

# CONSOLIDATED ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT 2020

SICK AG Waldkirch/Reute/Buchholz and  
SICK Vertriebs-GmbH Düsseldorf,  
validated according to Regulation (EC)  
1221/2009.



## REPORTING BASED ON EMAS III AND THE GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE

This environmental statement has been prepared in accordance with EMAS III (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme). The information and data in this environmental statement that fall within the scope of EMAS have been supplemented and formalized with the environmental GRI standards and the internationally recognized Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).

This document references the Management Approach 2016: 103-1, 103-2, 103-3 as well as the following topic-specific standards: 301-1, 302-1, 302-3, 302-4; 303-1, 303-3, 303-4, 303-5, 304-1, 305-1, 305-4, 305-5; 306-1, 306-2, 306-3, 306-4, 306-5, 307-1, 308-1. The information has been disclosed according to the 10 principles of the GRI 101 standard (GRI principles). We are continuously improving our environmental statement based on these standards.

# SICK AG - WALDKIRCH - REUTE - BUCHHOLZ

## Waldkirch headquarters

79183 Waldkirch, Erwin-Sick-Str. 1

### EMPLOYEES 2020

Waldkirch: 2498

### SITE DESCRIPTION:

The Waldkirch site, covering an area of 86,801 m<sup>2</sup>, is located in the Unterfelder-Peterskirchle industrial park near the B294. The property was historically used for agricultural purposes.



## Reute plant

79276 Reute, Nimburger Str. 11

### EMPLOYEES 2020

Reute: 864

### SITE DESCRIPTION:

The Reute site is located in the Hundslache industrial park, less than 1 km from the A5, and covers 59,951 m<sup>2</sup>. The property was historically used for agricultural purposes.



## Buchholz distribution center

79183 Waldkirch, Gerbermatte 1

### EMPLOYEES 2020

Buchholz: 95

### SITE DESCRIPTION:

The site of the new distribution center is in the municipality of Buchholz near the B294 and covers 43,568 m<sup>2</sup>. The property was historically used for agricultural purposes.



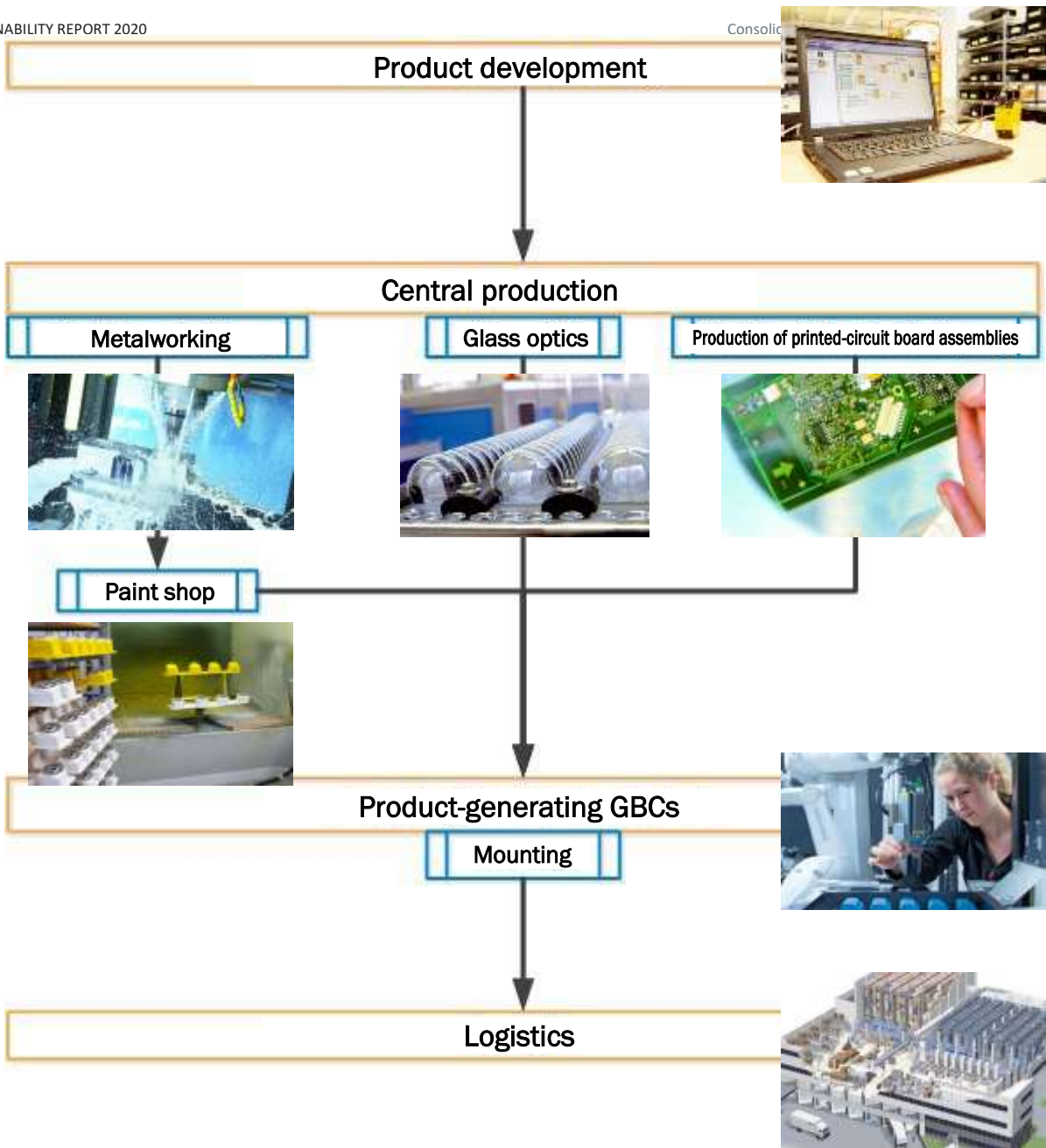
## Production processes in Waldkirch, Reute and Buchholz:

In addition to the indirect areas (human resources, marketing, development, purchasing, etc.), the mounting processes of the product-generating Global Business Centers (GBCs) are located at the Waldkirch site. The Reute site is also home to product-generating units and central production. The logistics center is located at the Buchholz site.

Central production encompasses mechanical metalworking including rapid prototyping, the paint shop, glass optics and production of printed-circuit board assemblies.

The product-generating GBCs assemble prefabricated modules into end products. The GBCs are supplied from central production. After mounting, the finished end products are shipped to customers via the Buchholz logistics center.

The logistics center in Buchholz is the central logistics unit of SICK AG. All of the goods flows stream through the logistics center, from procurement through to warehousing, storage, production and distribution.





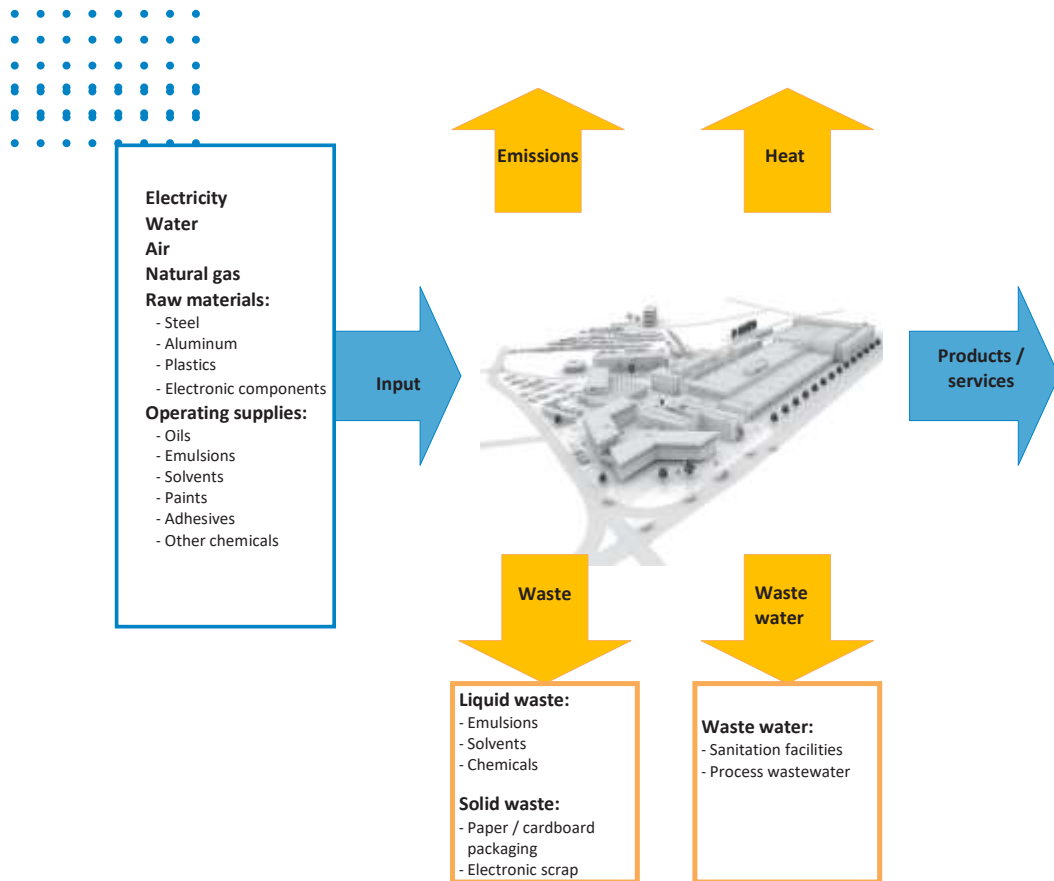
## Environmental aspects - management approach

### Environmental aspects in production processes

The production of high-quality and reliable optoelectronic components requires a number of qualified steps that vary considerably with regard to their relevance to the environment.

All of the processes and technologies applied, the raw, auxiliary and operating materials, and the resulting emissions (waste, waste water and exhaust air) are integrated according to the input-output diagram when considering the environmental aspects.

The statutory requirements of the individual processes are given special attention in the assessment. A detailed ABC analysis was performed to determine the major environmental aspects in order to evaluate the relevance at an ecological and economic level. The results of the ABC analysis are incorporated in the environmental objectives and programs and the responsible teams thoroughly follow up on these.



## Environmental aspects outside the production processes

### STORAGE OF WASTE AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES:

All auxiliary and operating materials such as paint, solvents, thinners, oils or emulsions required in production are stored in specially approved hazardous goods containers. Waste generated during production is also stored and disposed of in accordance with official regulations.

### ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS:

The administrative areas are also given special consideration when determining environmental aspects, especially since a large part of the electricity at SICK is consumed by computers, monitors, lighting, etc. in the offices. The switch to recycled paper in accordance with EN 12281 took place in 2018 and we have reduced the level of whiteness. As the next step, we plan to use recycled paper for other applications (e.g. envelopes).

### BUSINESS TRIPS INCL. TRIP TO WORK:

Business trips between the individual sites are replaced by telephone or video conferences wherever possible. Unavoidable business trips are made as environmentally friendly as possible (e.g. electric cars, shuttle bus, etc.). The "Environmentally-friendly commute to SICK" employee initiative aims to motivate as many employees as possible to form carpools or switch to public transport or cycling.

### PRODUCTION AND OFFICE BUILDINGS:

An energy concept for minimizing energy consumption is compulsory at SICK for all newly planned buildings. This also includes the use of renewable energies and the greatest possible proportion of wood as a building material.

KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS KEY FIGURES

Environmental aspect	Environmental impact	Site	Energy consumption - CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	Resource conservation	Area utilization	Use/emission of hazardous substances	Legal compliance	Environmental relevance
<b>Direct environmental aspects</b>								
Product development	Effect on material usage in manufacturing process, REACH, RoHS compliance	W/R	■	■		■	■	A
Administration	Use of paper and office supplies	W/R/B	■	■				B
Painting	Emission of solvents	R				■	■	A
Soldering	High energy consumption	R	■			■	■	B
Glass optics	Waste water / glass grinding sludge	R		■			■	B
Bonding with adhesive	Use of adhesives	W/R		■		■		B
Mechanical metalworking	Use of cooling lubricants, energy consumption	R	■	■		■	■	B
New buildings	Land sealing / energy consumption / material usage	W/R/B	■	■	■		■	A
Building management	Energy consumption	W/R/B	■				■	A
Production	Energy consumption / material usage	W/R/B	■	■		■	■	A
Packaging	Use of packaging material / use of reusable packaging	W/R/B		■			■	A
Storage of waste and hazardous substances	Escape of hazardous substances in emergency situations	W/R				■	■	B
<b>Indirect environmental aspects</b>								
Extended workbenches	CO <sub>2</sub> emission, consumption of resources, hazardous substances	W/R	■	■			■	B
Business trips / mobility	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	W/R/B	■					A
Products	Energy optimization, resource optimization at the customer site	W/R	■	■		■	■	A
Logistics	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	B	■					A
IT infrastructure	Energy consumption, CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	W/R/B	■					A
Creating awareness	Avoiding negative environmental impacts	B	■	■				A

Legend	
A	High environmental relevance
B	Medium environmental relevance
C	Low environmental relevance
W	Waldkirch
R	Reute
B	Buchholz



## Environmental figures – environmental performance

SICK AG is constantly growing, as is evident in the employee count and the gross value added figures. This trend can be seen in the graphic below.

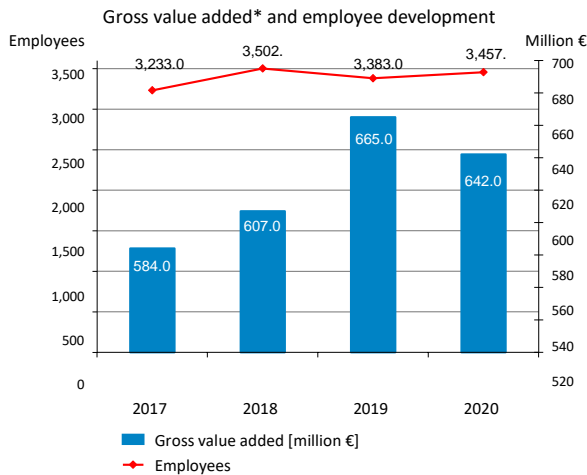
Gross value added includes the total goods and services produced at the market prices achieved – after deducting all the intermediate consumption – and is therefore the value that is added to the intermediate consumption by processing (definition from Federal Statistical Office, 2009). Economic and ecological success do not have to be in contradiction to one another. Quite the opposite is true, in fact: Increasing sales, employee numbers and the expansion of market presence provide additional opportunities to increase the sphere of influence of environmental protection.



### KEY FIGURES:

Meaningful figures are essential for improving environmental performance. What are known as key indicators were established in accordance with the EMAS III regulation.

The gross value added mentioned above was selected as the reference value in order to compare environmental performance as the company grows over the years.



Key indicators are formed for the following areas: Energy, materials, water, waste, biodiversity (sealed surface) and emissions. The chart on page 59 shows the development of these key indicators since 2017. A detailed explanation of the key indicators and their change over time can be found on the following pages.

\*) To calculate the gross value added, since 2018 we have been using the external revenue (rather than revenue) of SICK AG which, according to the definition of gross value added (see above), reflects the prices achieved on the market. The gross value added calculated from external revenue is therefore unaffected by intercompany transaction effects between SICK AG and its sales subsidiaries. To enable prior year comparisons, we have retrospectively adjusted our KPIs in consultation with our environmental auditor.

## KEY INDICATORS

Key indicators		2018	2019	2020	GRI
Input	<b>Energy (with fuel) [MWh]</b>	<b>38,750</b>	<b>39,662</b>	<b>38,037</b>	
	Waldkirch (without fuel)	16,493	16,196	15,054	302-1
	Buchholz (without fuel)	1,017	1,215	1,102	
	Reute (without fuel)	16,796	17,963	19,016	
	<i>Share of gas [MWh]</i>	<i>16,510</i>	<i>17,855</i>	<i>18,227</i>	
	Waldkirch	7,128	7,504	6,938	302-1
	Buchholz	352	525	406	
	Reute	9,031	9,825	10,883	
	<i>Share of electricity [MWh]</i>	<i>17,796</i>	<i>17,519</i>	<i>16,946</i>	
	Waldkirch	9,366	8,691	8,116	302-1
	Buchholz	665	690	697	
	Reute	7,765	8,138	8,133	
	<i>Share of fuels [MWh]</i>	<i>4,444</i>	<i>4,288</i>	<i>2,864</i>	302-1
	Share of renewables – absolute [MWh]	17,796	17,519	16,946	
	Share of renewables – relative [%]	46%	44%	45%	
	<b>Material [t] *</b>	<b>7,133</b>	<b>7,135</b>	<b>7,216</b>	
	Waldkirch	1,087	894	788	301-1
	Buchholz	4,732	4,844	4,937	
	Reute	1,314	1,397	1,491	
	<b>Water [m³]</b>	<b>51,228</b>	<b>52,700</b>	<b>40,909</b>	
Waldkirch	31,490	30,942	22,454	303-5	
Buchholz	1,738	1,559	973		
Reute	18,000	20,199	17,482		
<b>Waste [t]</b>	<b>1180</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>1076</b>		
Hazardous waste,	75	55	67	306-2	
non-hazardous waste	1,105	1,011	1,009		
<b>Sealed surface [m²]</b>	<b>118,339</b>	<b>118,339</b>	<b>114,615</b>		
Waldkirch	54,465	54,465	52,457	304-1	
Buchholz	22,568	22,568	20,852		
Reute	41,306	41,306	41,306		
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions directly at site [t]</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>4,071</b>	<b>3,713</b>		
Waldkirch	1,625	1,711	1,413	305-1	
Buchholz	80	120	83		
Reute	2,059	2,240	2,217		
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions direct – business trips [t]</b>	<b>8,587</b>	<b>5,103</b>	<b>933</b>		
Rail**	12	9	0	305-1	
Company car	635	612	421		
Plane	7,940	4,481	512		
<b>Output</b>	<b>Gross value added [million €]</b>	<b>607.0</b>	<b>665.0</b>	<b>642.0</b>	
Input / Output	<b>Energy [MWh/million €]</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>59.2</b>	302-3
	<b>Gas [MWh/million €]</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>28.4</b>	302-3
	<b>Electricity [MWh/million €]</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>	203-3
	<b>Fuels [MWh/million €]</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	302
	<b>Share of renewables [MWh/million €]</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>	302
	<b>Material [t/million €]</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	301-1
	<b>Water [m³/million €]</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>63.7</b>	303-5
	<b>Waste [t/million €]</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	306-2
	<b>Sealed surface [m²/million €]</b>	<b>195.0</b>	<b>178.0</b>	<b>178.5</b>	304-1
	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions direct – at the site [t/million €]</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	305-4
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions direct – business trips [t/million €]</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	305-4	

**\*NOTE ON DETERMINATING MATERIAL USAGE:**

At SICK, material usage approximately corresponds to the quantity of products dispatched, as, with the exception of CNC production and glass optics, only prefabricated assemblies are installed.

**\*\*NOTE ON RAIL TRAVEL:**

Rail travel with German Rail has been completely CO<sub>2</sub> neutral since 2020.

**ENERGY**

The efficient use of energy and SICK's choice of renewable energy sources are crucial in the fight against climate change and the reduction of the overall environmental impact.

Despite the expansion of production space and the upgrading of machinery, particularly in the production of printed-circuit board assemblies, total energy consumption in relation to gross value added was reduced from 59.6 Mwh/million € in 2019 to 59.2 MWh/million € in 2020.

**CERTIFIED GREEN POWER:**

A proven environmental management method in the industry-specific reference document is the use of renewable energy. SICK has been following this recommendation since 2013 by supplying all Germany locations with green power. The green power used is sourced from the Waldkirch municipal utilities. 100% of the power is from renewable energy sources.

In Germany as a whole, the share of gross electricity consumption to come from renewable sources stood at 45.4% in 2020 (source: German Environment Agency).

By using 100% green power, SICK was able to prevent 4,748 t of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at the Waldkirch, Reute and Buchholz sites in 2020.

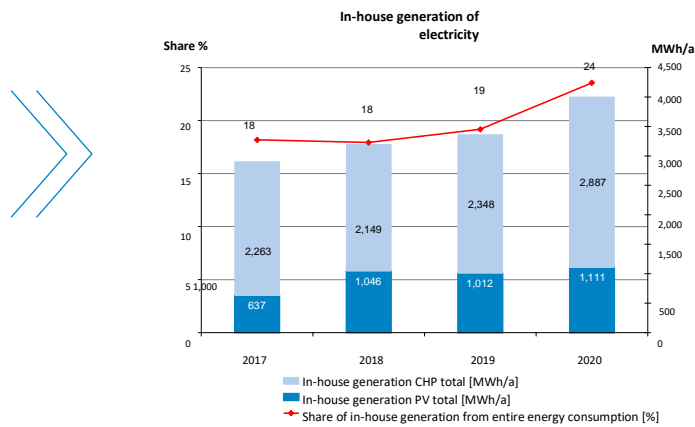
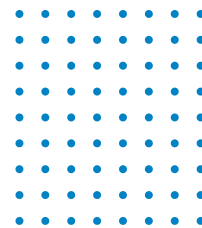


The following GRI indicators are discussed on this page  
GRI 302-1, 302-3

**ENERGY GENERATED AT SICK SITES**

In Waldkirch, Reute and Buchholz, a total photovoltaic capacity of 1,074 kWp is installed, as well as two combined heat and power plants (CHP) for the generation of electricity and heat. The CHP plant at Waldkirch has a total capacity of 34 kWel, whereas the much bigger one at Reute has a total capacity of 527 kWel. In 2020, 3,998 MWh of electricity was generated by these plants. This accounted for 23% of overall electricity consumption. The share of in-house generation increased significantly from 2019 to 2020.

By always connecting our new and existing buildings to the company’s own district heating network, we have been able to utilize the capacity of the CHP plants very efficiently and have seen a positive increase in yields.



The recommendation from the industry-specific reference document for the use of renewable energies for electricity and heat is fulfilled with the our in-house generation.

**CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS**

Greenhouse gas emissions are contributing significantly to climate change and are covered by the United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change and the UN’s subsequent Kyoto Protocol.

Scope 1 (direct GHG emissions), scope 2 (indirect energy-driven GHG emissions) and scope 3 (other indirect GHG emissions) emissions are disclosed here in the industry-specific reference document. The recorded scope 3 emissions are currently limited to business trips.

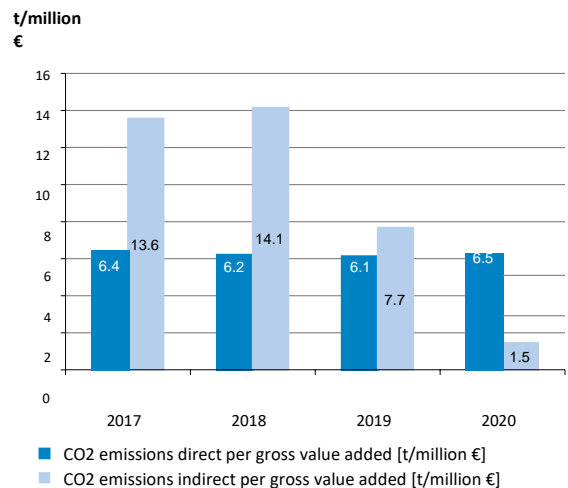
We intend to progressively implement these 3 scopes in our reporting. The scope 1-3 emissions during the reporting period were 4,646 t CO<sub>2</sub>. This includes both indirect (business trips) and direct (gas consumption) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions based on the EMAS classification. We are fully offsetting these scope 1-3 emissions with atmosfair.

Direct emissions are CO<sub>2</sub> emissions generated at the sites directly, e.g., through gas consumption. Gradually switching to green power has enabled us to slightly reduce our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per gross value added compared to the previous year.

The rise over the last few years can be attributed to our increased gas consumption due to better utilization of the CHP plants. This is good from an environmental standpoint, but cannot currently be reflected in our carbon footprint.

Indirect CO<sub>2</sub> emissions refer to the emissions caused by business trips (plane, train, car). By consistently avoiding air travel, largely due to covid-19, indirect CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were significantly reduced in 2020 (from 5103 t in 2019 to 933 t CO<sub>2</sub> in 2020).

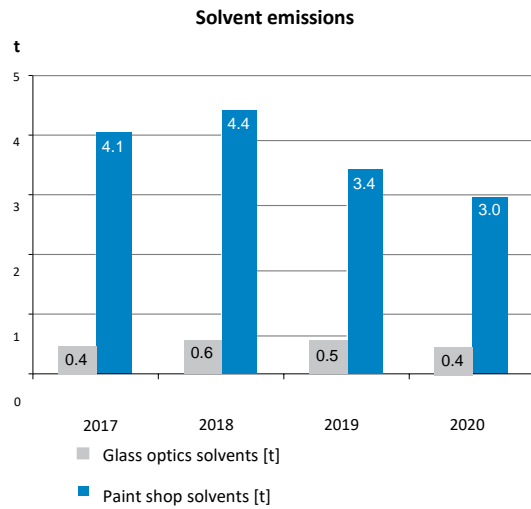
**CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**



The following GRI indicators are discussed on this page  
GRI 305-1

**SOLVENT EMISSIONS**

The four main colors of our sensors – blue, black, orange, and yellow – are painted by hand, and we have already switched over to water-based paints and primers. Solvent emissions are below the limit value of 5 t/year for painting and 1 t/year for glass optics stipulated by the 31st German Federal Immission Protection Ordinance, i.e., no further measures need to be taken. However, the goal is still to replace all solvent-based paints with water-based coating systems. Technology at the paint shop in Reute was upgraded in 2019 so water-based paints can be applied automatically. This conversion led to the reduced emission value for the paint shop.



The following GRI indicators are discussed on this page  
 GRI 305-4

**WASTE**

Waste is classified as hazardous (h) and non-hazardous (n.h.) waste in accordance with the German Abfallverzeichnisverordnung (Waste Catalog Ordinance). Predominantly non-hazardous waste is generated. Paper and cardboard packaging accounted for the largest share of non-hazardous waste in 2020 (32%). For hazardous waste, it is machining emulsions (cooling lubricants) at 64.8%.

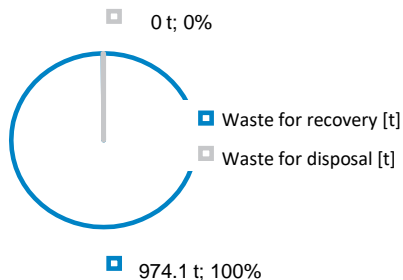
No hazardous substance emissions, apart from some minor amounts, occurred during the reporting period.

The proven methods for optimized waste management in the reference document are satisfied for the most part: A waste management strategy was developed and implemented for all German SICK locations. The percentage of recycling is calculated annually and published in this environmental statement.

**RECYCLING RATE**

Fortunately, all our waste can now be recycled. Our residual waste is also processed and recycled in a mechanical-biological waste treatment plant. The recycling rate in 2020 was therefore 100%.

Recycling rate 2020



		2018	2019	2020
<b>Waste for recycling [t]</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>1,181.2</b>	<b>1,068.3</b>	<b>1,076.2</b>
	Waldkirch	589.0	451.2	525.1
	Buchholz	127.7	164.9	145.2
	Reute	464.5	452.2	406.0
<b>Recyclable waste material</b>	<b>Non-haz.</b>	<b>313.7</b>	<b>296.7</b>	<b>279.7</b>
	Waldkirch	186.3	157.9	147.5
	Buchholz	18.7	18.8	18.9
	Reute	108.7	120.0	113.3
<b>Paper / cardboard packaging</b>	<b>Non-haz.</b>	<b>336.6</b>	<b>375.7</b>	<b>322.4</b>
	Waldkirch	202.8	142.5	194.6
	Buchholz	65.0	68.4	60.3
	Reute	68.8	64.9	67.5
<b>Waste wood</b>	<b>Non-haz.</b>	<b>159.7</b>	<b>176.0</b>	<b>231.1</b>
	Waldkirch	68.2	63.6	123.8
	Buchholz	37.9	70.6	60.8
	Reute	53.6	41.8	46.6
<b>Waste glass</b>	<b>Non-haz.</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Metals</b>	<b>Non-haz.</b>	<b>185.8</b>	<b>161.2</b>	<b>139.4</b>
	Waldkirch	64.8	56.9	27.9
	Reute	120.9	104.2	111.6
	<b>Aluminum</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>
	Waldkirch	32.8	29.2	9.1
	Reute	6.8	9.4	11.3
	<b>Other metals</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>31.0</b>
	Waldkirch	30.2	26.1	16.1
	Reute	27.3	16.6	14.9
	<b>Aluminum chips</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>85.4</b>
	Other chips	2.6	3.1	2.7
<b>Electronic scrap</b>	<b>Non-haz.</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>55.7</b>
<b>Glass abrasive slurry</b>	<b>Non-haz.</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Grease separators</b>	<b>Non-haz.</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>
<b>Other waste</b>	<b>Non-haz.</b>	<b>28.28</b>	<b>28.28</b>	<b>23.08</b>
<b>Construction and demolition waste</b>	<b>Non-haz.</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>TOTAL non-hazardous</b>		<b>1,104.9</b>	<b>1,011.1</b>	<b>1,009.2</b>
	Waldkirch	585.6	448.8	524.2
	Buchholz	126.7	162.9	145.2
	Reute	392.6	399.4	339.8
<b>Waste paint and varnish</b>	<b>Haz.</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Waste adhesive</b>	<b>Haz.</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Machining emulsion</b>	<b>Haz.</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>43.5</b>
<b>Waste oil</b>	<b>Haz.</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Solvents (halogen-free)</b>	<b>Haz.</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>
<b>Aerosol cans</b>	<b>Haz.</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Extraction and filtering materials</b>	<b>Haz.</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Chemicals</b>	<b>Haz.</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Fluorescent tubes</b>	<b>Haz.</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>TOTAL hazardous</b>		<b>75.3</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>67.1</b>
	SICK AG, Waldkirch	3.4	2.4	0.8
	Buchholz	1.0	2.0	0.0
	Reute	71.9	52.8	66.2
<b>Waste for disposal [t]</b>		<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
	Waldkirch	0.7	0.0	0.0
	Buchholz	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Reute	0.6	1.5	0.0

The following GRI indicators are discussed on this page  
GRI 306-2, 306-3

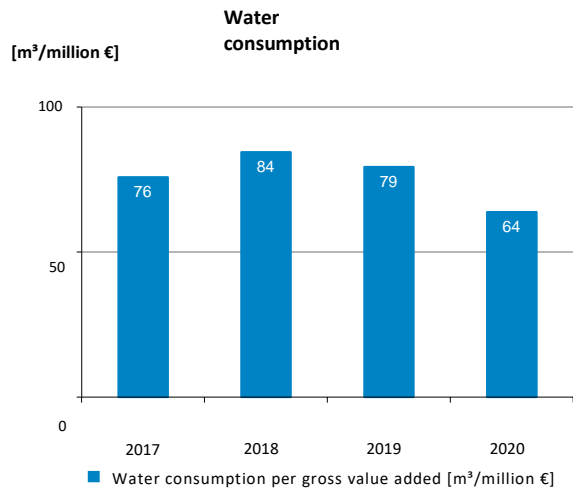
**WATER**

At SICK, most fresh water is consumed by the employees themselves (sanitary waste water). There is no individual main consumer.

The Reute location has a permit under the Water Act for Cooling and Ground Water Preservation. Maximum water withdrawal volumes were complied with in 2020:

Cooling: 108,965 m<sup>3</sup> (limit < 200,000 m<sup>3</sup>)  
 Groundwater preservation: 484,870 m<sup>3</sup> (limit < 630,000 m<sup>3</sup>)

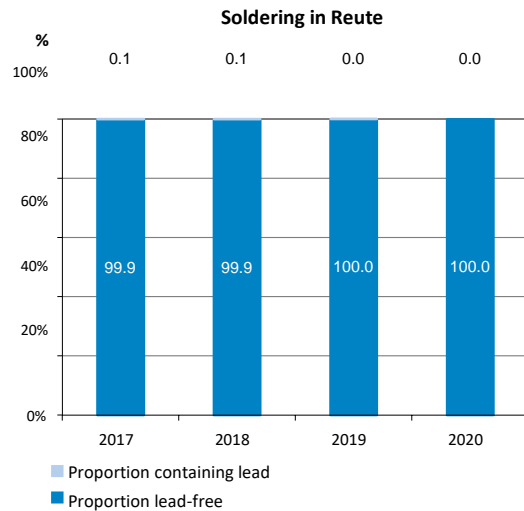
Water consumption was once again reduced compared to the previous year.



**SOLDERING**

Products have been developed in conformity with the RoHS regulation and soldered without using lead since 2006. Fewer and fewer components cannot withstand the higher temperatures of lead-free soldering.

The diagram shows how the proportions of lead-free soldering material and soldering material containing lead has developed. Of a total of 1,379 kg of solder used, 0 g contained lead, so the proportion of lead-free solder in 2020 is 100%.



**LAND USE IN RELATION TO BIODIVERSITY**

The area utilization of SICK AG at the Waldkirch, Reute and Buchholz locations is shown as sealed surfaces in the key indicators table. Due to the new requirements on environmental statements (Regulation EU 2018/2026), we are now focusing more on area utilization in regards to biological diversity.

GRI 303-1, 303-3, 303-4, 303-5, 304-1



The following GRI indicators are discussed on this page



We will now concentrate our efforts not only to seepage sources but also to natural areas at our locations. These comprise the total area minus the existing buildings, green areas, and asphalted areas. These near-natural areas will in the future be improved through targeted measures to promote biological diversity.



## ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES 2020

No.	Environmental objective	Energy efficiency CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	Resource conservation	Substitution of hazardous substances	Environmental awareness communication	Measure	Site	Achievement of objective
1	Substitution of solvent-based paints with low-solvent paints or hydro paints			■		Qualification of other standard colors (reduction of solvent emissions by about 0.9 t)	R	Objective partially achieved: project not yet fully completed, objective is still being pursued
2	Use and increase in efficiency of the reflow ovens	■				New reflow ovens, each of which should run on about 10% less electricity on average	W	Objective achieved
3	Increase in sea freight and transition to modes of transport with lower CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	■				Increase in US sea freight shipments and transition from air freight to sea transport	B	Objective partially achieved: share of ocean freight expanded and first train deliveries to FCC. To be followed up on in 2021 as part of the Sustainability Network - Green Logistics
4	Waste generation due to supplier packaging	■	■			Involvement of other suppliers in container cycles	B	Objective partially achieved. To be followed up on within the framework of the Sustainability Network - Green Logistics
5	Reduction in the lead content of our products			■		Use of lead-free solder in production Qualification of devices for lead-free soldering process	W/R	Objective achieved: 100% lead-free soldering. Objective still being pursued
6	Reduction in packaging materials /Reduction of the proportion of plastic in packaging	■	■			Reduction of the amount of negatively-assessed packaging materials; reduction of CUE disposable plastic packaging	R/B	Objective partially achieved. To be followed up on as part of the Sustainability Network - Green Packaging
7	Compensation of unavoidable CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	■				Germany: scope 1 and scope 2 emissions (since 2014) Scope 3 emissions (until 2020) Global production scope 1 and scope 2 Emissions: until 2025 Scope 3 emissions: until 2030	D/G	Objective achieved: Germany-wide CO <sub>2</sub> compensation through SICK's own climate protection project. Objective is redefined and intensified in the Sustainability Network - Fair Climate and Green Energy
8	Optimization of the operation of existing plants, e.g. ventilation systems	■	■			Reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions through optimized gas usage; optimization of the running time of ventilation systems, improved sensor technology, undershooting of the limits defined in the German Energy Saving Ordinance	W/R	Concept for optimization is budgeted for 2022.
9	Monitoring and assessment of energy flows (expansion of measurement concept)	■				Continual advancement of the energy measurement system, evaluation and creation of measures - burn-down chart by EO group	W/R/B	Objective achieved: additional meters (electricity, heat/cold and natural gas) have been installed and connected to GLT or EMMS. Re-intensification of the objective in Sustainability Network - Green Buildings
10	Construction of new building to be environmentally friendly / Optimization of existing buildings					Priority to be given to sustainable construction materials when planning and erecting new buildings, e.g., wooden construction, BMS, EMM; ongoing changeover to LEDs	W	Partial objective achieved: environmentally-friendly construction method implemented at Z6. Follow-up of the objective in Sustainability Network - Green Buildings
11	Environmental education at schools, focusing on renewable energy sources	■			■	Financing of the "Experiments with Renewable Energy" project in collaboration with Fesa e.V. Freiburg- €2,100 per school year	W/R	Objective partially achieved: project canceled due to corona pandemic in 2020, educational units will be made up by the project partner.
12	Reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions for business trips by updating the Green Car Policy	■	■			Reduction of average CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in line with the current state of the art and realistic values from the new WLTP. New update of the Green Car Policy as soon as WLTP values become consistent.	D	Objective achieved, Green Car Policy updated. Additional objectives are set in the Sustainability Network - Green Mobility
13	Biodiversity at SICK in an industrial context		■			Germany: Flowering and natural meadows on all open spaces by 2021 Global production: flowering and natural meadows on all open spaces by 2025 Customized measures to increase the biological diversity at our locations, change mowing practices, grazing, promotion of bats, insects, reptiles, birds	D/G	Objective achieved: potentials were analyzed and implemented at German sites. Additional objectives are set within the framework of the Sustainability Network - Biodiversity
14	Plant for the Planet				■	Execution of another Plant for the Planet academy	D	Objective not achieved in 2020 due to corona pandemic
15	Increasing energy efficiency	■				Germany: 25% increase by 2025 (based on 2018) Global: 25% increase by 2030 (based on 2018)	D/G	Achievement of objective still in progress, is being pursued
16	Increase in in-house generation of electricity	■				Germany: 40% increase by 2025 (based on 2020: 13.6%) Global production: market monitoring and expansion, if feasible.	D/G	Objective partially achieved. To be followed up on within the framework of the Sustainability Network Fair - Climate and Green Energy
17	Green power	■				Germany: 100% green power Global production: 100% green power by 2025 if possible	D/G	Objective achieved for Germany. Global objective in progress, to be followed up on within the framework of the Sustainability Network - Fair Climate and Green Energy



## ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES 2021-2030

Objective	Detailed objective	Measure	Date	Site
<b>Fair Climate &amp; Green Energy</b>				
Improving energy efficiency	Increasing energy efficiency in Germany by 25% by 2025	Systematic examination of the building stock including heating/ventilation with an energetic refurbishment concept	2025	D
	Increasing energy efficiency at global production sites by 25% by 2030		2030	G
Renewable energies	Sourcing renewable energies at German SICK sites	100% purchase of green power since 2013	2021	B/R/W/D/G
	Increasing our own production of renewable energies in Germany by 40% by 2025	Potential analysis and expansion of PV at all German locations	2025	D
Compensation of emissions	100% CO2 compensation of unavoidable emissions in Germany	Scope 1, scope 2 + emissions from business trips (part of scope 3)	Ongoing	B/R/W/D/G
	CO2 compensation of additional defined scope 3 emissions for the 2020 fiscal year		2021	D
	Global CO2 compensation of unavoidable scope 1 + scope 2 emissions		2025	G
<b>Biodiversity</b>				
Improving biodiversity at SICK sites worldwide	Germany: 100% by 2022; Global: 100% by 2025	Wildflower meadows on all grassy areas	2022 / 2025	B/R/W/D/G
	Providing specific habitats to support different types of plants and creatures: dry stone walls, dead wood, bat boxes	e.g. grazing of the meadow at Buchholz logistics center with sheep; vegetation of Waldkirch Village and parking garage; employees; info to employees for biodiversity at home	2022 / 2025	B/R/W/D/G
<b>Green Mobility</b>				
Reducing CO2 emissions of the SICK vehicle fleet	Switch to electric battery-powered vehicles: 2025 - 25% of the entire vehicle fleet 2030 - 75% of the total vehicle fleet	Adoption of a new Green Car Policy	2025 / 2030	D/G
	Creation of incentives for employees for e-mobility (defined in new Green Car Policy)	Models with WLTP consumption > 5.8 l / 100 km (or CO2 emissions > 154 g/km) no longer available to order from 2021 onwards	2021	D
Reducing CO2 emissions from business travel	Focus on video conferencing, rail travel, and avoiding air travel	Establishment of a SICK travel policy and informing business travelers about options with lower CO2 emissions	2021	D
	Support of e-mobility by offering e-charging stations at all SICK locations in Germany	Global: tbd	2022	B/R/W/D
<b>Green Materials</b>				
Circular economy approach	Development of a strategy for using recycled plastic in our products	Market analysis of available materials and technologies. Identification of possible applications at SICK	Ongoing	G
<b>Green Packaging</b>				
Use of recycled materials and reduction of packaging material	Definition of SICK standard (minimum requirements) for environmentally friendly packaging: increase in recycled content and reduction in packaging quantity	Revision of CorpS packaging with CD RD. Refers to transport and product packaging	2021	G
Definition of measures to reduce plastic use and avoid waste	Reduced use of new plastic in outgoing transport packaging Finding alternatives to plastic materials (esp. tubular bags)		Ongoing	D/G
Sustainable shipping packaging	Ensuring sustainable origin of all shipping cartons	Cardboard from certified sustainable sources (e.g. FSC)	2022	D
<b>Green Logistics</b>				
Increase in the share of sea and rail freight transport instead of air	Continuous use of the train connection between DC Buchholz (Germany) and FCC Jiaxing (China)		Ongoing	B
	Increase in sea freight to PCA (USA). Objective: 20%		2022	B
	Creation of basic concept for optimization of stocks		2022	G
<b>Green Buildings</b>				
Specific energy concepts for all new buildings	Maximizing the use of renewable energy and increasing energy efficiency. Target value: Higher than legal requirements	Implementation of energy concepts in new construction projects	2021/ Ongoing	D/G
Identifying energy saving potentials in existing buildings	Heat loss analysis	Expanding energy measurement concept Identification of potential savings by external expert	2022	D

Objective	Detailed objective	Measure	Date	Scope
<b>Green Office</b>				
Switch from primary fiber to recycled paper products	Promotional materials, e.g. SICK notebooks as well as office stationery, e.g. envelopes, notepads		2022	D
Use of sustainable office materials	Expanding the use of recycled paper to global sites		2024	G
Sustainable printing	Reduction of the white content of recycled printer paper from ISO 100 to ISO 80		2021	D
<b>Green Catering</b>				
Processing of regional products	Obtaining more than 60% of products from regional sources	Resumption after corona	2022	D
Reduction of meat consumption at SICK Germany	Introduction of a concept to reduce meat consumption by employees	Pilot project in Waldkirch (after corona), expansion to other locations in Germany	2022	W
Reusable take-away boxes in canteen	100% use of reusable boxes for take-away instead of disposable plastic containers		2021	D
Saving paper with paperless receipt	Switch to paperless receipt (receipt via email). Target value: 20%		2021	D
<b>Green Supply Chain</b>				
Conversion of key suppliers to climate neutrality by 2030	Definition of sustainability criteria Supplier evaluation with regard to sustainability criteria Annual evaluation of key suppliers during launch phase Inclusion of sustainability criteria in supplier audits		2030	G
	Publication of a SICK Vendor Sustainability Policy with sustainability criteria		2022	G
<b>Green Mindset</b>				
Regular meetings of the Sustainability Network		Meeting every 8 weeks to share progress, improvements, problems and ideas	2021	D
Establishment of an external "Sustainability Expert Council" to improve our sustainability strategy		Establishment of a council with scientific experts Meetings: 2 times a year	2021	G
Continuous communication on sustainability topics within SICK to promote green mindset among employees	Regular news board articles: "The people behind the Sustainability Network" - introducing the network staff and progress	Every 2 months For additional communication, see SUS Mosaic	2021	G
<b>Green Products</b>				
Development of intelligent sensor solutions for a CO2-neutral world	Development of sensor solutions in the field of renewable energy generation (photovoltaics, hydrogen, wind power), as well as production and logistics (efficiency increase, emission monitoring)	Founding of internal SICK initiative "Solutions for Cleaner Industries"	2030	G
<b>Green Production</b>				
Increasing energy efficiency	Reduction of energy consumption in relation to production volume	Basic research incl. possible introduction of standby/sleep/wakeup modes	2022	D
		Systematic analysis of energy consumption data for new production equipment	2022	D
	Establishment of standards for the development of future production equipment using sustainable and energy-efficient components	Thesis tender	2021	D

**Legend:**

B = Buchholz  
D = Germany  
G = Global  
R = Reute  
W = Waldkirch

**Note:**

In the case of D, the objective applies to all locations in Germany.  
For B/W/R, attainment of objective applies specifically to each site listed.

# SICK VERTRIEBS GMBH DÜSSELDORF (SVD)

## SICK Sales GmbH

40549 Düsseldorf, Willstätterstrasse 30

### EMPLOYEES 2020

Düsseldorf: 479

### SITE DESCRIPTION:

SICK Vertriebs GmbH (SVD) is located in the Heerdt district of Düsseldorf. Four stories of an office building with a total area of 4,800 m<sup>2</sup> have been leased.



### PROCESSES

In the SICK Group, SICK Vertriebs-GmbH is responsible for sales and service for factory, logistics and process automation products in Germany and is in constant communication with customers and the SICK Group.

The sales and service field service is available on site at the customer site as a direct and personal contact for all questions concerning the SICK product portfolio. Tech support assists customers and provides advice on everything from applications to products.

The internal sales department, the service deployment planning department, the customer project management department, the Sensor Intelligence Academy and the order processing department assist customers with all commercial issues as well as with services such as trainings and product services.

The marketing communication division is in charge of trade fairs, mailings, media as well as support for the web presence.

### SICK LIFETIME SERVICES

SICK LifeTime Services provide high-quality services all over the world. These services enhance personal safety and increase machine and plant productivity to provide a solid foundation for a sustainable business operation. Services range from product-independent consultation to traditional product services.



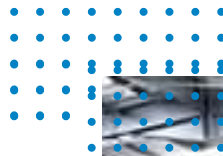
**ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS**

Environmental aspect	Environmental impact	Energy consumption – CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	Resource conservation	Environmental relevance
<b>Direct environmental aspects</b>				
Administration	Paper consumption		■	B
Heating	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	■		C
Electricity	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	■		C
Water consumption	Water		■	C
<b>Indirect environmental aspects</b>				
Business trips/service visits	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	■		A
Awareness	Avoiding negative environmental impacts	■	■	A

The main environmental impact of SICK Vertriebs-GmbH is not caused at the site itself (purely administrative site), but by CO<sub>2</sub> emissions resulting from business trips (indirect environmental aspects). Business trips are generally made by car, rail or air.

Legend	
A	High environmental relevance
B	Medium environmental relevance
C	Low environmental relevance

The environmental objectives are derived from the main environmental aspects in order to minimize the environmental impacts.



## ENVIRONMENTAL KEY FIGURES - ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Key indicators		2017	2018	2019	2020	GRI
Input	<b>Energy [MWh]</b>	347	348	340	299	
	Share of gas [MWh]	142	156	144	130	302-1
	Share of electricity [MWh]	205	192	196	169	
	<b>Water [m³]</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>486</b>	303-5
	<b>Waste [t]</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	306-2
	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions [t] direct – at the site</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	305-1
	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions [t] indirect – business trips</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>864</b>	
	**   ** 4                      *3*                      *2*				0	305-1
Rail [t]	1,149	1,172	1,174	850		
Company car [t]						
Plane [t]	233	195	112	14		
Output	<b>Gross value added [million €]</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>74</b>	
Input / Output	<b>Energy [MWh/million €]</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	302-3
	<b>Gas [MWh/million €]</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	302-3
	<b>Electricity [MWh/million €]</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	302-3
	<b>Water [m³/million €]</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	303-5
	<b>Waste [t/million €]</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	306-2
	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions direct – at the site [t/EUR million]</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	305-4
	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions indirect – business trips [t/EUR million]</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	305-4

## NOTE:

\*\* Rail travel with German Rail has been completely CO<sub>2</sub> neutral since 2020.

According to EMAS III, it is possible to leave out certain key indicators if they do not have any environmental relevance. For SICK Vertriebs GmbH, as a pure distribution site without any production areas in the leased rooms, neither material efficiency nor area utilization (biological diversity) is of any significance. These two figures have not been calculated for this reason.

**WASTE**

SICK Vertriebs-GmbH leases a part of a building and shares the waste containers for paper and recyclable waste material with other tenants. The disposal costs are apportioned on an annual basis. It is therefore not possible to record quantities separately.

Old files are disposed of separately for reasons of data protection, as is electronic scrap that originates from the return of devices or components from the service and repair area.

The recycling rate is 100%.

		2019	2020
Waste for recycling [t]	Classification	Quantity [t]	Quantity [t]
Recyclable residues*	Non-hazardous	8.0	8.0
Paper *	Non-hazardous	4.0	4.0
Old files	Non-hazardous	0.8	0.3
Electronic scrap	Non-hazardous	0.4	0.0
TOTAL non-hazardous		13.2	12.3
Electronic scrap	Hazardous		
TOTAL hazardous		0.0	0.0
TOTAL waste		13.2	12.3

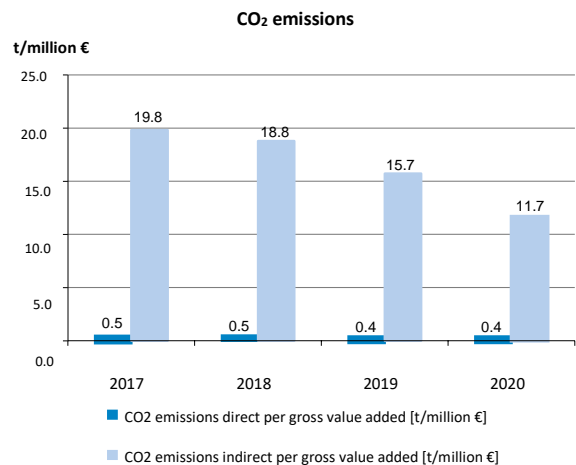
\* Calculation of the waste quantity from the allocated disposal costs (landlord's annual statement)



**CO2 EMISSIONS:**

Since 2012, the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions arising from business trips (indirect emissions) have been offset through a SICK's own climate protection project. The diagram illustrates the relevance of these indirect emissions as compared to direct emissions (emissions at sites). The consistent avoidance of air travel and the effects of the corona pandemic meant that indirect CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were also significantly reduced in 2020.

The scope 1 emissions for SVD during the reporting period were 894 t CO<sub>2</sub>. This includes both indirect (business trips) and direct (gas consumption) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions based on the EMAS classification. We are fully offsetting these scope 1, scope 2 and defined scope 3 emissions throughout Germany with atmosfair.



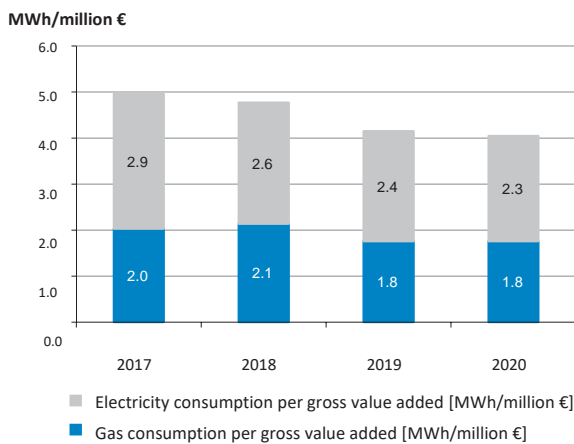
The following GRI indicators are discussed on this page  
GRI 306-2, 305-1



**ENERGY CONSUMPTION**

It was possible to continuously reduce the total energy consumption relative to gross value added. Since 2017, there has been a clear trend towards reduction, which has continued in 2020. The use of a water-fed ceiling cooling system means that an air-conditioning system is no longer required to cool the building.

**Electricity and gas consumption**



**CERTIFIED GREEN POWER:**

Certified green power has been used at all German sites since 2013. 100% of the green power used is sourced from the Waldkirch municipal utilities. 100% of the power is from renewable energy sources.

In Germany, the share of gross electricity consumption to come from renewable sources stood at 45.4% in 2020 (source: German Environment Agency).

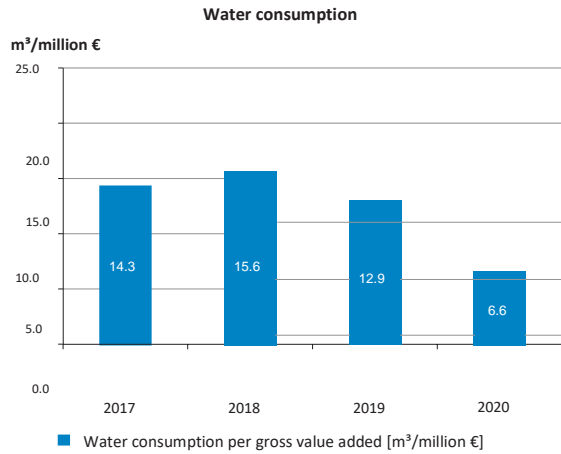
By using 100% green power, SICK was able to prevent 73 t of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at the Düsseldorf site in 2020.



The following GRI indicators are discussed on this page  
GRI 302-1, 302-3, 302-4

**WATER**

After an increase in water consumption in the previous years, it was possible to reduce it again in 2020. We assume that the changes were predominantly caused by the corona pandemic. However, an important reason for the general reduction in water consumption of the last 3 years surely had to do with a systematic increase in awareness of the employees regarding economic use of water.

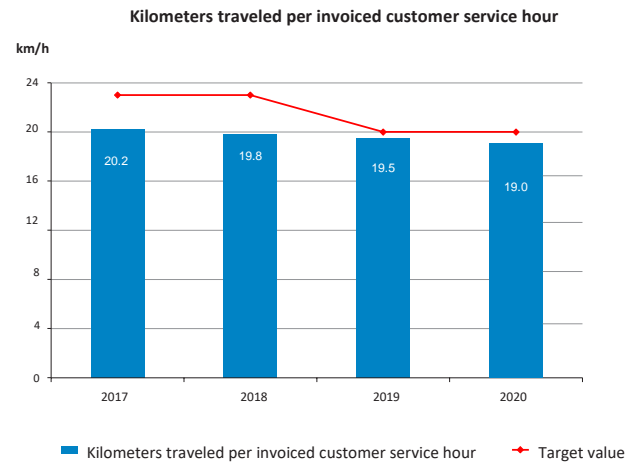


**BUSINESS TRIPS**

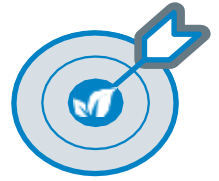
The majority of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are caused by business trips to assist customers with commissioning, regular inspections and checks, optimization and repairs.

The figure “kilometers traveled per service hour” is set as the indicator for the emissions generated by these field service business trips. Of course, the objective is to be fast and reliable on the one hand, but on the other hand, also to conserve resources and be environmentally friendly at the customer site.

Since 2012, the key figures have been available for the entire field service of SICK Vertriebs-GmbH. A target value of 23 was set for the averaged performance of the field service. This has been undercut every year since 2014 and continues to sink. That is why it has been lowered to 20 since 2019. The new target value was also undercut in 2020.



The following GRI indicators are discussed on this page  
GRI 305-1, 305-4



## ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES SVD 2020

No.	Environmental objective	Environmental impact			Measure	Achievement of objective
		Reduced Energy consumption CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	Resource conservation	Environmental awareness in communication		
1	Reduction of paper consumption due to further digitalization of work processes and business correspondence	■	■		Decrease in order quantities	Objective achieved and will be continued
2	Reduction of fuel consumption or kilometers traveled per hour worked to below 20 km/production hours for field service	■			Optimized route planning for all service orders and use of navigation systems as standard equipment	Objective achieved 18.4 km/ value-added hour
3	Reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by selecting vehicle models with low CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	■			Reduction of average CO <sub>2</sub> emissions to ≤ 130 g CO <sub>2</sub> /km for all newly-approved vehicles	Objective achieved in terms of new registrations, the objective was achieved. In actual operation, however, the objective was exceeded. Further measures were agreed upon in the Management Review.
4	Reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by minimizing fuel consumption per kilometers traveled	■			Appeal to all managers and vehicle users, particularly for private use	Objective achieved
5	Reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from business trips	■			Preferably, internal service employees should take their business trips by train (Deutsche Bahn). 100% green power is used when traveling by train.	Objective achieved
6	Economic consumption of resources by reusing printer and toner cartridges in administration		■		Separate collection and handover to certified recycling operators Monitoring in the context of the management review	Objective achieved
7	Economical consumption of resources by reducing the use of packaging materials		■		Return of empty packaging to the manufacturer or reuse of incoming packaging for internal SICK dispatch	Objective achieved
8	Tree planting initiative - one tree planted for every 1 million in sales			■	323 trees for 2020	Objective partially achieved. One tree was planted for every million € in sales, but sales expectations were revised downward due to the crisis. A total of 284 oaks were planted.
9	Reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions for business trips by updating the Green Car Policy	■	■		Reduction of average CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in line with the current state of the art and realistic values from the new WLTP. Update the Green Car Policy again as soon as WLTP values become consistent.	Objective achieved CO <sub>2</sub> emissions were reduced; Green Car Policy was updated.



## ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES SVD 2021-2023

No.	Environmental objective	Environmental impact			Measure	2021	2022	2023
		Minimization of CO2emissions from energy consumption	Resource conservation	Environmental awareness in communication				
1	Reduction of paper consumption due to further digitalization of work processes and business correspondence	■	■		Decrease in order quantities	■	■	■
2	Optimized route planning for all service orders and use of navigation systems as standard equipment	■			Reduction of fuel consumption or kilometers traveled per hour worked to below 20 km/production hours for field service	■	■	■
3	Reduction of CO2 emissions of all vehicles in operation at SICK Vertriebs-GmbH	■			Objectives in accordance with Green Car Policy for SVD: Models with WLTP consumption > 5.8 l/100 km (or CO2 emissions > 154 g/km) no longer available to order from 2021 onwards	■	■	■
4	Reduction of CO2 emissions through business trips and site activities	■	■		Purchase of 100% green power at the Düsseldorf site Compensation of CO2 emissions from business trips through atmosfair	■	■	■
5	Preferably, internal service employees should take their business trips by train (Deutsche Bahn).	■			100% green power is used when traveling by train.	■	■	■
6	Economic consumption of resources by reusing printer and toner cartridges in administration		■		Separate collection and handover to certified recycling operators Monitoring as part of the Management Review	■	■	■
7	Economical consumption of resources by reducing the use of packaging materials		■		Return of empty packaging to the manufacturer or reuse of incoming packaging for internal SICK dispatch	■	■	■

VALIDATION



## ENVIRONMENTAL VERIFIER'S DECLARATION ON VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION ACTIVITIES

in accordance with the  
**REGULATION (EC) No 1221/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN  
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 25 November 2009**  
on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management  
and audit scheme (EMAS)

Dr. Erwin Wolf, accredited for the NACE code 26.51 – Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation (sites Waldkirch and Reute), Dr. Ortrun Janson-Mundel, accredited for the NACE code 46.52 – Wholesale of electronic and telecommunications equipment and parts (site Düsseldorf), and Georg Wellens, accredited for the NACE code 52 – Warehousing and support activities for transportation (distribution center Waldkirch), declare to have verified that the whole organisation

<b>SICK AG</b> Erwin-Sick-Straße 1 79183 Waldkirch Germany	<b>SICK AG</b> Giesela-Sick-Straße 1 79276 Reute Germany	<b>SICK Vertriebs-GmbH</b> Willstätterstraße 30 40549 Düsseldorf Germany	<b>Distributionszentrum</b> Buchholz Gerbermatte 1 79183 Waldkirch Germany
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as indicated in the environmental statement 2019 meets all requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme in the version amended by regulation (EU) 2017/1505 and regulation (EU) 2018/2025 are fulfilled (EMAS).

**By signing this declaration, it is declared that**

- the verification and validation has been carried out in full compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009,
- 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 2020 of the organisation reflect a reliable, credible and correct image of all the organisations activities, within the scope mentioned in the environmental statement 2020.

This document is not equivalent to EMAS registration. EMAS registration can only be granted by a Competent Body under Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009. This document shall not be used as a stand-alone piece of public communication.

Hamburg/Eszen/Waldkirch, *23.12.2021*

  
 Dr. Erwin Wolf  
Environmental Verifier  
DE-V-0050

  
 Dr. Ortrun Janson-Mundel  
Umweltgutachterin  
DE-V-0193

  
 Georg Wellens  
Environmental Verifier  
DE-V-0118



**EMAS**

TÜV NORD CERT UMWELTGUTACHTER GmbH    Am TÜV 1    30519 Hannover    [www.tuev-nord.com](http://www.tuev-nord.com)  
 Registration number: DE-V-0283

## GRI CONTENT INDEX

GRI Standard (no.)	GRI standard / topic-specific specification	Reference (p.)	Comment
<b>103 Management approach 2016</b>			
103-1	Explanation of the main topic and its restrictions	P. 30	Our management approach explains how we, taking into account the context of the organization, identify, analyze and react to actual and potential environmental impacts.
103-2	The management approach and its components	P. 9, 30	
103-3	Assessment of the management approach	P. 30	
<b>301 Materials 2016</b>			
103	Management approach	P. 30	
301-1	Materials used according to weight or volume	P. 33, 35	Material usage assumption: material usage approximately corresponds to the quantity of products dispatched, as, with the exception of CNC production and glass optics, only prefabricated assemblies are used. We do not explicitly differentiate between renewable materials and non-renewable materials (no EMAS requirement).
<b>302 Energy 2016</b>			
103	Management approach	P. 30	
302-1	Energy consumption within the organization	P. 35	Fuel consumption within the organization is specified in Mwh, with a differentiation made between three types: electricity, gas and fuel.
302-3	Energy intensity	P. 34, 35, 36	The specified energy intensity quotient specifies the energy consumption within the organization in relation to the gross value added. The following energy types were included: electricity, fuel, gas.
302-4	Reduced energy consumption	P. 31, 32, 33, 41	Initiatives for reducing energy consumption are described, these include the conversion and retrofitting of systems and equipment (intelligent control of systems, energy monitoring for constant monitoring) and changed behavior of employees. Data is based on invoices and meter read-off.
<b>303 Water and waste water 2018</b>			
103	Management approach	P. 30	
303-1	Water as a shared resource	P. 40	
303-3	Water extraction	P. 40	
303-4	Water return	P. 40	
303-5	Water consumption	P. 35, 40	

## GRI CONTENT INDEX

<b>304 Biodiversity 2016</b>			
103	Management approach	P. 30	
304-1	Internal, rented and managed operational locations which are located in or next to protected areas and areas with high biodiversity outside of protected areas	P. 21	During location planning, the impact on near-natural green areas is taken into account. Appropriate measures will be taken on a case-by-case basis. The BioDiv@SICK biodiversity initiative has been in effect since 2017, which is intensively involved in how biological diversity can be promoted at the SICK locations.
<b>305 Emissions 2016</b>			
103	Management approach	P. 30	
305-1	Direct GHG emissions (scope 1)	P. 13, 35, 38	Our scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions are shown. They are also completely compensated for with atmosfair.
305-4	Intensity of GHG emissions	P. 36, 39	The specified CO <sub>2</sub> intensity quotient specifies the CO <sub>2</sub> emissions of the direct and indirect CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (together, scope 1) of the organization in relation to the gross value added. The following types of energy were included: electricity, fuel, gas.
305-5	Reduction in GHG emissions	P. 13, 31, 32, 33, 41	Initiatives for reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions are described, these include the conversion and retrofitting of systems and equipment (intelligent control of system, energy monitoring for constant monitoring) and changed employee behavior. The reductions from CO <sub>2</sub> compensation are specified separately.
<b>306 Waste water and waste 2016</b>			
103	Management approach	P. 30	
306-1	Waste water introduction according to quality and place of introduction	P. 40	We do not perform direct waste water introduction.
306-2	Waste according to type and method of disposal	P. 36, 39	
306-3	Substantial discharge of hazardous substances	P. 39	
306-4	Transport of hazardous waste	P. 40	Listed hazardous wastes are collected by certified specialist disposal companies and transported and disposed of professionally.
306-5	Water affected by the introduction of waste water and/or surface runoff	P. 41	We do not perform direct waste water introduction (with the exception of water for groundwater preservation - p. 40)
<b>307 Environmental compliance 2016</b>			
103	Management approach	P. 30	
307-1	Failure to comply with environmental protection laws and regulations	P. 9	
<b>308 Environmental evaluation of suppliers 2016</b>			
103	Management approach	P. 30	
308-1	New suppliers which were reviewed using environmental criteria		Suppliers take a self-assessment questionnaire in our supplier portal. The environment is a component of the self-assessment. If a certified environmental management system exists, the certificate must be uploaded. In addition, a supplier assessment is done with the suppliers which make up 80% of the purchasing volume in the production material area.

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**CONTACT:**

**SICK AG**

Erwin-Sick-Straße 1  
79183 Waldkirch  
Germany  
Tel. +49 7681 202-52 82

**WWW.SICK.COM**

Our next consolidated environmental statement will be published in October 2024.

SICK AG | Waldkirch | Germany | [www.sick.com](http://www.sick.com)

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