

Carbon Footprint Assessment Report

Hunter Acquisition Holding

XD Connects

Date: May 31st, 2024

Assessment Period: 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023



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Executive Summary

This report presents the consolidated results of the Carbon Footprint Assessment that Nexio Projects carried out on behalf of Hunter Acquisition Holding (HAH), the Holding entity for XD Connects group. The document aims to provide a clear overview of the calculation methodology, a summary of the collected activity data, and the complete emissions inventories for XD Connects BV's, XD Connects Shanghai's, and Printmasters' operations for the 2023 calendar year.

Hunter Acquisition Holding is a Dutch company providing corporate gifts. HAH is committed to lowering its climate impact for all entities under the Holding, and has partnered with Nexio Projects to gain insight into the carbon footprint inventory for scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 categories. The various categories included in the consolidated footprint vary per entity, and the aim of this report is to give an overall result rather than an in-depth calculation and review. For each main entity, separate Carbon Footprint reports have been created by Nexio Projects, which do contain an in-depth calculation.

The total footprint of all HAH companies in the calendar year 2023 is **39,741.65 tCO₂e**, of which 1.17% are from Scope 1, 1.21% from Scope 2 (market-based) and 97.62% are from Scope 3 emissions. Table 1 below provides a summary of the findings.

HAH measures its carbon impact using an intensity metric emissions per full-time employee (FTE) and revenue, which for the calendar year 2023 are **54.65 tCO₂e/FTE** and **0.2753 kgCO₂e/€** for the entire Holding.

Table 1. Summary of carbon footprint assessment for 2023.

Carbon footprint assessment for 2023		
Scope 1 Emissions	463.62	1.17%
Scope 2 Emissions (market-based)*	481.38	1.21%
Scope 2 Emissions (location-based)*	476.30	1.20%
Scope 3 Emissions	38,796.66	97.62%
Total Emissions (market-based)	39,741.65	
Total Emissions (location-based)	39,736.57	
Emissions per full-time employee (tCO₂e/FTE)	54.65	
Emissions per revenue (kgCO₂e/€)	0.2753	

*Both location- and market-based emissions are presented here. However, throughout the report, only market-based emissions are referenced, as they best describe the actual situation of HAH's emissions. In accordance with the GHG Protocol, companies are required to report both location- and market-based emissions.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BEIS	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (UK)	kg	Kilogram
CO₂	Carbon dioxide	km	Kilometre
CO₂e	Carbon dioxide equivalent	IEA	International Energy Agency
DEFRA	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (UK)	kWh	Kilowatt-hour
DQI	Data Quality Indicator	L	Litre
EU	European Union	m	Metre
GHG	Greenhouse gas	GJ	Gigajoules
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	GRI	Global Reporting Initiative

01. Organisational Profile

Hunter Acquisition Holding (HAH) is a renowned international supplier of corporate gifts, headquartered in the Netherlands. As part of the Holding it has offices in The Netherlands, the UK, Spain, Italy, Sweden and Shanghai and a decorating/printing factory in Romania. HAH serves over 4,000 distributors worldwide and in 2022 the company entities' names changed to XD Connects to reflect a new chapter in its history with a strategy focus on ESG.

HAH supplies and decorates a large range of products including apparels, bags, drinkware, electronics, household products and many more. Furthermore, the company has a design studio and a range of additional tools and services to ensure that it can live up to its new company mission: *Changing the way we give*. HAH has ESG embedded in their company strategy. It strives for positive change by providing the best low-impact gift and connecting stakeholders whilst minimising the impact on the environment. One of HAH climate goals is to become a CO₂-neutral company in 2030, by reducing and offsetting the CO₂ footprint. All entities under HAH are included in reaching this goal.

Figure 1. Examples of Hunter Acquisition Holding's products and services.



02. GHG Inventory Design and Methodology

2.1. Methodology

The accounting and reporting procedure used to quantify and report the GHG emissions for the entities under Hunter Acquisition Holding is based on the '[GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard – Revised Edition](#)' (GHG Protocol) and the complementary '[Corporate Value Chain \(Scope 3\) Accounting and Reporting Standard](#)'. These standards were developed by the World Resource Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The GHG Protocol is the most widely used standard for governments and companies to understand, quantify, and manage their GHG emissions.

The accounting was based on the following principles of the GHG Protocol:

- 1 Relevance**
Ensure the GHG inventory appropriately reflects the GHG emissions of the company and serves the decision-making needs of users.
- 2 Completeness**
Account for and report on all GHG emission sources and activities within the chosen inventory boundary.
- 3 Consistency**
Use consistent methodologies to allow for meaningful comparisons of emissions over time.
- 4 Transparency**
Address all relevant issues in a factual and coherent manner, based on a clear audit trail. Disclose any relevant assumptions and make appropriate references to the accounting and calculation methodologies and data sources used.
- 5 Accuracy**
Ensure that the quantification of GHG emissions is systematically neither over nor under actual emissions, as far as can be judged, and that uncertainties are reduced as far as practicable.

The quantification methodology used to calculate emissions of the entities under the Holding was based on either activity data collected from 2023 or robust estimates using appropriate assumptions multiplied by relevant and up-to-date emissions factors. Calculations and the use of emission factors were all based on the standards set by the GHG Protocol.

2.2. Organisational Boundaries

For the assessment, organisational boundaries were drawn using the operational control approach. With this approach, entities over which Hunter Acquisition Holding has operational control were included in the assessment. No entities over which HAH has operational control were excluded from the assessment. In addition to physical locations, remote employees, mostly sales representatives for XD Connects BV and quality control employees for XD Connects Shanghai, have been included. The table below lists the information about the included locations. Indicated full-time employee (FTE) numbers are averages for the calendar year 2023.

Table 2. Entities included in assessment year 2023.

Entity	Location	FTE
XD Connects BV	Various European locations	176.25
XD Connects Shanghai	Shanghai, China	47
Printmasters	Romania	504
Total		727.25

2.3. Operational Boundaries

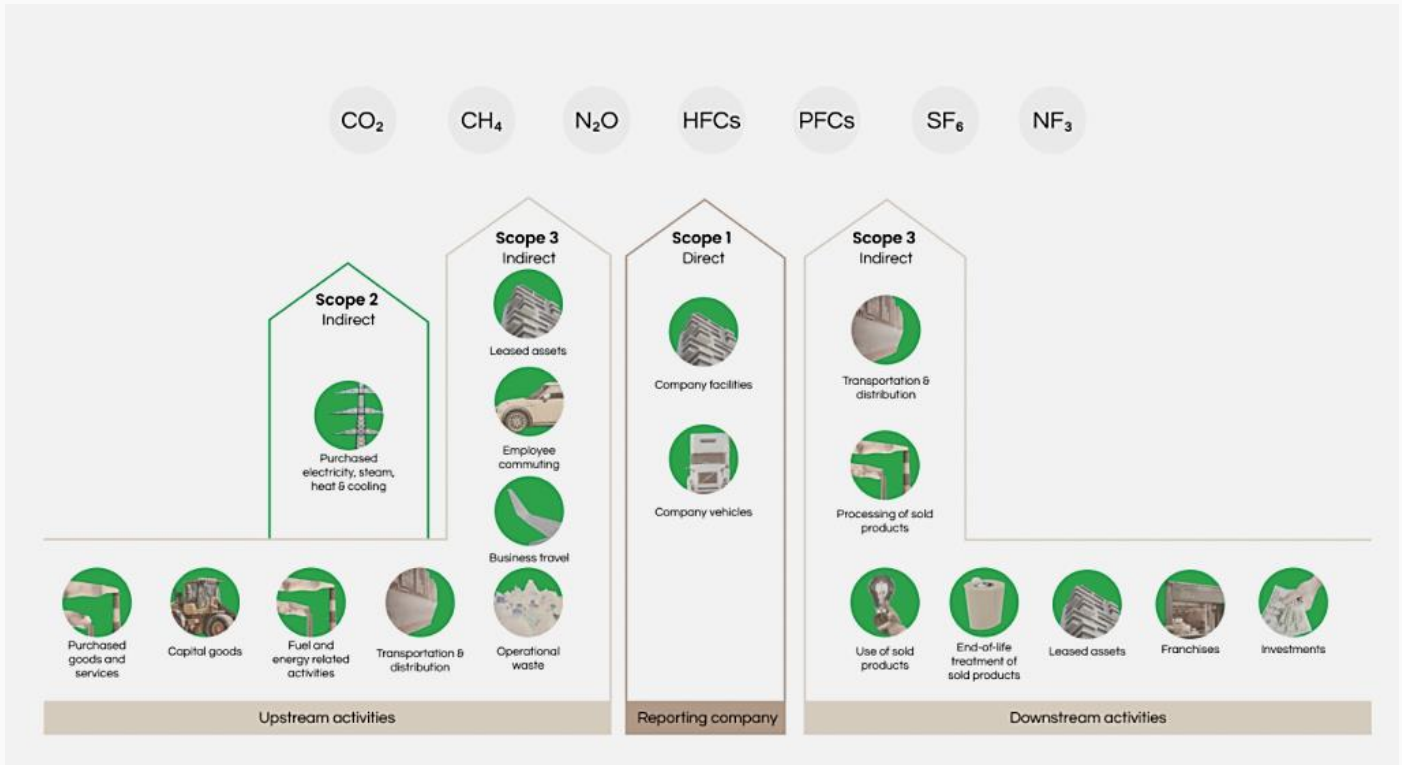
The GHG Protocol divides emissions into direct and indirect emissions. Direct emissions are sources where greenhouse gases are directly emitted into the air (*e.g.*, from a car exhaust, diesel generator, heating using natural gas). Indirect emissions are sources where greenhouse gases are emitted due to the company's activities, but the actual emissions take place elsewhere (*e.g.*, generation of electricity, flying, and manufacture of products used by the company). Furthermore, the GHG Protocol divides emissions into 3 'Scopes':

- Scope 1** Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources;
- Scope 2** Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling consumed by the reporting company;
- Scope 3** All other indirect emissions that occur in a company's value chain not already included in Scope 2.

Figure 2 on the following page outlines the various sources of emissions within these 3 scopes.

According to the GHG Protocol, reporting scope 1 and 2 emissions is required, whereas reporting scope 3 emissions is optional, and each category is included based on relevance. This is determined by various factors, including data availability, expected magnitude, contribution to risk exposure, the ability to influence and importance to stakeholders.

Figure 2. Overview of GHG Protocol scopes and emissions across the value chain. (Original source: *GHG Protocol*, redrawn by Nexio Projects)



2.4. Inventory Inclusions

This 2023 carbon footprint assessment assessed scopes 1, 2 and selected categories of scope 3. Scope 3 categories included in this assessment were category 1a (purchased goods) and category 2 (capital goods) for Printmasters, category 1b (purchased services), category 3 (upstream energy-related activities), category 4 (upstream transportation and distribution), category 5 (waste), category 6 (business travel), and category 7 (employee commuting) for all the entities. Additionally, XD connects BV had category 1a (purchased goods), category 4 (upstream transportation and distribution), category 10 (use of sold products) and category 11 (end-of-life of sold products) internally calculated - without any input from Nexio Projects – and included in this assessment. Not all emissions categories apply to all entities.

A complete overview of all inclusions and exclusions can be found in the appendix. Table 3 gives an overview of the emission sources included in the 2023 assessment.

Table 3. Emissions sources included within assessment year 2023.

Scope	Category	Description	Sources
Scope 1	Vehicle Fuel Usage	Company owned or leased vehicles.	Petrol, Diesel, LPG, Biodiesel HVO, Hybrid vehicle emissions
	Facility Fuel Usage	Use of fuel and gas in the facility, for example for heating and machinery use.	Natural gas, diesel, LPG
	Fugitive emissions	Use of cooling agents and refrigerants.	R410A
Scope 2	Electricity	Purchased electricity for use in facilities and vehicles.	Electricity in facilities and vehicles
	Heating and Cooling	Purchased heating and cooling for use in facilities.	District heating and cooling
Scope 3	Purchased goods and services	Upstream emissions from the production of purchased goods and delivery of purchased services.	LCA performed by XD Connects Purchased goods for Printmasters calculated by Nexio Projects Purchased services
	Capital goods	Upstream emissions from the production of capital goods.	Capital goods for Printmasters
	Upstream energy-related activities	Emissions from extraction and transportation of fuels used to produce electricity. Transmission and distribution losses from electricity.	Electricity, natural gas, all fuels
	Upstream transportation and distribution	Well-To-Wheel (WTW) emissions from the transportation and distribution of goods between suppliers and company facilities, as well as company to clients, which is financially controlled by the company.	LCA performed by XD Connects Incoming shipments and warehousing for Printmasters, and Shanghai calculated by Nexio Projects
	Waste generated in operations	Emissions from the treatment of waste produced in operations.	All facility waste records
	Employee commuting	Well-To-Wheel (WTW) emissions from employee travel between home and work.	Employee survey for XD Connects BV Internally compiled employee travel records

			for XD Connects Shanghai and Printmasters
	Business Travel	Well-To-Wheel (WTW) emissions from all transportation of employees by air, public transport, rented/leased vehicles and taxis.	Employees travel records
	Use of sold products	Emissions from the use of products sold by XD Connects, mainly electricity consumption.	LCA performed by XD Connects
	End-of-life of sold products	End-of-life treatment of sold products.	LCA performed by XD Connects

2.5. Data Collection and Emission Factors

Hunter Acquisition Holding entities were responsible for collecting the required data. Primary activity data was collected for categories where available. Some estimations had to be made either by HAH entities based on knowledge of internal operations and facilities, or by Nexio Projects based on national and international benchmarks. More detailed description of the collected data can be found on each entity’s individual report. Below is an outline of emission factors used for calculating the results presented in this report:

Table 4. Emissions factors references.

Activity	Emission Factor References	Data type
Natural gas	DEFRA 2023	Activity data and estimates
Fuels and hybrid vehicles	IEA, DEFRA 2023	Activity data and estimates
Fugitive emissions	DEFRA 2023	Activity data
Electricity	IEA, NATIONAL POWER GRID CHINA 2022, SCHOLT ENERGY	Activity data and estimates
Heating and Cooling	DEFRA 2023, CO2emissiefactoren, Eneco, Energy company Borås Energi	Activity data and estimates
Cat. 1 - Purchased goods and services	Data provided by XD Connects (LCA), Ecoinvent v3.10, EXIOBASE 2019, EPA 2018 2019, BEIS 2018 2020	Data from LCA tool for XD Connects BV, weights of product categories for Printmasters
Cat. 2 - Capital goods	EXIOBASE 2021, BEIS 2020	Spend based data
Cat. 3 - Upstream energy related activities	DEFRA 2023, IEA, CO2emissiefactoren, BEIS	Activity data and estimates
Cat. 4 - Upstream transportation and distribution	Data provided by XD Connects (LCA), DEFRA 2023, BEIS, EXIOBASE	Data from LCA tool for XD Connects BV, activity data for Printmasters and activity and spend based data for XD Connects Shanghai
Cat. 5 - Waste	DEFRA 2023, BEIS 2021, ADEME, Ecoinvent v3.8	Activity data
Cat. 6 - Business travel	DEFRA 2023, IEA, ADEME, CO2emissiefactoren.nl	Activity data and Spend based data
Cat. 7 - Employee commuting	DEFRA 2023, IEA, CO2emissiefactoren	Activity data and estimates
Cat. 11 - Use of sold products	Data provided by XD Connects (LCA)	Data from LCA tool
Cat. 12 - End-of-life of sold products	Data provided by XD Connects (LCA)	Data from LCA tool

03. Total Emissions

Table 5. Total emissions per scope.

Scope	tCO2e	% of Total
Scope 1	463.62	1.17%
Scope 2 (market-based)	481.38	1.21%
Scope 2 (location-based)	476.30	1.20%
Scope 3	38,796.66	97.62%
Total	39,741.65	100%

Figure 3. Total emissions per scope.

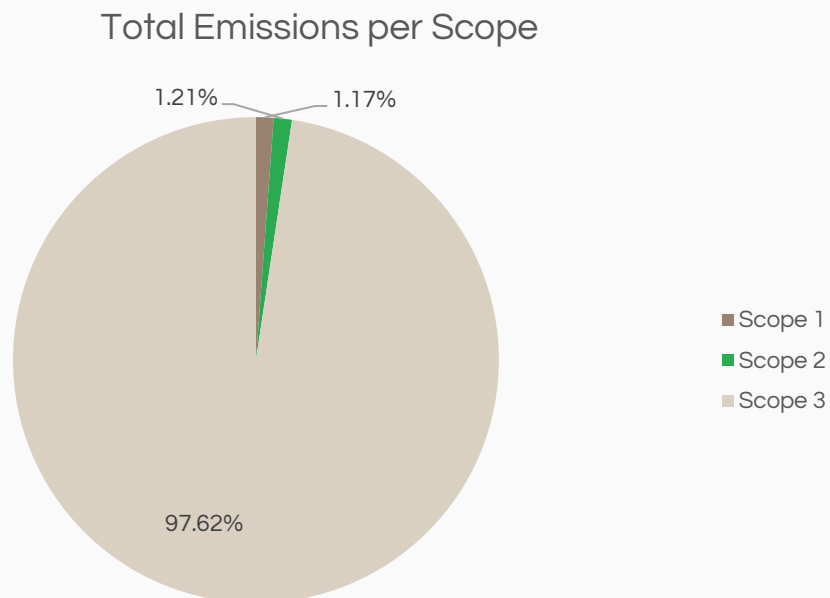
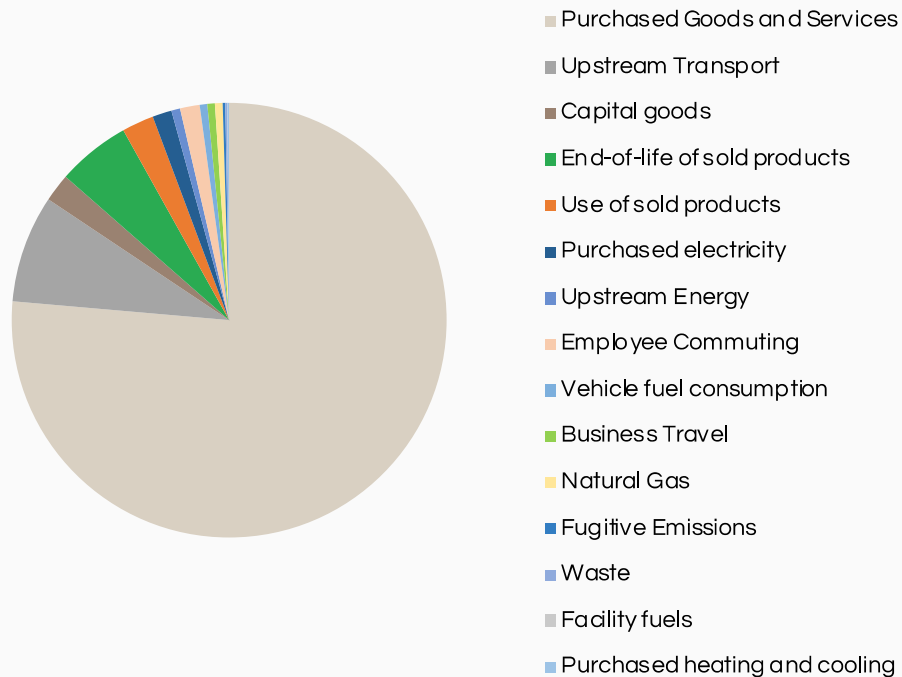


Table 6. Total emissions per category.

Category	tCO2e	% of Total
Purchased goods and services	30,380.01	76.44%
Upstream transportation and distribution	3,338.77	8.40%
End-of-life of sold products	2,132.96	5.37%
Use of sold products	926.41	2.33%
Capital goods	817.58	2.06%
Employee commuting	713.16	1.79%
Purchased electricity	435.64	1.10%
Vehicle fuel consumption	221.62	0.56%
Business travel	223.25	0.56%
Upstream energy related activities	206.62	0.52%
Natural gas	160.48	0.40%
Fugitive emissions	76.96	0.19%
Waste	57.89	0.15%
Purchased heating and cooling	45.74	0.12%
Facility fuels	4.57	0.01%
Total	39,741.65	100%

Figure 4. Total emissions per category.



3.1. Breakdown of Emissions

Figure 5 below shows the shares of total emissions per entity, and Figure 6 compares the emissions intensity per full-time employee. Total Holding-wide emissions per full-time employee, including all sources of emissions, were 54.65 tCO₂e. XD Connects BV accounted for the highest average emissions per employee with 208.29tCO₂e and the highest total emissions with 36,711.71 tCO₂e. This is because all 'product-related' emissions, which account for the largest share of the Holding's emissions, are only calculated for XD Connects BV.

Figure 5. Emissions per entity.

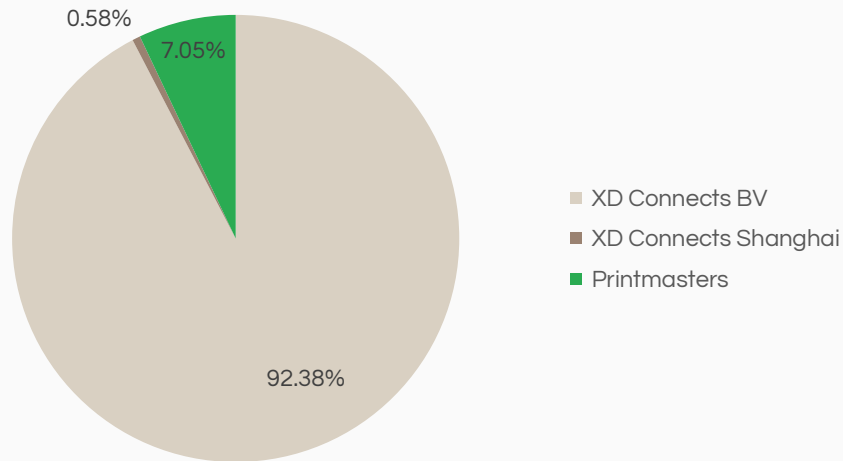
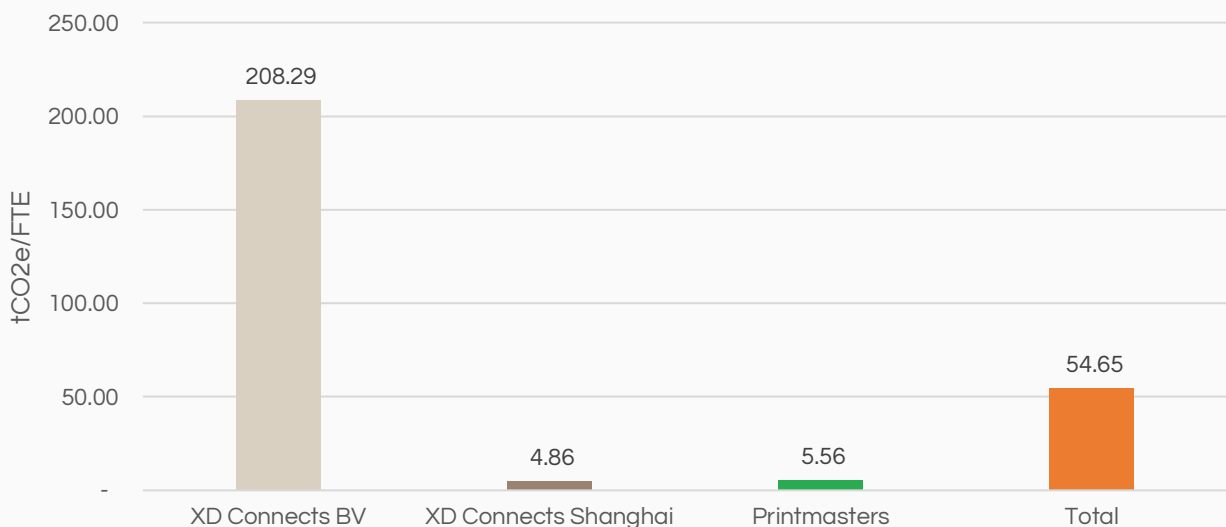


Figure 6. Emissions per FTE per entity.



The emissions of Hunter Acquisition Holding were also measured with a revenue intensity metric to measure the emissions intensity per financial unit. This internal benchmark allows HAH to compare their emissions inventory during economic growth.

In 2023, the emissions intensity per unit of revenue for HAH was 0.2753 kgCO₂e/€.

The table below shows a breakdown of emissions per scope and per entity.

Table 7. Emissions per scope and per entity.

Entity	Employees (FTEs)	Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Scope 1 (tCO ₂ e)	Scope 2 (tCO ₂ e)	Scope 3 (tCO ₂ e)	Emissions per FTE (tCO ₂ e)
XD Connects BV	176.25	36,711.71	208.64	114.23	36,388.83	208.29
XD Connects Shanghai	47	228.62	-	52.07	176.55	4.86
Printmasters	504	2,801.33	254.97	315.07	2,231.28	5.56
Total	727.25	39,741.65	463.62	481.38	38,796.66	54.65

Table 8. Emissions per category per entity.

Category	XD Connects BV	XD Connects Shanghai	Printmasters
<i>Scope 1 emissions (tCO₂e)</i>			
Vehicle fuel consumption	207.25	-	14.37
Natural Gas	0.32	-	160.16
Fugitive Emissions	-	-	76.96
Facility fuels	1.08	-	3.49
Share of total scope 1	45.00%	0.00%	55.00%
<i>Scope 2 emissions (tCO₂e)</i>			
Purchased electricity	68.50	52.07	315.07
Purchased heating	45.74	-	-
Share of total scope 2	23.73%	10.82%	65.45%
<i>Scope 3 emissions (tCO₂e)</i>			
Purchased goods and services	29,960.78	-	419.23

Capital goods	-	-	817.58
Upstream transportation and distribution	2,998.39	95.11	245.27
End-of-life of sold products	2,132.96	-	-
Use of sold products	926.41	-	-
Upstream energy	70.60	11.69	124.33
Employee commuting	155.62	14.08	543.46
Business travel	143.30	55.07	24.88
Waste	0.77	0.60	56.52
Share of total scope 3	93.79%	0.46%	5.75%
Total	36,711.71	228.62	2,801.33

3.2. Results Insights

Scope 1

Fuel consumption in vehicles: Fuel emissions mainly arose from the fuels used in vehicles owned by Hunter Acquisition Holding entities and were, therefore, part of scope 1 emissions. XD Connects Shanghai was the only entity without fuel-related emissions. In this category, emissions from fuel consumption in hybrid vehicles of XD Connects BV and Printmasters were also accounted. These emissions were **221.62 tCO₂e** in 2023, **0.56%** of the total footprint. However, these emissions accounted for 23.45% of scopes 1 and 2.

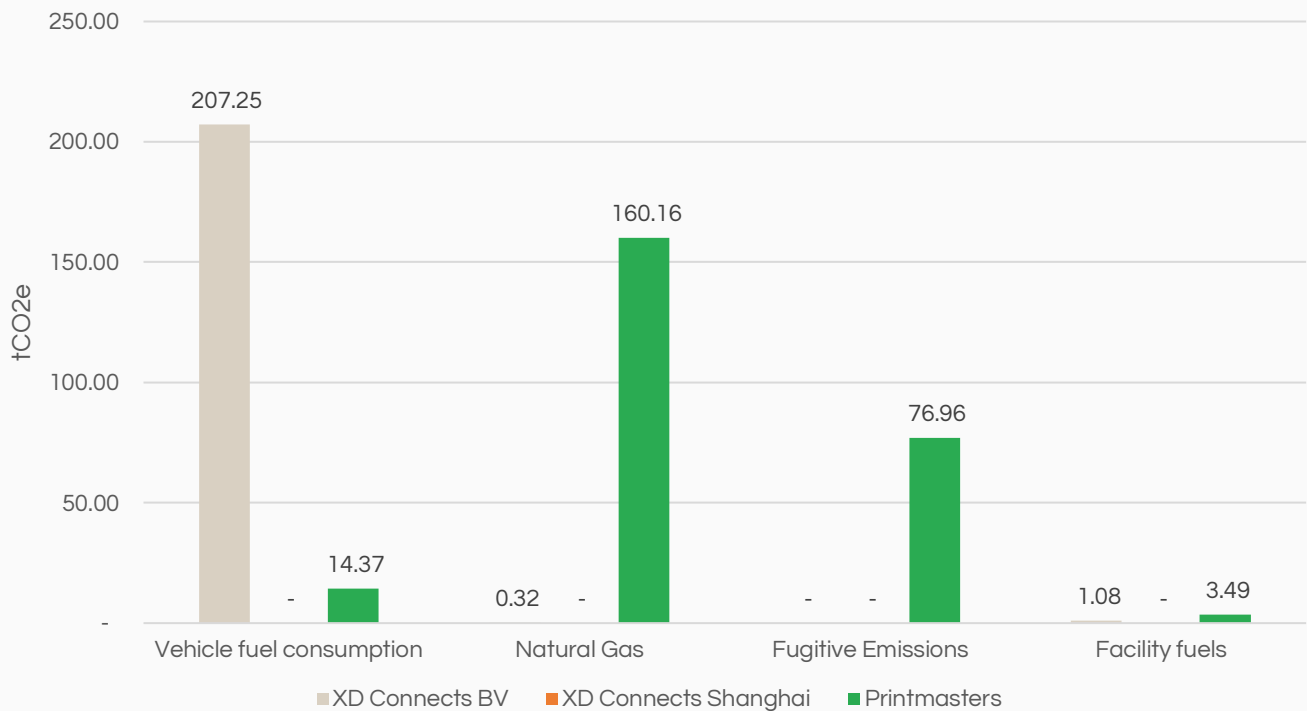
Natural gas consumption contributed **0.40%** to HAH total carbon footprint, with **160.48 tCO₂e**. It accounted for 16.98% of scope 1 and 2 emissions. Printmasters had the highest consumption of emissions from natural gas among the HAH entities, accounting for 99.80% of the total Natural Gas consumption. This most likely comes down to operational differences, as the other entities mostly utilise office spaces. XD Connects BV contributed the rest, 0.20%, while XD Connects Shanghai had no consumption. The Dutch office, which was the biggest consumer of natural gas for XD Connects BV in 2022, switched to district heating, causing a reduction in its own Scope 1 emissions.

Fugitive emissions were only reported by Printmasters, as industrial cooling systems are used in the entity's facilities. Even then, they contributed **76.96 tCO₂e** to HAH's total footprint, accounting for 0.19% of total emissions, and 8.14% of scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Fuel use in facilities: The fuels used was LPG used by one location of XD Connects BV, and Diesel used by Printmasters. This contributed **4.57 tCO₂e** or **0.01%** of total emissions. This was 0.48% of scope 1 and 2 emissions.

The figure below highlights how different entities contributed to Hunter Acquisition Holding's scope 1. XD Connects Shanghai was the only entity without scope 1 emissions.

Figure 7. Scope 1 emissions (tCO₂e) per entity.



Scope 2

Purchased electricity: Emissions from electricity accounted for **435.64 tCO₂e** or **1.10%** of the total footprint. They were the most significant emissions source from Hunter Acquisition Holding’s operations, accounting for 46.10% of total scope 1 and 2 emissions. 72.32% of electricity emissions arose from Printmasters, 15.72% from XD Connects BV, and 11.95% from XD Connects Shanghai. Printmasters’ high share of electricity emissions is likely due to its energy-intensive operations compared with other HAH locations, which are mostly office buildings. Electricity consumption in electric vehicles was also accounted for here.

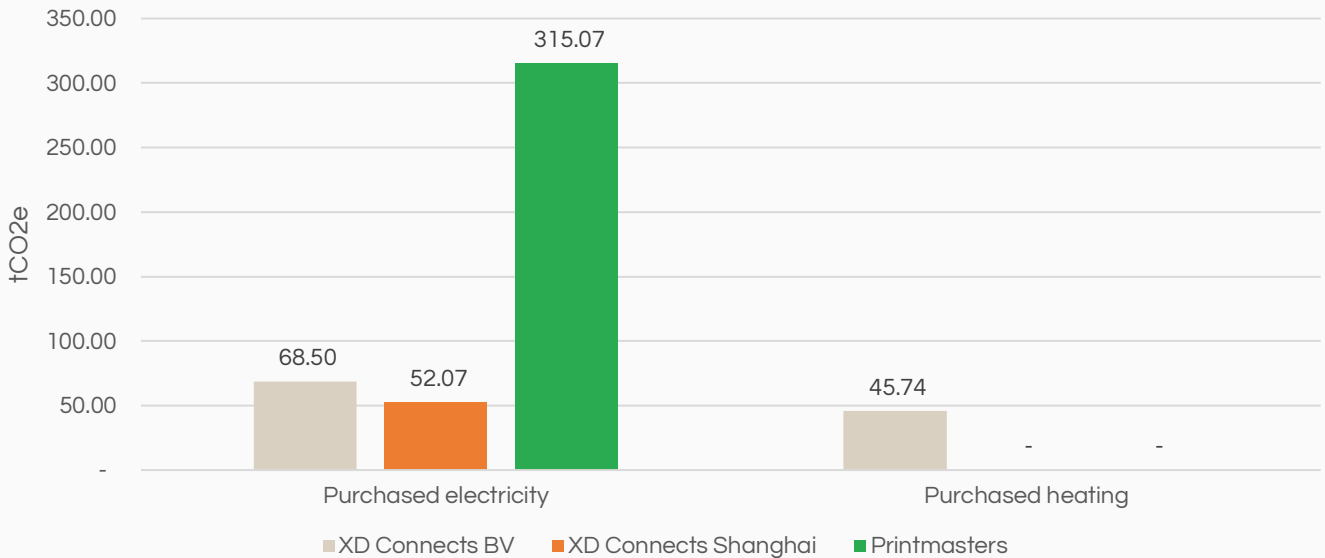
Purchased heating and cooling: District heating was utilised by two XD Connects BV facilities, Vinga and the Netherlands. Cooling was utilised only by XD Connects BV’s Netherlands entity. All together, they accounted for **45.74 tCO₂e**, 4.84% of total scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Scope 2 emissions are divided into location- and market-based emissions. Location-specific emissions represent the average electricity mix used in each country. Market-based emissions on the other hand, represent the choices made by companies on their electricity procurement. These emissions were separately calculated as market-based emission factors were available for to the Dutch office of XD Connects BV in 2023.

Scope 2 emissions calculated using market-based emission factors are higher than location-based emissions by 5.08 tCO₂e in 2023. A possible reason here being that the energy sources used by Scholt Energy and Eneco - the energy suppliers of the Dutch office - to produce electricity, heating and cooling emit more greenhouse gases than the national average.

Figure 8 highlights how different entities contributed to Hunter Acquisition Holding’s scope 2.

Figure 8. Scope 2 (tCO₂e) emissions per entity.



Scope 3

Life cycle analysis for XD Connects BV products: Product-related scope 3 categories purchased goods, upstream transportation and distribution, use of sold products, and end-of-life of sold products were the most significant emissions categories for Hunter Acquisition Holding. This is unsurprising, as this is the focus of the company’s operations. Scope 3 categories related to the products XD Connects BV procures and sells were calculated by XD Connects BV using a Life Cycle Assessment tool. This only covered purchased goods, upstream transportation, including both inbound and outbound shipments, use of sold products, and end-of-life of sold products and packaging.

Purchased goods and services were the most significant emissions source for Hunter Acquisition Holding, with **30,380.01 tCO₂e**. This presented 76.44% of the total footprint. 98.62% of these emissions resulted from the products and services purchased by XD Connects BV, while Printmasters accounted for 1.38% of the emissions. Overall, purchased goods contributed 98.37% to the emissions from this category.

Upstream transportation and distribution consists of all transportation and distribution controlled by XD Connects BV, Printmasters and XD Connects Shanghai, and includes both inbound and outbound shipments financially controlled by the company. This category emitted **3,338.77 tCO₂e**, and was responsible for 8.40% of the total company footprint. Almost all these emissions – 89.81 % – resulted from the transportation activities of XD Connects BV, 2.85% from XD Connects Shanghai, and 7.35% from Printmasters.

Capital goods accounted for **817.58 tCO₂e**, **2.06%** of the total footprint. These emissions account for the production of machinery and production-related equipment purchased by Printmasters in 2023. The emissions used Spend Based Data for calculations.

End-of-life treatment of sold products accounted for 2,132.96 tCO₂e, 5.37% of the total footprint. These emissions were only accounted for XD Connects BV, as this is the only entity actively selling products to customers.

Use of sold products was another scope 3 category only applicable to XD Connects BV. These emissions accounted for 926.41 tCO₂e, 2.33% of the total footprint.

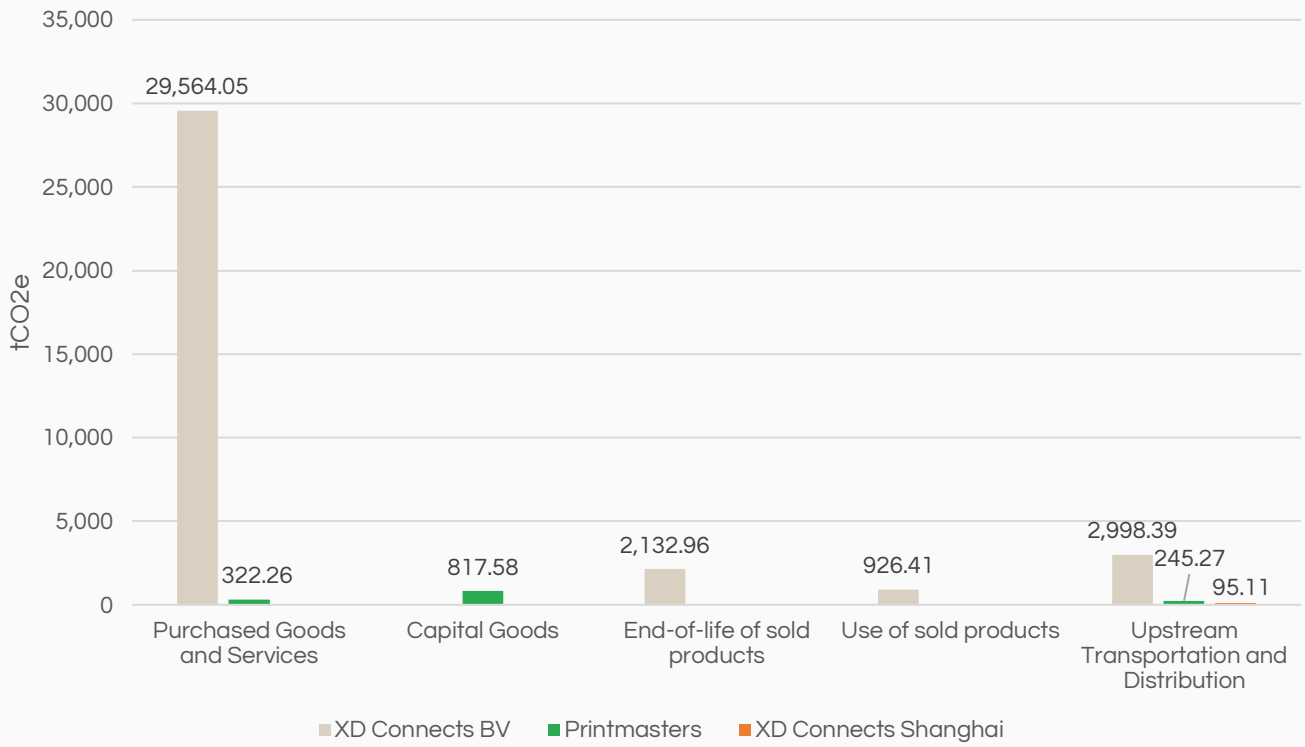
Other scope 3 categories contributed significantly less to the total footprint of the Holding company. These emissions categories are more relevant on the level of individual entities, as their impact was less than 2% of the total footprint.

The figures below highlight how different entities contributed to Hunter Acquisition Holding’s scope 3 for categories that applied to all entities. Scope 3 categories not applicable to all entities have been shown in Figure 10.

Figure 9. Scope 3 emissions (tCO₂e) per category, per entity.



Figure 10. Scope 3 emissions (tCO₂e) per category for XD Connects BV and Printmasters.



3.3. Results Comparison

Hunter Acquisition Holding's total emissions saw a moderate decrease of 5.7% in 2023 compared to 2022 (Table 9).

The primary driver behind this decrease lies in Scope 3 emissions, which encompass indirect emissions along the value chain (Table 9). These emissions decreased by 6%, or 2,595.29 tCO₂e, in 2023, while accounting for more than 97% of total emissions (Table 5).

Both Scope 1 emissions and market-based Scope 2 emissions experienced a sharp rise – 61.36% and 10.77% respectively (Table 9). However, it is crucial to note that these categories contribute less than 3% of the total emissions footprint (Table 5), and have a lesser impact due to their comparatively smaller contribution to the total footprint.

Figure 11. Comparison of emissions (tCO₂e) between 2022, and 2023.

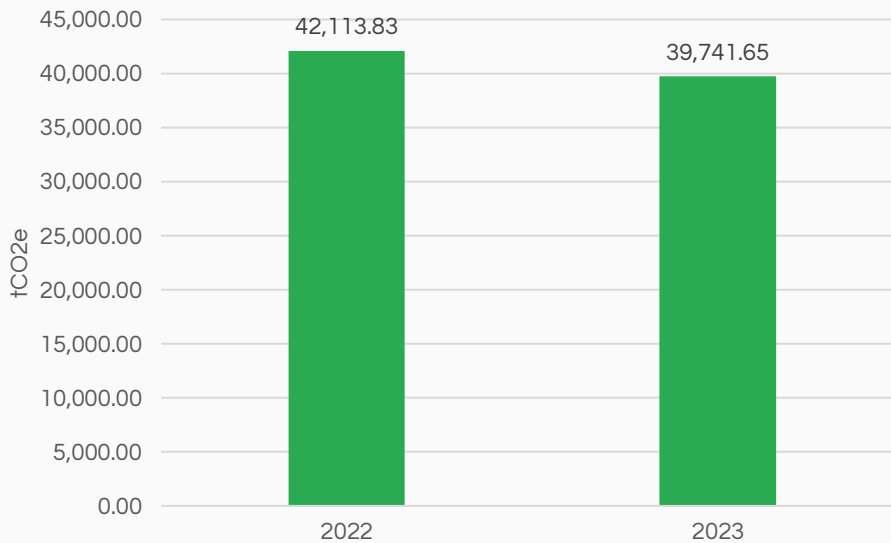


Table 9. Comparison of emissions per scope in 2022 and 2023.

Scope	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)		Change 2022-2023
	2022	2023	
Scope 1	287.31	463.62	61.36%
Scope 2 market-based	434.58	481.38	10.77%
Scope 2 location-based	462.20	476.30	3.05%
Scope 3	41,391.95	38,796.66	-6.27%
Total (market-based)	42,113.84	39,741.65	-5.63%
Emissions per FTE	60.38	54.65	-7.34%
Emissions per revenue (kgCO₂e/€)	0.2904	0.2753	-5.22%
Employees (FTEs)	714.11	727.25	1.84%

3.4. Emissions in Context

Hunter Acquisition Holding's 2023 total carbon footprint of 39,741.65 tCO₂e is equivalent to:



2,380,100,625 smartphones charged ¹



Driving 5,811 times around the Earth in a medium-sized car ²



Flying 5,136 times around the Earth on a commercial flight ²



The individual emissions of 7,226 people in the EU ³



The individual emissions of 9,242 people globally ⁴



Sources:

- 1. [US EPA](#)
- 2. [DEFRA 2023](#)
- 3. [World Bank 2019](#)
- 4. [World Bank 2019](#)

Appendix: GRI Indicators

Table 10 below summarises the key figures needed for GRI reporting purposes. All activities of XD Connects BV, XD Connects Shanghai, and Printmasters have been combined for this data.

Table 10. Disclosures according to GRI reporting standards.

GRI Disclosure	Description	Quantity	Unit
302 - 1	Total energy from fuel consumption	6,402.07	GJ
	Diesel	2,154.15	GJ
	Petrol	1,033.05	GJ
	Natural Gas	3,209.49	GJ
	LPG	4.97	GJ
	Biodiesel HVO	0.41	GJ
	Total energy from electricity consumption	5,790.02	GJ
	Total energy from purchased heating and cooling	1,194.16	GJ
	Total Energy Consumption	13,386.26	GJ
305 - 1	Scope 1 Direct GHG Emissions	463.62	tCO2e
305 - 2	Scope 2 Indirect GHG Emissions	481.38	tCO2e
305 - 3	Scope 3 Other Indirect GHG Emissions	38,796.66	tCO2e
305 - 4	Emissions per employee	54.65	tCO2e

Sustainability in motion

We help you understand, simplify, and embed sustainability into your company DNA to accelerate your transition to a brighter future.

Contact Us

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