.6	397.1	395.8	157.9	208.6	228.2	186.7	177.0	261.3	200.3	273.5	316.3

[15] Electricity is generated using PV systems.
[16] Heating energy is generated at PCA from wood pellets.
[17] Excluding electricity for electric car. That amount is included under “Fuel”. Excluding Quipu Data Centre.
[18] The climate factors for the weather adjustment can be found in Annex 7.6.

Indicator	Unit	Total			PCH			PCBG			Quipu			PCA		
		2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Non-recycled	kg	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0
FSC-certified	kg	49	252	305	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	8.4	30.0	44.4	244.0	274.6
Water																
Water consumption	m^3	7,814	8,067	8,324	864	1,127	890	409	407	452	569	683	707	5,972	5,851	6,275

Table 27: Waste and usable electronic equipment

Indicator	Unit	Total			PCH			PCBG			Quipu			PCA		
		2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Household waste[19]																
Total	**kg**	**37,431**	**32,861**	**31,826**	**8,966**	**5,975**	**6,265**	**4,606**	**6,125**	**2,399**	**6,754**	**5,627**	**5,353**	**17,105**	**15,134**	**17,809**
Organic Waste	kg	8,397	8,997	10,269	1,126	1,439	1,970	731	1,018	799	0	0	0	6,540	6,540	7,500
Packaging waste	kg	2,132	2,283	1,822	311	443	432	456	644	230	950	767	731	415	429	429
Non-separated waste	kg	12,593	12,978	10,612	346	1,487	1,088	1,703	2,444	459	4,054	3,742	3,285	6,490	5,305	5,780
Total paper waste	kg	13,109	7,403	8,123	7,184	2,606	2,774	1,715	2,019	910	1,750	1,118	1,338	2,460	1,660	3,100
Waste from grease trap[20]	kg	1,200	1,200	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	1,200	1,000
Electronic waste and usable electronic equipment																
E-waste recycled	kg	1,254	1,330	1,129	730	221	227	0	378	0	524	731	902	0	0	0
Usable electronic equipment	kg	63	77	640	0	14	75	0	0	0	63	63	566	0	0	0
Hazardous waste (batteries, light bulbs, toners)																
Total hazardous waste	kg	33	16	98	0	1.1	86.4	0	0	0	33.3	15.0	11.4	0	0	0

[19] Since 2017, Quipu has had separate disposal containers for paper and packaging waste.
[20] Data for waste from the grease trap are calculated based on the volume of the storage containers and the number of pick-ups that are made.

Table 28: Emissions

Indicator	Unit	Total			PCH			PCBG			Quipu			PCA		
		2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Energy Emissions[21]																
Total CO_2eq emissions	t	332	512	726	133	207	260	31	52	91	120	214	314	48	39	61
Total CO_2eq emissions with compensation[22]	t	237	61	196	133	207	260	31	52	91	25	-237	-216	48	39	61
Total SO_2 emissions	kg	218	233	201	22	20	19	5	5	6	22	20	20	169	188	156
Total NO_x emissions	kg	37	37	34	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	33	34	31
Total PM10 emissions	kg	136	169	211	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	134	167	209
Heating[23]																
CO_2eq	t	78.1	70.9	71.4	28.3	25.5	24.5	7.0	6.9	7.9	22.9	21.8	22.1	19.9	16.7	16.9
SO_2	kg	208.3	226.8	194.7	22.2	20.0	19.1	5.5	5.4	6.2	17.9	17.1	17.3	162.8	184.4	152.1
NO_x	kg	34.3	35.2	31.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	31.2	32.3	28.9
Particulate matter	kg	18.2	20.2	17.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	16.3	18.4	15.2
Cooking[24]																
CO_2eq	t	1.8	2.2	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	2.2	2.9
SO_2	kg	1.3	2.2	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	2.2	3.0
NO_x	kg	0.6	1.1	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1.1	1.6
Particulate matter	kg	0.2	0.8	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.8	1.2
Business travel																
CO_2eq fuel	t	5.9	2.7	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.7	2.0	1.5	3.2	0.7	0.7
SO_2	kg	8.8	4.3	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.3	3.2	2.4	4.4	1.1	1.2

[21] The conversion factors for emissions are listed in Annex 4. There are no direct emissions from electricity consumption, as electricity is generated by PCA's own photovoltaic systems and has been purchased by the other institutions from certified green electricity suppliers since 2017. Total emissions include CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFC, PFC, NF_3 and SF_6. The values of 2019 and 2020 vary from previous report due to update of emission factors (IEA, Emission factor 2021).

[22] Quipu GmbH compensates a part of the flight emissions for all the Quipu offices worldwide. Therefore, the compensated emissions are higher than produced by the Frankfurt office.

[23] The reported CO_2eq emissions refer to the oil heating, pellet heating and BioLPG.

[24] Emissions for cooking includes LPG for cooking and firewood for pizza oven.

Indicator	Unit	Total			PCH			PCBG			Quipu			PCA		
		2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
NO_x	kg	2.4	1.1	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.3
Particulate matter	kg	403.1	181.0	148.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	181.94	135.74	98.73	221.2	45.3	49.85
CO_2eq air travel (direct)	t	95.8	166.8	250.4	41.6	69.8	90.4	9.9	17.9	34.9	37.0	71.7	109.4	7.2	7.4	15.6
CO_2eq air travel (indirect)	t	150.1	269.7	399.0	63.1	111.4	144.8	14.3	27.2	48.2	57.0	118.7	181.3	15.7	12.4	24.7

12.3 Relative indicators for 2022-2024

Table 29: Relative indicators

Indicator	Unit	Total			PCH			PCBG			Quipu			PCA		
		2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Energy																
Total energy/employee[25]	kWh/FTE	4,653	4,486	3,657	2,494	2,187	1,893	1,631	1,467	1,374	2,099	1,840	1,518	34,153	34,540	30,046
Electricity/employee	kWh/FTE	1,565	1,443	1,246	947	909	773	845	772	678	907	751	600	9,324	8,727	8,611
Heating energy/employee (weather-adjusted)	kWh/FTE	2,982	2,962	2,317	1,534	1,251	1,065	786	695	695	1,114	1,032	881	23,921	25,187	20,590
Heating energy/heated area (weather-adjusted)	kWh/m²	89	95	85	78	73	69	32	33	38	60	53	53	123	146	122
Fuel/employee	kWh/FTE	81	46	53	13	28	56	0	0	0	77	57	37	593	187	257
Resource Consumption																
Paper consumption/employee	kg/FTE	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.0	1.4	1.3	1.7	9.2	17.3	19.2
Paper consumption/overnight stay	kg/OS	0.01	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.03	0.03
Water/employee	m³/FTE	22.8	21.2	19.3	7.1	8.1	5.7	7.0	6.1	5.9	4.2	4.7	4.2	223.8	194.2	204.0
Water/overnight stay	m³/OS	0.35	0.45	0.40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.35	0.45	0.40

[25] Relative energy indicators do not include Quipu Data Centre.

Household Waste																
Total waste/employee	kg/FTE	109.1	86.3	73.6	73.7	43.1	40.5	78.9	91.5	31.2	49.6	38.7	31.5	641.0	502.4	578.8
Total waste/overnight stay	kg/night	0.76	0.85	0.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.76	0.85	0.86
Emissions																
Total CO_2 emissions/employee	tCO_2eq/FTE	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.3	2.0
Total CO_2 emissions (with compensation)/employees	tCO_2eq/FTE	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.2	-1.6	-1.3	1.8	1.3	2.0
Total CO_2 emissions/overnight stay	kg CO_2eq/night	2.1	2.2	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	2.2	2.9
Biodiversity																
Total area/employee	m²/FTE	42	38	34	8.1	7.1	6.3	8.9	7.8	6.8	6.0	6.2	5.3	459.1	406.6	398.2
Heated area[24]/employee	m²/FTE	34	31	27	19.6	17.3	15.4	24.3	21.2	18.5	18.7	19.5	16.7	194.3	172.1	168.5
Sealed area/employee	m²/FTE	34	31	27	7.8	6.9	6.2	8.6	7.5	6.6	4.2	4.4	3.7	361.7	320.4	313.7
Unsealed area/employee	m²/FTE	8	8	7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	97.4	86.2	84.4

12.4 Emissions factors

Table 30: Emissions factors

Type	Unit	Year	CO_2eq	NO_x	SO_2	PM_{10}
Electricity						
Average German energy mix[26]/[27]	g/kWh	2021	418	0.374	0.196	0.009
	g/kWh	2022	439	Not published		
	g/kWh	2023	388	Not published		
	g/kWh	2024	Not published			
EWS Schönau, Lichtblick, VTG Strom (Quipu, PCBG, PCH)	g/kWh	2016 and later	0	Green electricity is produced entirely from renewable energy sources, thus producing no further emissions		
Entega (PCA)	g/kWh	2016 and later	0			
Heating and fuel[28]						
Natural gas	g/kWh	2015	202	0.158	0.011	0.007
Heating oil	g/kWh	2015	267	0.212	0.190	0.024
Wood pellets	g/kWh	2015	155	0.344	0.040	0.034
Firewood	g/kWh	2015	404	0.195	0.128	0.186
Diesel	g/kWh	2015	267	0.433	0.106	0.018
Petrol	g/kWh	2015	250	0.163	0.117	0.018
LPG	g/kWh	2015	227	0.153	0.071	0.015

[26] Source for CO_2 emissions of the German electricity mix: Entwicklung der spezifischen Treibhausgas-Emissionen des deutschen Strommix in den Jahren 1990 - 2023
Total greenhouse gas emissions (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbonate, SF_6) are denoted in carbon dioxide equivalents.
[27] Source of NO_x, SO_2, PM_{10} emissions https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/luft/emissionen-von-luftschadstoffen/spezifische-emissionsfaktoren-fuer-den-deutschen
[28]Source for CO_2 emissions (Scope1) apart from BioLPG: GHG protocol. Based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Source for CO2 emissions from BioLPG: World LPG Association (WLPGA) (2019) on the "Role of LPG and BioLPG in Europe"; see: https://www.wlpga.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/The-Role-of-LPG-Bio-LPG-in-Europe-The-2019-Report.pdf
Source for other emissions: GEMIS (Globales Emissions-Modell Integrierter Systeme) Version 5.0 - 07/2021

BioLPG (Emissions other than CO_2 are taken for LPG)	g/kWh	2017	60.3	Emissions other than CO_2 are taken for LPG

12.5 Lower heating value

Table 31: Lower heating value

Fuel	Lower heating value	Unit
Diesel	10.033	kWh/L
Gasoline	9.106	kWh/L
Wood pellets	4.333	kWh/kg
Heating oil	10.549	kWh/L
Natural gas	9.333	kWh/m³
LPG/BioLPG	7.095	kWh/L

Source: Emission factors from Cross-Sector Tools (March 2017, GHG protocol); based on IPCC (2006)

12.6 Climate factors for weather adjustment of heating energy data

Table 32: Climate factors

City	Postcode	Climate factor		
		2022	2023	2024
Frankfurt, Bockenheim	60486	1.33	1.37	1.36
Frankfurt, Bockenheim	60487	1.34	1.39	1.37
Fürth	64658	1.24	1.28	1.26

Source: Deutscher Wetterdienst: http://www.dwd.de/DE/leistungen/klimafaktoren/klimafaktoren.html

12.7 Indicators and benchmarks for comparison

Table 33: Indicators and benchmarks for comparison

Indicator for offices		Unit	Source
Electricity (estimate for offices in Germany 2013)	2,177.0	kWh/(pp a)	Fraunhofer ISI. (2019). Erhebung des Endenergieverbrauchs im Sektor Gewerbe, Handel, Dienstleistungen (GHD) für das Jahr 2019. Endbericht mit Sonderauswertung Digitalisierung. Karlsruhe: Fraunhofer ISI. https://ag-energiebilanzen.de/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Endbericht-Energieverbrauch-GHD-Befragung-2019.pdf
Heating energy (average for offices in Germany 2013)	5,463.0	kWh/(pp a)	
Heating (PassivHaus)	Specific space heating demand ≤15 kWh/(m2/year)		Passive House Institute criteria for non-residential buildings (PassivHaus Institut, 2013, p.1)
Cooling (PassivHaus)	Specific useful cooling demand ≤15 kWh/(m2/year)		Passive House Institute criteria for non-residential buildings (PassivHaus Institut, 2013, p.1)
Primary energy	Total specific primary energy demand) ≤ 120 kWh/(m2/year)		Passive House Institute criteria for non-residential buildings (PassivHaus Institut, 2013, p.1)
Total water use	6.4	m^3 /FTE/year	Best Environmental Management Practice for the Public Administration Sector Reference Document on (europa.eu)
Total waste generation in office buildings in 2019	1) <200 2) Zero waste generated in the office buildings is sent to landfill	kg/FTE/year	Best Environmental Management Practice for the Public Administration Sector Reference Document on (europa.eu)
Paper consumption	1) lower than 15 2) Office paper used is 100 % recycled or certified according to an ISO Type I ecolabel (2) (e.g. EU Ecolabel)	sheets of paper/FTE/ working day)	Best Environmental Management Practice for the Public Administration Sector Reference Document on (europa.eu)

Heating energy (average for office buildings)	133	kWh/(m² a)	Henger, R., Deschermeier, P., Hude, M., Seipelt, B., & Voigtländer, P. (2016). Energieeffizienz bei Büroimmobilien: dena-Analyse über den Gebäudebestand und seine energetische Situation. Institut der deutschen Wirtschaft Köln. https://www.iwkoeln.de/fileadmin/publikationen/2016/282678/dena-Analyse-Bueroimmobilien.pdf

EMAS Benchmark for hotels 2016		**Unit**	**Source**
Building energy (heating and electricity)	180	kWh/(m² a)	Styles D, Schoenberger H, Galvez Martos J. Best Environmental Management Practice in the Tourism Sector. EUR 26022. Luxembourg (Luxembourg): Publications Office of the European Union; 2013. JRC82602 Best Environmental Management Practice in the Tourism Sector
Electricity	80	kWh/(m² a)	
Water	140	L/night	
Residual waste	0.16	kg/night	
EMAS Benchmark for offices 2019		**Unit**	**Source**
Building energy (heat and electricity)	100	kWh/(m² a)	Reference document issued by the European Commission on Best Environmental Practices, including indicators for environmental performance and benchmarks of excellence for the public administration sector (2019): Decision - 2019/61 - EN - EUR-Lex
Water	6.4	m³/(FTE a)	
Residual waste	200	kg/(FTE a)	
Paper consumption	18.5	kg/(FTE a)	

Indicators for hotels		**Unit**	**Source**
Building energy (average, European hotels in 2006)	306	kWh/m²	ECOTRANS e.V., University Stuttgart (2006): Umweltleistungen europäischer Tourismusbetriebe https://destinet.eu/who-who/civil-society-ngos/ecotrans/publications/umweltleistungen-europaeischer-tourismusbetriebe/download/en/1/Umweltleistungen%20europaeischer%20Tourismusbetriebe.pdf
Building energy (average, European hotels in 2006)	77	kWh/night	
Water (average, European hotels in 2006)	394	L/night	
Residual waste	1	kg/night	
Electricity (average, German hotels 2012)	12	kWh/night	

Heating (average, German hotels 2012)	136	kWh/m²	Hotel und Energie, Eine Sonderveröffentlichung der Fachzeitschrift Hotelbau, August 2015 ISSN: 1865-5130 Download Sonderheft „hotel+energie 2015" | hotelbau - Fachzeitschrift für Hotelimmobilien-Entwicklung
Heating (reference value, German hotels in 2012)	28	kWh/night	
Electricity (average, German hotels 2013)	7,829	kWh/pp	Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Industrie (2015): Energieverbrauch des Sektors Gewerbe, Handel, Dienstleistungen (GHD) in Deutschland für die Jahre 2011 bis 2013: https://www.isi.fraunhofer.de/content/dam/isi/dokumente/ccx/2015/Final-report_GHD_2006-2013_Summary_February2015.pdf
Heating (average, German hotels 2013)	18,269	kWh/pp	Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Industrie (2015): Energieverbrauch des Sektors Gewerbe, Handel, Dienstleistungen (GHD) in Deutschland für die Jahre 2011 bis 2013: https://www.isi.fraunhofer.de/content/dam/isi/dokumente/ccx/2015/Final-report_GHD_2006-2013_Summary_February2015.pdf