REYHER

2026 Data Update

for the 2025 Environmental Statement

EMAS
GEPRÜFTES UMWELTMANAGEMENT
DE-131-00058

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The company profile and mission statement, as well as the environmental policy and a description of the procedure for assessing all the significant environmental aspects, are set out in the 2025 environmental statement.

This document has been translated into English. Only the German version has been validated and is authentic.

1. Environmental management system

Our environmental management system in accordance with EMAS and ISO 14001 forms part of the company's integrated management system.

As the senior management, the management team bears overall responsibility for compliance with environmental requirements and therefore with EMAS; it secures the necessary human and financial resources for the environmental management system.

An environmental management officer has been appointed within the company to continually collect and evaluate the required environmental key performance indicators.

Environmental protection and the careful use of natural resources are a top priority for us. Thanks to the leadership provided by our management and the commitment shown by our employees, our company conducts its business in an environmentally friendly manner and is constantly working to improve its eco-efficiency.

The environmental management officer, along with the managers and the employees, ensures that the company complies with the law and meets its own high standards.

The environmental management system assists with this. Throughout all the processes, environmentally friendly design, technical safety, and the protection of human health are fixed objectives. Every employee must ensure that their actions make a sustained contribution towards attaining these objectives. In order to comply with the environmental policy, employees in all departments and at all levels are required to take significant environmental aspects into account on an ongoing basis. To ensure that this is done, an EMAS and environmental sustainability team was set up within the company in 2024. The team comprises experienced employees from all the core processes and relevant support functions within the company. They support the environmental management officer by providing relevant data and facts from their departments, thereby ensuring the continuous improvement of the company's environmental performance.

REYHER's business processes are divided into management, core and support processes. Whilst management processes are directly concerned with the governance of the company, core processes are business processes that are directly concerned with value creation and the provision of services (from customer needs to customer satisfaction). All other business processes that are required in any way for the smooth running of the company are support processes.

Our core processes consist of logistics management, procurement management and sales management. The significant environmental aspects are identified and assessed for each process, department and activity as part of a continuous environmental review.

In-house training sessions and environmental audits are held on a regular basis. The audit programme contains all the data from the company's environmental audits.

A comprehensive concept for internal and external communications in the area of environmental management has been developed at the company. The concept will ensure that employees and interested parties are involved in the relevant environmental issues.

We keep our employees informed about current environmental issues and requirements, and about the status of the environmental management system, via the following forms of direct communication: continual environmental updates on the intranet dashboard; the latest environmental news in the in-house magazine *DREHmoment*; annual environmental briefings; various training courses; regular infrastructure and occupational safety (IASA) meetings; representatives' circle; and relevant information displayed on screens in the incoming and outgoing goods departments.

Furthermore, employees are involved in the EMS through the new EMAS and environmental sustainability team. A kick-off meeting took place in 2024. Meetings are held once a quarter.

Employees and volunteers are also involved in the EMS in a transparent manner through the suggestion scheme. An employee suggestion scheme offers all employees the opportunity to submit their ideas and suggestions for improvement. There is a form for this available on the intranet. It can be sent to the employee suggestion scheme mailbox or posted in one of the letterboxes located at the entrances to the halls. The works council is involved. Other representatives are involved if there are proposals that affect them. All the suggestions and ideas are reviewed, assessed and, where possible and appropriate, implemented. (see Figure 1)

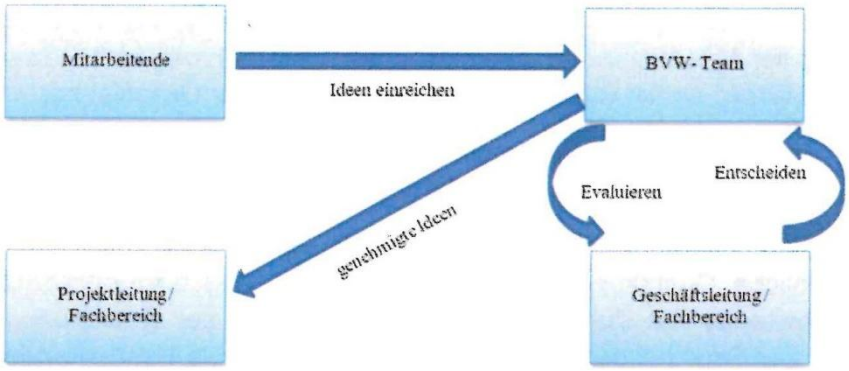

Figure 1: Overview of the employee suggestion scheme process

Key for Figure 1: Overview of the employee suggestion scheme process	
Mitarbeitende	employees
Ideen einreichen	submit ideas
BVW-Team	employee suggestion scheme team
Evaluieren	evaluate
Entscheiden	decide
Geschäftsleitung/Fachbereich	management/department
genehmigte Ideen	approve ideas
Projektleitung/Fachbereich	project management/department

We keep our interested parties informed about current environmental issues and requirements, and about the status of our environmental management system, via the following forms of direct communication: our environmental statement; brochures/leaflets and the latest environmental news on our website and social media; mailings; our company presentation; and customer training sessions.

REYHER has a health and safety officer and a fire safety officer, each with a deputy, who are responsible for emergency management at the company. With the support of 19 health and safety representatives from a wide range of departments within the company, we are able to ensure a safe and healthy working environment both in the office and in the warehouse.

Our emergency response arrangements are set out in an emergency plan. The emergency plan sets out the procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency at the company, specifying the emergency categories (I to III), the flow of information and the contacts for each type of emergency,

and the actions or measures that are deemed necessary. In total, the company has the support of 92 first aiders and 60 fire marshals. The names of the first aiders and fire marshals, as well as the emergency numbers and contacts, are published on noticeboards in the halls and offices, and on the intranet. Training sessions are held regularly. In addition, evacuation drills are carefully planned, carried out at least twice a year, and documented so that follow-up measures can be identified.

Our escape routes are clearly defined, visible and signposted, and the relevant evacuation and emergency plans are displayed in the buildings.

Assembly points are located between the reception building and the main building, in the courtyard between Hall 10 and the main building, by the women's parking spaces in front of Hall 10, by the bike rack in front of Hall 14, in front of the main entrance to the Kieler Strasse building and in Kieler Park on Haferweg in front of Gate 4.
The existing fire extinguishers and sprinkler systems are serviced regularly by a specialist company.

In the event of an unexpected operational disruption, such as a fire or other environmental incidents (spills of hazardous substances), the environmental impact will be minimised through the necessary construction and organisational measures. A written set of instructions was drawn up for the employees in 2025.

1.1. Life cycle perspective

Stage of life	Environmental aspect/impact	Degree of influence	Opportunities and risks
Extraction of raw materials	Destruction of natural habitats, high water consumption in mining, groundwater contamination and emissions.	Low (influence from procurement requirements)	R: rising material costs due to stricter environmental standards O: improvement of the product's ecological footprint
Intermediate product	High CO_2 emissions from steel production	Low (influence from procurement requirements)	R: rising material costs O: promotion of environmentally friendly steel production
Manufacture of the products	Resource and energy consumption and emissions	Low (influence from procurement requirements)	R: rising material costs O: promotion of environmentally friendly production
Packaging of the products	Resource consumption and emissions	Moderate (influence from packaging guidelines and the provision of reusable packaging by suppliers)	R: high costs associated with the provision of reusable packaging O: elimination of single-use packaging / avoidance of waste
Repackaging of products in collaboration with workshops	Resource consumption and emissions	Moderate (influence from packaging guidelines and the provision of reusable packaging by suppliers)	R: high costs associated with the provision of reusable packaging O: integration of people
Transport to REYHER	Energy consumption and emissions	Low (influence on transport arranged by REYHER only)	R: rising costs associated with environmentally friendly fuels or offset projects O: promotion of environmentally friendly transport

Stage of life	Environmental aspect/impact	Degree of influence	Opportunities and risks
Internal transport	Energy consumption and emissions	High (influence on the procurement of industrial trucks)	R: high costs due to electricity consumption O: more environmentally friendly transport than petrol or diesel
Transport to customers	Energy consumption and emissions	Moderate (influence on territory optimisation)	R: rising costs associated with environmentally friendly fuels or offset projects O: promotion of environmentally friendly transport
Transport and disposal of non-hazardous waste	Energy consumption and emissions	Low (influence on the selection of authorised waste management companies only)	R: rising costs associated with environmentally friendly fuels O: promotion of environmentally friendly transport
Transport and disposal of hazardous waste	Energy consumption and emissions	Low (influence on the selection of authorised waste management companies only)	R: rising costs associated with environmentally friendly fuels O: promotion of environmentally friendly transport

Table 1: Life cycle perspective

1.2. Interested parties

We have defined the interested parties for our environmental management system. These include customers, as well as suppliers, carriers, investors, property insurers, employees, public authorities and the local community.

The expectations and requirements of the defined interested parties, as well as the resulting risks and opportunities, have been identified and assessed.

The table below (Table 2) outlines the most important expectations:

Interested parties	Expectations
Customers from trade and industry	➢ Compliance with contractual agreements: √ Quality √ Price √ On-time delivery √ Defect-free delivery √ Suitable packaging √ Environmental expectations ➢ Compliance with legal environmental requirements (REACH, RoHS, packaging, etc.) ➢ Compliance with the German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act [*Lieferkettensorgfaltspflichtengesetz*] ➢ Coverage for transport damage (insurance) ➢ Good communication and availability

Interested parties	Expectations
Suppliers in Germany	➢ Suitable contractual terms: √ Creditworthiness √ Deadlines ➢ Ongoing orders ➢ Good communication ➢ Stability
Suppliers abroad	
Carriers	➢ Compliance with contractual agreements: √ Delivery performance √ Price √ On-time delivery √ Defect-free delivery √ Environmental expectations ➢ Payment on time ➢ Ongoing orders ➢ Good communication
Owners, shareholders, advisory board, investors and other stakeholders	➢ High profits and appreciation of the invested capital ➢ Sustainable profitability and performance ➢ Ongoing communication ➢ Close cooperation ➢ Involvement in decision-making ➢ Efforts at persuasion ➢ Stability ➢ Trust ➢ Transparency
Property and liability insurers	➢ No insurance claims ➢ Compliance with regulations ➢ Stability
Employees	➢ Good internal communication ➢ Recognition for the work done ➢ Good earning potential ➢ Environmentally friendly behaviour ➢ Compliance with internal regulations ➢ Compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements ➢ Occupational health and safety ➢ Appropriate response to crises ➢ Employee health and safety ➢ Work-life balance ➢ A guarantee that all planned training courses will take place ➢ Safety at work ➢ Tidiness, cleanliness ➢ Good infrastructure ➢ Good working atmosphere ➢ Enjoyment of work ➢ Trust ➢ Good working relationship with senior management ➢ Transparency ➢ Skills retention and upskilling ➢ Willingness to listen to criticism and suggestions
Public authorities	➢ Compliance with the legal requirements under health and safety, building, energy and environmental legislation, for example

Interested parties	Expectations
Certification body / environmental verifier	➢ Compliance with EMAS, ISO, VDA and KTA requirements
Management consultants specialising in legal obligations	➢ Suitable contractual terms: √ Creditworthiness √ Deadlines
Waste management companies	
On-site service providers for carriers	➢ Compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements ➢ Ongoing orders ➢ Good communication ➢ Stability
Providers of office and industrial cleaning services	➢ Suitable contractual terms: √ Creditworthiness √ Deadlines ➢ Ongoing orders ➢ Good communication ➢ Stability ➢ Compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements and an appropriate working environment (e.g.: social areas and office equipment)
On-site providers of packaging services	
On-site providers of electrical engineering and building services	
On-site staff canteen	
Neighbours	➢ No noise pollution or unpleasant odours ➢ Compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements ➢ Respect ➢ Good neighbourly relations

Table 2: Key expectations of our interested parties

1.3. Compliance with binding obligations

We are bound by binding obligations.

In addition to the requirements of our interested parties, there are binding statutory provisions set out in regulations, norms, standards and laws, as well as other obligations arising from customer relationships and internal procedures.

By maintaining a functioning legal register/system, REYHER ensures that binding legal obligations relating to the environment are complied with in the long term.

Measures required by public authorities are documented and implemented within the specified timeframe.

Here are the key statutory provisions that the organisation takes into account:

Statutory provision	Description
Energy management	
German Energy Efficiency Act [*Energieeffizienzgesetz* – EnEG]	Act on improving energy efficiency and amending the Energy Services Act. The purpose of this act is to improve energy efficiency and thereby contribute towards reducing primary and final energy consumption as well as the import and consumption of fossil fuels, improving security of supply, and mitigating global climate change. Another purpose of the act is to ensure that the national and European energy efficiency targets are met.

Statutory provision	Description
Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)	Directive on reducing energy consumption. The directive is intended to contribute towards the EU's 2030 climate targets. The aim is to provide greater transparency regarding consumption in order to save energy and thus reduce our CO_2 emissions.
German Renewable Energy Sources Act [*Eneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz* – EEG]	The aim of the act is, in the interests of climate and environmental protection in particular, to bring about a transition to a sustainable and a carbon-neutral electricity supply based entirely on renewable energy.
German Building Energy Act [*Gebäudeenergiegesetz* – GEG]	The GEG contains requirements relating to energy conservation and the use of renewable energy for heating and cooling in buildings. The aim of this act is to make a significant contribution towards achieving the national climate protection targets. This is to be achieved through cost-effective, socially responsible and efficiency-enhancing measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase the use of renewable energy sources or unavoidable waste heat for the energy supply in buildings.
Waste management	
German Circular Economy Act [*Kreislaufwirtschaftsgesetz* – KrWG]	The purpose of the act is to promote circular economy in order to conserve natural resources, and to ensure that human health and the environment are protected in the generation and management of waste. Requirement under the EU Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC.
The Hamburg Waste Management Act [*Hamburgische Abfallwirtschaftsgesetz* – HmbAbfG HH]	In accordance with the provisions of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG), Hamburg is working towards a circular economy for the conservation of natural resources and aims to ensure that human health and the environment are protected in the generation and management of waste.
German Commercial Waste Ordinance [*Gewerbeabfallverordnung* – GewAbfV]	The management, in particular the collection, pre-treatment, preparation for reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery, of commercial municipal waste and certain types of construction and demolition waste.
AbfAusschlussVO	Hamburg ordinance on the exclusion of waste from disposal by the public waste management authority
German Waste Catalogue Ordinance [*Abfallverzeichnis-Verordnung* – AVV]	Identification and classification of waste using waste code numbers based on how hazardous the waste is.
German Record-Keeping Ordinance [*Nachweisverordnung* – NachwV]	Ordinance regarding waste discovery and disposal records.
German Waste Wood Ordinance [*Altholzverordnung* – AltholzV]	Ordinance regarding requirements for the material and energy recovery and disposal of waste wood.
German Waste Oil Ordinance [*Altölverordnung* – AltölV]	Ordinance regarding requirements for the disposal of waste oil
German Battery Act [*Batteriegesetz* – BattG]	Act governing the sale, return and environmentally sound disposal of batteries and accumulators.
The Hamburg Waste Disposal Ordinance [*Hamburgische Andienungsverordnung* – GefAbfAndV HH]	The aim of the ordinance governing the delivery of hazardous waste for disposal is to ensure that hazardous waste is disposed of locally and in a manner that is compatible with the common good within the North German region.

Statutory provision	Description
German Ordinance on Specialised Waste Management Companies [*Entsorgungsfachbetriebever-ordnung* – EfbV]	Requirements for contracted waste management companies.
German Packaging Act [*Verpackungsgesetz* – VerpackG]	Requirements for the sale, return and high-quality recovery of packaging.
Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR)	The new European Packaging Regulation will establish an updated legal framework for packaging and packaging waste in the European Union from August 2026. The aim is to significantly reduce packaging consumption, improve recyclability and strengthen the circular economy. In addition, legal requirements will be introduced regarding recycled materials, reusability, compostability and the labelling of packaging.
Hazardous substances management	
German Hazardous Substances Ordinance [*Gefahrstoffverordnung* – GefStoffV]	To protect people and the environment from harm caused by substances. Classification, labelling and packaging of hazardous substances and mixtures; protective measures against hazardous substances; handling of chemicals; and restrictions on the use of certain hazardous substances, mixtures and products.
Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances [*Technische Regeln Gefahrstoffe* – TRGS]	Requirements for certain activities involving hazardous substances.
Annexes A and B to the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)	Road transport regulations concerning the packaging, securing of loads, classification and labelling of dangerous goods.
Water management	
German Water Resources Act [*Wasserhaushaltsgesetz* – WHG]	Protection and use of groundwater.
German Waste Water Charges Act [*Abwasserabgabengesetz* – AbwAG]	Protection and use of groundwater. Requirements under the EU Water Framework Directive.
German Ordinance on Facilities Handling Substances that are Hazardous to Water [*Verordnung über Anlagen zum Umgang mit wassergefährdenden Stoffen* – AwSV]	Protection of bodies of water from substances hazardous to water that are released from fixed facilities.
Sustainability management	
Supply Chain Due Diligence Act [*Lieferkettensorgfaltspflichtengesetz* – LkSG]	The German Supply Chain Act. Responsibility for upholding human rights in global supply chains.
Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)	Requirements for sustainability reporting.
Facility management	
German Building Code [*Baugesetzbuch* – BauGB]	Requirements for construction work.
Hamburg Building Code [*Hamburgische Bauordnung* – HBauO]	Requirements for construction work in Hamburg.

Table 3: Compliance obligations relating to our environment management system

1.4. Sustainable corporate governance

We are committed to our sustainability strategy. We have set out these specific areas of action in a code of conduct for the entire company.

The following topics are described here:

- Ethical principles
- Environment / energy / environmental sustainability
- Emergency planning and fire safety
- Health and safety at work
- Child labour and under-age workers
- Discrimination
- Anti-corruption
- Information security and data protection

To ensure that our sustainability requirements are incorporated into the supply chain, we require our suppliers to adhere to a code of conduct.

A sustainability report in accordance with the CSRD is currently being prepared and will be published for the first time for the year 2026.

2. Environmental aspects

2.1. Assessment of significant environmental aspects in 2025

2.1.1. Direct environmental aspects

The table below presents the results of the assessment of significant direct environmental aspects and possible measures that can be taken to improve environmental performance, achieve the objectives and ensure compliance with the legal obligations relating to the environment:

Environmental aspect	Unit	Relevant processes	Rating*	Possible measures
Use of resources in consumables: paper	t	all	A	• Reusable packaging • Use grass paper • Modern machines for paper filler in packaging • Digitalisation • Printers with pull printing • Double-sided printing • PDF files instead of paper • An awareness-raising campaign for employees • Comply with the Packaging Directive and Regulation
Use of resources in consumables: plastic	t	Logistics and administration	C	• Reusable packaging • Packaging rules for suppliers • Switch from plastic film to wooden frames for deliveries
Use of resources in consumables: wood	t	Logistics	A	• Reuse wood • Use reusable transport containers made from FSC- or PEFC-certified materials (Euro pallets and wooden pallet collars) and deliver them to our suppliers worldwide
Use of resources in consumables: metals	t	Logistics, PQM and facility management	A	• Improve the complaints management process

Environmental aspect	Unit	Relevant processes	Rating*	Possible measures
Use of resources in consumables: hazardous substances	t	Logistics, PQM and facility management	C	• Substitution checks • Hazardous substances officer
Electricity consumption	kWh	all	A	• New storage and retrieval systems • New foam machine • Modern machines for paper filler in packaging • An internal awareness-raising campaign • Courtyard and outdoor lighting are always switched off from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. • LED conversion • Motion and presence sensors for corridors and sanitary facilities • Switch to green electricity • New build with solar panels • An energy concept • The Valeri Project
Gas consumption	kWh	all	B	• An internal awareness-raising campaign • Switch to district heating • An energy concept • The Valeri Project
District heating consumption	kWh	all	C	• An internal awareness-raising campaign • An energy concept • The Valeri Project
Water consumption	m^3	all	B	• An internal awareness-raising campaign • Use water-saving aerators in shower heads and taps in the administration area • Reduced water consumption in sanitary facilities with an efficient toilet flushing system • Environmentally friendly consumption of water; use rainwater for sanitary purposes and for watering plants • A rock garden to minimise water consumption within the company • Install more water meters in buildings to better analyse consumption
Diesel consumption	l	Logistics and sales	A	• Optimise field service territories • Optimise shipping • An awareness-raising campaign for employees • Professional driver training courses • A double-decker bike rack • A fleet with more hybrid vehicles • Construct more electric charging points • Meetings via remote conferencing systems • Mobile working • Promote environmentally friendly mobility through an ongoing self-service bicycle repair station equipped with tools and a hand pump on company premises
Petrol consumption	l	Logistics and sales	A	

Environmental aspect	Unit	Relevant processes	Rating*	Possible measures
Waste	t	all	A	• An internal awareness-raising campaign • Reuse wood • Printers with pull printing • Double-sided printing • PDF files instead of paper • Reusable packaging • Avoid general waste. Sort waste. Separate glass from general waste • Comply with the Packaging Directive and Regulation
CO_2 emissions	t	all	B	• Comply with the German Energy Efficiency Act • Comply with the Paris Agreement: reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 and by between 66.25% and 72.50% by 2035, on the road to carbon-neutrality by 2050 • Internal measures: see above • External measures: offset projects

Table 4: Assessment of significant direct environmental aspects

2.1.2. Indirect environmental aspects/environmental aspects associated with the life cycle of our products

The table below presents the results of the assessment of the significant indirect environmental aspects and possible measures that can be taken:

Environmental aspect	Unit	Relevant processes	Rating*	Possible measures
Environmental behaviour of suppliers and service providers	% certified suppliers	Procurement and PQM	A	• Check environmental and energy management certifications. > 30% of suppliers are certified according to ISO 14001 or EMAS • Add to procedural instructions
Delivery traffic: energy consumption	l and kWh	Logistics	A	• Pool orders / optimise territories
Disposal of packaging by customers	t	Logistics	C	• Dual system in accordance with the German Packaging Act and the German Packaging Ordinance • Label packaging materials with disposal instructions • Compliance with the new EU Packaging Regulation

Table 5: Assessment of significant indirect environmental aspects

2.1.3. Other indirect environmental aspects

The results of the assessment of other indirect environmental aspects and the measures to be taken are presented below:

Environmental aspect	Unit	Relevant processes	Rating*	Possible measures
Employee mobility: energy consumption and emissions	l and kWh	all	C	• hvv Jobticket Premium/Deutschlandticket • Double-decker bike rack • Bicycle scheme: leasing option via JobRad • Mobile working • An awareness-raising campaign for employees

Table 6: Assessment of other indirect environmental aspects

*Assessment of environmental impacts:
A: high environmental relevance, high environmental impact, urgent need for action
B: moderate environmental relevance, moderate environmental impact, moderate need for action
C: low environmental relevance, low environmental impact, little need for action

2.2. Environmental performance of the organisation

The absolute consumption figures for environmental performance are presented below, broken down by year from 2021 to 2025.

We obtain the absolute energy and water consumption figures by taking monthly readings from all the meters in the company.

Fuel consumption and waste generation are determined and analysed on a monthly basis using all the invoices from our fuel suppliers and authorised waste disposal companies.

To quantify the emissions balance, a calculation method was used that multiplies emission sources by conversion factors. The conversion factors are provided by our suppliers.

The most important key performance indicators according to the EMAS Regulation are set out in Section 2.2.1 for the years 2021–2025. Other potential indicators are not listed, as they are not relevant to the analysis of our environmental performance.

2.2.1. Overview of absolute consumption figures 2021–2025

Financial year (1 January–31 December)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Climate data at the site					
Average annual temperature [°C]	9.7	10.7	10.8	11.2	10.3
Inputs					
Energy					
District heating consumption [kWh]	1,281,000	1,156,000	1,048,000	1,043,000	1,109,568
Gas consumption [kWh]	2,786,727	2,268,604	1,876,979	2,113,392	2,216,592
Electricity consumption [kWh]	5,133,320	4,988,126	4,780,869	4,718,574	4,777,475
of which renewable energy [kWh]	**3,100,525**	**3,296,221**	**2,986,990**	**2,986,651**	**3,842,557**
from conventional generation [kWh]	6,100,521	5,116,508	4,718,857	4,904,694	4,261,078
Total consumption [kWh]	**9,201,046**	**8,412,729**	**7,705,847**	**7,891,345**	**8,103,635**
Material					
Petrol consumption [l]	19,398	19,729	26,948	34,449	31,492
Diesel consumption [l]	113,098	127,842	136,323	139,542	133,005
Total fuel consumption [l]	**132,496**	**147,571**	**163,271**	**173,991**	**164,497**
Water					
Water consumption [m^3]	6,135	6,984	6,573	6,857	8,997
Outputs					
Process-related waste					
Non-hazardous waste					
Paper and cardboard [t]	441.90	389.50	275.86	317.23	375.14
Plastic [t]	0	16.11	14.19	14.24	16.05
Mixed waste [t]	55.50	43.80	45.56	50.31	58.83
Plastic film [t]	37.30	37.00	28.12	35.42	22.04
Waste wood [t]	165.20	193.20	129.62	123.78	126.48
Metals [t]	285.10	263.74	442.64	455.17	241.12
Hazardous waste					
Halogen-free machining emulsions and solutions [t]	0	0	0	0	0.233
Gases in pressure containers containing hazardous substances [t]	0	0	0.050	0	0.029
Non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils [t]	0	0	0	0.383	0
Filter materials [t]	0.100	0.100	0	0.193	0
Laboratory chemicals [t]	0	0	0	0.002	0
Emissions					
CO_2 from district heating [t]	358.68	323.68	293.44	296.63	297.37
CO_2 from gas [t]	627.01	510.44	377.27	424.79	445.54
CO_2 from electricity [t]	1,298.73	1,122.33	1,315.22	1,298.08	1,393.11
CO_2 from petrol [t]	35.63	36.24	49.50	63.27	57.84
CO_2 from diesel [t]	253.26	286.27	305.26	312.47	297.83
Total [t]	**2,573**	**2,279**	**2,341**	**2,395**	**2,492**
Reference data					
Number of employees, including service providers, at the site (FTE and PTE)	**1,037**	**1,080**	**1,112**	**1,138**	**1,135**
FTE incl. service providers				980	974
PTE incl. service providers				158	163
Total usable floor area [m^2]	65,966	65,966	65,966	66,638	66,638
Office space [m^2]	38,234	38,234	38,234	38,734	38,734
Storage and working space [m^2]	24,851	24,851	24,851	25,023	25,023
Weight of goods dispatched [t]	**92,033**	**88,162**	**80,843**	**80,767**	**84,285**

Table 7: Overview of absolute consumption figures 2021–2025

2.2.2. Overview of key performance indicators for energy efficiency 2021–2025

The absolute and relative key performance indicators for the company's total annual direct energy consumption are presented below.

The electricity consumption for each area is calculated based on the weight of goods dispatched and the utilisation factor. The utilisation factor is a correction factor, as a large proportion of electrical consumers do not operate at full capacity, but in the partial-load range. Furthermore, not all consumers of the same type are operating at full capacity at the same time.

The weight of goods dispatched refers to the total weight (in tonnes) of the goods delivered to our customers.

Both the district heating consumption and the gas consumption are determined based on the number of employees, including service providers, at the site.

Because of a lack of data for the years 2021 to 2023, the relative key performance indicators are determined using the combined figures for full-time (FTE) and part-time (PTE) employees.

There has been no significant change in the amount of heated office space since 2017.

Reference value	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of employees at the site (FTE and PTE)	Number	1,037	1,080	1,112	1,138	1,135
Weight of goods dispatched	t	92,033	88,162	80,843	80,767	84,285
Office space	m^2	38,234	38,234	38,234	38,734	38,734

Table 8: Reference values for determining energy consumption 2021–2025

Energy source	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	A [kWh]	R**	A [kWh]	R**	A [kWh]	R**	A [kWh]	R**	A [kWh]	R**
District heating	1,281,000	1,235	1,156,000	1,070	1,048,000	942	1,043,000	917	1,109,568	978
Trend	↑		↓		↓		↓		↑	
Gas	2,786,727	2,687	2,268,604	2,101	1,876,979	1,688	2,113,392	1,857	2,216,592	1,953
Trend	↑		↓		↓		↑		↑	
Total electricity	5,133,320	4.9	4,988,126	4.6	4,780,869	4.3	4,718,574	4.1	4,777,475	4.2
Trend	↓		↓		↓		↓		↑	
of which: green electricity*	3,100,525	34	3,062,709	35	2,775,294	34	2,775,965	34	3,626,215	43
Electricity with base load/utilisation factor	2,718,195	30	2,740,117	31	3,301,597	41	3,929,644	49	3,248,679	39
Trend	↓		↑		↑		↑		↓	

Table 9: Assessment of energy consumption 2021–2025

* 2021: 60.40% electricity
  2022: 61.40% electricity
  2023: 58.05% electricity
  2024: 58.90% electricity
  2025: 76.10% electricity

** District heating and gas: [kWh/employee at the site]
   Electricity: [kWh/t goods dispatched]

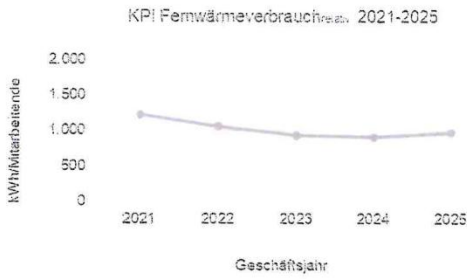

Figure 2: Graph showing
district heating consumption 2021–2025

Figure 3: Graph showing
gas consumption 2021–2025

Figure 4: Graph showing
electricity consumption with base load 2021–2025

Key for figure 4: Graph showing electricity consumption with base load 2021–2025	
KPI Fernwärmeverbrauch relativ	KPI district heating consumption relative
kWh/Mitarbeitende	kWh/employee
Geschäftsjahr	financial year

Key for figure 3: Graph showing gas consumption 2021–2025	
KPI Gasverbrauch relativ	KPI gas consumption relative
kWh/Mitarbeitende	kWh/employee
Geschäftsjahr	financial year

Key for figure 4: Graph showing electricity consumption with base load 2021–2025	
KPI Stromverbrauch relativ	KPI electricity consumption relative
kWh Grundlast/t	kWh base load/t

Geschäftsjahr	financial year

Energy source's share [%]	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
District heating	14	14	14	13	14
Gas	30	27	24	27	27
Electricity*	56	59	62	60	59

Table 10: Share of energy consumption 2021–2025

Consumer category [%]	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Heating	44	41	38	40	41
Lighting, storage and retrieval systems, packaging and conveyor technology and hybrid cars*	56	59	62	60	59

Table 11: Identification of consumer categories 2021-2025

* Since June 2023, we have been measuring the electricity consumption of both company and private cars.

The main consumers are the production facilities and the lighting.

Most of the production facilities can be allocated to storage and retrieval systems. The motors of the storage and retrieval systems are fitted with frequency converters.

Where possible, the lighting has been replaced with energy-efficient LED technology.

In an emergency, we use five diesel tanks. Since around 2013 and 2018, we have had two diesel tanks for our emergency generators with a total capacity of 3,000 litres, located in halls 12 and 14 respectively.

Since around 2003, we have also had two diesel tanks with a total capacity of 300 litres for supplying all the sprinklers and the data centre, both located in Hall 10. The final diesel tank is located in Hall 14 and, with a capacity of 200 litres, ensures that a firefighting lift can also be supplied with power in an emergency.

Our building services are generally up to date. For example, the ventilation system in Hall 10 was modernised in 2019.

An IFB project was also carried out in several halls, where subsidised door seals were installed. IFB Hamburg (Hamburg Investment and Development Bank) has supported us with this climate protection initiative at our company.

In principle, district heating is used for cooling and space and water heating in seven buildings. Gas is used for cooling and space and water heating in nine buildings. In 2023, government-approved thermostatic valves were installed for district heating and gas.

In the context of an energy concept, a cost-effectiveness and planning feasibility study was carried out for the installation of solar panels on the façade and roof of the existing halls. Unfortunately, it is not possible to install solar panels on existing roof surfaces for structural reasons. By the end of 2031, we will install solar panels on the roof of the new Hall 16 building.

As our 18 buildings/halls were constructed in different years, we are unable to carry out a proper comparison of heating requirements with the trade, commerce and services sector.

2.2.3. Overview of key performance indicators for fuel 2021–2025

The absolute and relative key performance indicators for the company's total annual fuel consumption are presented below.

Fuel consumption is determined based on the number of company cars in the organisation.

Reference value	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Diesel cars (incl. hybrids)	Number	Data not available	60	61	68	60
Petrol cars (incl. hybrids)	Number	Data not available	11	15	19	18

Table 12: Reference values for determining fuel consumption 2021–2025

Fuel	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	A [l]	R [l/car]	A [l]	R [l/car]	A [l]	R [l/car]	A [l]	R [l/car]	A [l]	R [l/car]
Diesel	113,098	Data not available	127,842	Data not available	136,323	2,673	139,542	2,581	133,005	2,548
Trend	Data not available		Data not available		Data not available		↓		↓	
Petrol	19,398	Data not available	19,729	Data not available	26,948	3,369	34,449	3,325	31,492	2,864
Trend	Data not available		Data not available		Data not available		↓		↓	

Table 13: Assessment of fuel consumption 2021–2025

km	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Diesel (incl. hybrid)	Data not available	1,912,488	1,643,516	1,728,627	1,690,270
Trend		Data not available	↓	↑	↓
Petrol (incl. hybrid)	Data not available	225,048	174,994	227,768	213,592
Trend		Data not available	↓	↑	↓

Table 14: Kilometres driven 2021–2025

An anticipatory and consistent driving style, without frequent acceleration and braking, can be up to 20% more efficient. In 2025, professional driver training courses were held for field staff, key account managers and the ROM team.

% of company cars	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Hybrid (diesel and petrol)	4	5	8	10	11
Trend	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Diesel	53	57	58	65	57
Trend	↓	↑	↑	↑	↓
Petrol	10	9	10	12	10
Trend	↓	↓	↑	↑	↓

Table 15: Percentage of company cars of each type 2021–2025

With consistent use of up to around 200 km a day, electric vehicles offer economic benefits. An internal review should therefore be carried out to determine whether further hybrid vehicles should be purchased.

It should also be noted that we have 5 diesel tanks with a total capacity of 3,500 litres to fall back upon in emergencies.

As our diesel tanks have only been used very sporadically to date, we will not include their potential diesel consumption in the life cycle assessments for the relevant key performance indicators.

2.2.4. Overview of key performance indicators for water 2021–2025

The absolute and relative key performance indicators for the annual total water consumption are presented below.

The water consumption is determined based on the number of employees, including service providers, at the site. Because of a lack of data for the years 2021 to 2023, the relative key performance indicators are determined using the combined figures for full-time (FTE) and part-time (PTE) employees.

Reference value	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of employees at the site (FTE and PTE)	Number	1,037	1,080	1,112	1,138	1,135

Table 16: Reference value for determining water consumption 2021-2025

Water	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	A [m³]	R [m³/MA]	A [m³]	R [m³/MA]	A [m³]	R [m³/MA]	A [m³]	R [m³/MA]	A [m³]	R [m³/MA]
Water	6,135	5.92	6,984	6.47	6,573	5.91	6,857	6.03	8,997	7.93
Trend		↓		↑		↓		↑		↑

Table 17: Assessment of water consumption 2021–2025

Figure 5: Graph showing water consumption 2021–2025

Key for Figure 5: Graph showing water consumption 2021–2025	
KPI Wasserverbrauch	KPI water consumption relative
m3/Mitarbeitende	m³/employee
Geschäftsjahr	Financial year

The lower water consumption in 2023 is due to the water-saving aerators installed in several areas.

From 2026, we will be using new water meters installed in various buildings to analyse the high-water consumption recorded in 2025. The company's EMAS and environmental sustainability team is analysing the possible causes in order to minimise consumption in 2026.

2.2.5. Overview of key performance indicators for waste 2021–2025

The absolute and relative key performance indicators for the total annual waste generation are presented below (broken down by type).

Waste generation is determined based on either the number of full-time (FTE) and part-time (PTE) employees, including service providers, at the site or the weight of goods dispatched.

Because of a lack of data for the years 2021 to 2023, the relative key performance indicators are determined using the combined figures for full-time (FTE) and part-time (PTE) employees.

The weight of goods dispatched refers to the total weight (in tonnes) of the goods delivered to our customers.

There has been no significant change in the total usable area since 2017.

Reference value	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of employees at the site (FTE and PTE)	Number	1,037	1,080	1,112	1,138	1,135
Weight of goods dispatched	t	92,033	88,162	80,843	80,767	84,285
Total usable floor area	m^2	65,966	65,966	65,966	66,638	66,638

Table 18: Reference values for determining waste generation 2021–2025

Process-related waste [t]	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R
Paper and cardboard**	441.90	4.803	389.50	4.426	275.86	3.406	317.23	3.916	375.14	4.466
Trend	↑		↓		↓		↑		↑	
Plastic waste and packaging*	0	0	16.11	0.015	14.19	0.013	14.24	0.013	16.05	0.191
Trend	↓		↑		↓		→		↑	
Mixed waste*	55.50	0.054	43.80	0.041	45.56	0.041	50.31	0.044	58.83	0.052
Trend	↓		↓		→		↑		↑	
Plastic film**	37.30	0.405	37.00	0.420	28.12	0.347	35.42	0.438	22.04	0.262
Trend	↑		↑		↓		↑		↓	
Waste wood**	165.20	1.795	193.20	2.191	129.62	1.603	123.78	1.533	126.48	1.506
Trend	↑		↑		↓		↓		↓	
Metals**	285.10	3.098	263.74	2.992	442.64	5.475	455.17	5.636	241.12	2.871

Trend	↓		↓		↑		↑		↓	
Green waste***	3.00	<0.0001	6.50	0.0001	6.09	0.0001	3.51	<0.0001	0	0
Trend	↓		↑		↓		↓		(1)	

Process-related waste [t]	**2021**		**2022**		**2023**		**2024**		**2025**	
	A	**R**	**A**	**R**	**A**	**R**	**A**	**R**	**A**	**R**
Hazardous waste from operations, laboratory activities and repair work**	0.10	0.0011	0.10	0.0012	0.11	0.0014	0.78	0.010	2.02	0.026
Trend	↓		↑		↑		↑		↑	

Table 19: Assessment of waste generation for 2021–2025

* Relative key performance indicators: [t/employee at the site]
** Relative key performance indicators: [t/Mt goods dispatched)
*** Relative key performance indicators: [t/m^2 total usable floor area)

(1) Unfortunately, our service providers incorrectly disposed of green waste as general waste in 2025. Measures were implemented in 2025. As of 2026, green waste is being sorted and disposed of correctly.

Overall, the company generated less waste in 2025 than in 2024. In particular, the generation of plastic film, waste wood and metals was successfully minimised.

Our metal waste consists of shearable scrap, mixed scrap and Grade 3 steel scrap. It is shredded and sorted by material type by a licensed waste management company so that it can subsequently be returned to the production cycle.

More hazardous waste was generated in 2025 than in 2024 because 1.86 tonnes of fluorinated foam from fire extinguishers were replaced and disposed of properly as hazardous waste in April 2025.

Unfortunately, we have been generating more general waste at the company since 2024. Objectives and the corresponding measures to be taken have been planned for 2026 (see Section 3.2).

Figure 6: Graph showing general waste 2021–2025

Most significant non-hazardous waste [%]	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Metals	28	26	45	30	28
Paper and cardboard packaging	44	38	28	21	44
Waste wood	16	19	13	8	15

Table 20: Identification of the most significant non-hazardous waste 2021–2025

In line with our environmental objectives for 2025, we have succeeded in persuading additional suppliers to switch to using wooden pallets and paper and cardboard packaging rather than plastic film for their deliveries to us. In 2025, we were able to reduce plastic film packaging waste by approx. 38% compared to 2024.

2.2.6. Overview of key performance indicators for emissions 2021–2025

The absolute and relative key performance indicators for the significant annual emissions of the greenhouse gas CO_2 as a result of energy and fuel consumption are presented below.

To quantify the emissions balance, a calculation method was used in which emission sources are multiplied by conversion factors.

The relative key performance indicators are determined based on either the weight of goods dispatched or the number of full-time (FTE) and part-time (PTE) employees, including service providers, at the site.

The weight of goods dispatched refers to the total weight (in tonnes) of the goods delivered to our customers.

Because of a lack of data for the years 2021 to 2023, the relative key indicators are determined using the combined figures for full-time (FTE) and part-time (PTE) members of staff.

There has been no significant change in the total usable area since 2017.

Reference value	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Weight of goods dispatched	t	92,033	88,162	80,843	80,767	84,285
Number of employees at the site (FTE and PTE)	Number	1,037	1,080	1,112	1,138	1,135
Total usable floor area	m^2	65,966	65,966	65,966	66,638	66,638

Table 21: Reference values for determining emissions2021–2025

CO_2 emissions generated by the energy source	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	A [t]	R*	A [t]	R*	A [t]	R*	A [t]	R*	A [t]	R*
District heating	358.68	0.35	323.68	0.30	293.44	0.26	296.63	0.26	297.37	0.27
Trend		↑		↓		↓		→		↑
Gas	627.01	0.60	510.44	0.47	377.27	0.34	424.79	0.37	445.54	0.39
Trend		↑		↓		↓		↑		↑
Electricity	1,298.73	14.11	1,122.33	12.73	1,315.22	16.27	1,298.08	16.09	1393.11	17.00
Trend		↓		↓		↑		↓		↑

Diesel	253.26	Data not available	286.27	Data not available	305.26	0.48	312.47	0.48	297.83	0.48
Trend	Data not available		Data not available		Data not available		→		→	
Petrol	35.63	Data not available	36.24	Data not available	49.50	0.43	63.27	0.51	57.84	0.43
Trend	Data not available		Data not available		Data not available		↑		↓	

Table 22: Assessment of CO_2 emissions 2021–2025

* Relative key performance indicators:
District heating, gas and fuel: [t per employee at the site]
Electricity: [t/t of goods dispatched]

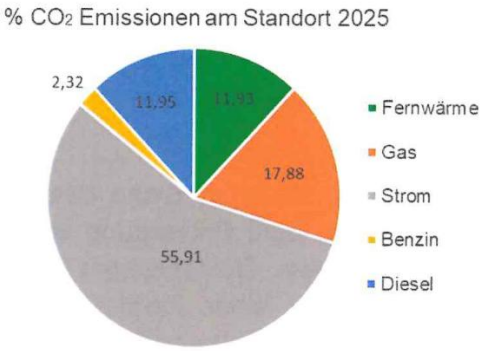

Figure 7: CO_2 emissions at the site in the 2025 financial year

Key for Figure 7: CO_2 emissions at the site in the 2025 financial year	
% CO2 Emissionen Standort	% of CO_2 emissions at the site
Fernwärme	district heating
Gas	gas
Strom	electricity
Benzin	petrol
Diesel	diesel

2.2.7. Energy and emissions

In the context of its social responsibility, REYHER is committed to preserving the natural environment and to conducting its business in a socially and economically responsible manner. Every member of staff shares responsibility for environmental protection within their area of work and undertakes to comply with the statutory and regulatory standards regarding environmental protection.

REYHER fully complies with all the applicable laws and regulations concerning emissions. In this way, we guarantee to protect people, animals and plants, the soil, the water, the atmosphere, and cultural and other material assets from harmful environmental impacts, and to prevent such impacts from occurring. Taking energy and environmental considerations into account, REYHER would like to achieve a continuous reduction in / improvement of its overall energy consumption.

The majority of the CO_2 emissions come from power generation and gas emissions.

Energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced wherever possible. Every member of staff is encouraged to identify potential for improvement that goes beyond the

established processes and to strive to minimise their ecological footprint.

2.2.8. Renewable energy share

76.10% of the electricity currently supplied comes from renewable sources of energy. 8.60% of the electricity is generated from coal, 14.90% from natural gas and 0.40% from other fossil fuels. 291.6 g/kWh CO_2 are emitted into the air.

The district heating currently supplied consists of 20.20% renewable energy. 68.3% of the district heating is generated from coal, 19.5% from waste heat, 11.3% from natural gas, 0.8% from heating oil and 0.1% from biogas.

The generation of renewable energy from solar panels installed on the company's halls is planned for the coming years (see environmental target in Section 3).

2.2.9. Waste management

The careful and mindful use of resources is a fundamental principle for REYHER. We constantly reaffirm this principle by setting objectives and thus make it an integral part of our practice. In line with statutory and regulatory requirements, an environmental management officer has been appointed within the company. Appropriate performance indicators are used to continuously monitor an implemented waste management/resource management system. Relevant disposal records are kept in accordance with statutory and regulatory requirements.

REYHER is constantly striving to avoid or reduce waste in accordance with the German Circular Economy Act. External, officially approved service providers are engaged to handle the waste disposal. REYHER verifies the validity of the specialised waste management company certificate, which must be issued by a certification body, at regular intervals.

2.2.10. Water/waste water

Sanitary waste water generated at REYHER is discharged into the public sewage system.

2.2.11. Biodiversity

In m^2	2024	2025
Total site area	57,055	57,055
Sealed area	52,367	52,367
% of site area	5.31	5.31
Partially sealed area	2,207	2,207
Green area	3,029.90	3,029.90

Source: Google Maps

Partially sealed areas are those covered with grass pavers and gravel. The green areas are mostly semi-natural areas planted with trees, shrubs and flowers.

The tree population consists of a total of 73 trees: 22 mature trees and 51 new trees planted over the last 10 years.

3. Environmental objectives

One aspect of the environmental management system involves setting environmental objectives, developing action plans to achieve these objectives, and implementing these plans.

Based on our long-term ambitions, we have developed environmental objectives for several timeframes (medium-term and long-term).

3.1. Review of previous environmental objectives

Our environmental objectives for 2025 were partially achieved, for example through the successful initial validation of our new environmental statement under EMAS; the first surveillance audit of the certification of our management system in accordance with ISO 14001; the installation of two new external doors with integrated pedestrian doors in Hall 12 and Hall 9 to improve energy efficiency through better thermal insulation; the provision of professional driver safety training for our field staff, key account managers and ROM staff to reduce fuel consumption through efficient driving; the switch from plastic film to wooden crates for deliveries from three further suppliers to reduce packaging waste; the pilot phase of the new environmental campaign 'We sort general waste' to reduce general waste by 3% by 2026.

In 2025, we successfully reduced fuel consumption thanks to professional driver safety training courses. In total, petrol consumption was reduced by approximately by 14% and diesel consumption by 1.5% per car compared to 2024. We plan to organise professional driver safety training courses for further staff members in 2026.

Another successful measure in 2025 was the switch to wooden crates instead of plastic film for deliveries from three further suppliers. Overall, the amount of plastic film in the packaging waste was reduced by approximately 38% compared to 2024.

A new environmental target that we were able to agree upon and implement with our electricity supplier during 2025 was to increase the proportion of renewable energy used compared to 2024. The proportion of renewable energy used within the company increased from 58.90% to 76.10% in 2025. Our new environmental target, which came into effect in January 2026, goes even further, and involves switching to 100% green electricity across the company.

The target of reducing general waste by 3% across the company compared to 2024 has been postponed to 2026 because of the vigorous new environmental campaign 'We sort general waste'. In 2025, we analysed the monthly data in the EMAS and environmental sustainability team, conducted internal audits of both internal and relevant external processes at service provider companies, and implemented the planned measures.

A green roof on Hall 12 was analysed in 2025 in collaboration with an engineering firm. A warm roof was not scheduled until 2026. A green roof can be included in the plans after that.

The new double-decker bike rack cannot be installed on account of the new construction site at the neighbouring Hamburger Energiewerke. Unfortunately, the target has been postponed to 2027. The new location will be at the reception building rather than at Hall 14.

The new communication platform for emergency and crisis management was tested in 2025. The roll-out of the new platform across the entire company has been postponed to 2026 because of a lack of digitalisation, among other reasons.

The installation of an additional external door in Hall 9 is no longer necessary because of the construction of the new Hall 18.

The installation of a combined heat and power plant at the company has been suspended, as a major investment is planned for the switch to district heating by the end of 2030 in Hall 10, on the ground floor and upper floor. (See Target No. 5)

3.2. Environmental programme 2026–2031

Our new environmental programme is outlined below.

As set out in our management policy, we are committed to the continuous reduction of both CO_2 emissions and the potential impact of our products and services on climate change.

The necessary resources and the responsibilities are agreed internally.

REYHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME 2026–2031				
No.	**Objective**	**Measure**	**Responsible**	**Deadline**
1	Save 2% on electricity compared with 2024	Install motion and presence sensors in additional administrative areas.	Facility management	End of 2026
2	Reduce general waste by 3% compared with 2024	Improve internal communication and raise awareness within the company even further with a new environmental campaign for 2026; procure additional glass recycling bins.	Environmental management officer	End of 2026
3	Improve our products' life cycle perspective. Increase the proportion of environmentally certified suppliers to at least 30%	Evaluate supplier surveys and use a weighting system in supplier management.	Procurement and PQM	End of 2026
4	Promote electric mobility for staff and service providers	Install three new electric vehicle charging points.	Facility management	End of 2027
5	Reduce gas consumption by 20% compared with 2024	Switch from gas to district heating in Hall 10, ground floor and upper floor.	Facility management	End of 2030
6	Reduce CO_2 emissions by 2% compared with 2024	Install solar panels on the roof of the new Hall 16 building.	Facility management	End of 2031
7	Improve energy efficiency through digital systems within the company	Implement a building management system (BMS).	Facility management	End of 2026
8	Improve energy efficiency through warm roofs	Install a warm roof on Hall 12.	Facility management	End of 2026
9	Promote environmentally friendly transport for staff and service providers within the company	Construct a new double-decker bike rack.	Facility management	End of 2027
10	Reduce fuel consumption by encouraging fuel-efficient driving for staff working on site or off site	Have additional staff members participating in professional driver training courses.	Commercial management	End of 2026
11	Improve communication for emergency and crisis management	Implement a corporate communication platform	Facility management	End of 2026

Table 23: Environmental Programme 2026–2031

4. Statement by the environmental verifier regarding assessment and validation activities

The undersigned environmental verifier Michael Sperling,

an EMAS environmental verifier with registration number DE-V-0097,

accredited and licensed for the sectors covered by NACE codes 46.74.1 and 47.52,

confirms that he has assessed whether the site or the entire organisation, as described in the updated 2026 environmental statement of the organisation F. Reyher Nchfg. GmbH & Co. KG, Haferweg 1, 22769 Hamburg,

meets all the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation of organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).

By signing this declaration, he confirms that

- the assessment and validation were carried out in full compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009,
- the amendments pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 2017/1505 and Regulation (EC) No 2018/2026 have been fully taken into account,
- the results of the assessment and validation confirm that there is no evidence of non-compliance with the applicable environmental regulations,
- the data and information contained in the organisation’s updated environmental statement provide a reliable, credible and truthful picture of all the organisation’s activities in the area specified in the environmental statement.

This declaration cannot be equated with EMAS registration. EMAS registration may only be carried out by a competent body in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009. This statement must not be used as a standalone basis for public information.

Hamburg, Germany, 10 March 2026

Michael Sperling, environmental verifier, DE-V-0097

5. Imprint

Contact
Would you like further information?
Please, do not hesitate to contact us by phone or email.

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F. REYHER Nchfg. GmbH & Co. KG submitted its first environmental statement in March 2025.

The next environmental statement will be submitted for validation in 2028 at the latest.

In the intervening years, an annual update of the environmental statement will be prepared and submitted to the environmental verifier for validation.

Figures: F. REYHER Nchfg. GmbH & Co. KG

Last updated: March 2026

For ease of reading, we have avoided using male and female pronouns simultaneously (he/she). Instead, we have used the gender-neutral ‘they’ for all genders.

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