revive

Climate Impact Report

dd. 3 June 2026

Corporate Carbon Footprint 2025 - Scope 1, 2 & 3

Decarbonization Program

GRUUND

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1 General Information

1.1 Short description activities and ambitions

Revive is a value and purpose project developer dedicated to creating vibrant spaces that enhance lives while respecting our planet's limits. Since 2009, we have built a diverse portfolio across a range of scales and with a mix of functions. Founded and based in Belgium we have a track record of completed and scheduled projects in our domestic market, with exciting ventures in Poland and Portugal as well.

As a **B-Corp certified enterprise since 2012**, we utilize the B Impact Assessment to continuously raise the bar for sustainable development.

Our Environmental Responsibility

As developers, we recognize our responsibility to mitigate climate damage and restore nature. Revive utilizes innovative design principles and stringent carbon budgets that align with, and often exceed, legal standards. By employing energy-efficient techniques, we build future-proof projects designed with a minimal ecological footprint.

Climate Ambitions & Targets

Revive has the ambition to reach **Net Zero by 2050**,in line with Science-Based Targets. Our roadmap is divided into three focuses:

- **Net Zero for management related activities from 2025:** Starting in 2025, Revive will achieve Net Zero for all management-related activities (Scopes 1, 2, and 3). This excludes embodied carbon from developments and operational carbon from the use phase. After prioritizing reduction, we are also compensating for our remaining organizational footprint
- **Minimize Operational Carbon in our project:** Since 2019, all Revive projects have been fossil-fuel-free. By eliminating gas connections, we ensure our developments are energy-independent and empower owners to utilize 100% renewable energy.
- **Reduce Embodied Carbon of our project:** We have established a target cap of 400 kg CO_2-eq/m² for all projects delivered in 2030, following a reduction pathway toward zero by 2050.

1.2 Scope and Methodology

The scope of our corporate carbon footprint calculation encompasses **Revive World** and all projects under its operational control, as detailed in the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Report (Annex 2, pg. 22). Throughout this report, the term **"Revive"** refers collectively to Revive World and these controlled projects.

Organizational Boundaries

Our reporting adheres to the **operational control consolidation approach**. The assessment includes all employees, comprising both contract-based staff and long-term freelancers dedicated to Revive World or its controlled subsidiaries. This ensures our international teams in **Poland** and **Portugal** are fully represented.

While we strive for a comprehensive overview, the Stocznia Cesarska company in Gdańsk is excluded from this report. Data collection has not yet been implemented for this joint venture, and the project is currently transitioning out of Revive World's operational control due to an ongoing sale.

Reporting Purpose and Standards

This report serves to disseminate our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory with a commitment to consistency, comparability, and transparency. Covering the period from **January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025**, it is intended for all stakeholders seeking insight into our reporting structure and environmental impact.

This report:

- Has been prepared in accordance with the **Greenhouse Gas Protocol** reporting standards (*Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, 2004*; *Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, 2011*).
- Prioritizes **primary data** for all major emission sources. In instances where primary data is unavailable, we apply a consistent and conservative estimation methodology.
- Focuses strictly on the emissions inventory; specific reduction targets and GHG removals are excluded from this particular scope.

Toward a Carbon Strategy

By establishing a robust accounting of Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, we gain a precise understanding of our climate impact across our own operations and the entire upstream and downstream value chain. This clarity serves as the essential foundation for updating and improving Revive's Carbon Strategy.

1.3 Office Operations and workforce data

Revive operates across several locations, with our primary hub in Ghent and additional offices in Brussels, Poland, and Portugal. The following data outlines our operational floor area and the methodologies used to calculate our environmental impact.

Primary Office: WATT The Firms (Ghent, Belgium)

Our headquarters is located within WATT The Firms, an innovative hub on the edge of Ghent's historical center. Situated in a residential zone of high cultural and aesthetic value, the complex comprises two distinct structures: The Tower (renovated) and The Shed (new construction).

- Utilization: Revive's team of 55 FTEs primarily operates from The Shed.
- Surface Area: Revive occupies a total of 705,5 m², which includes dedicated private offices and a proportional share of collective spaces.
- Calculation Methodology:
    - Private Spaces: Consumption of electricity, gas, and waste production is calculated based on the percentage of Revive's private office space relative to the total office space.
    - Collective Spaces: Impact is allocated based on the ratio of Revive employees to the total number of employees within the WATT The Firms complex (55 out of 220 for the year 2025)

Satellite and International Offices

Revive maintains a presence in several other regions, applying standardized benchmarks where primary data is not yet available:

- **Brussels (EKLA):** Located near Brussels West station, this 165 m² space hosts an average of 7 FTEs. As consumption tracking is not yet integrated, we utilize national average usage data for our calculations.
- **Poznan & Warsaw (Poland):** Our Polish team of 6 FTEs operates from a construction-site office equipped with heat pumps and on-site PV panels. Additionally, the team utilizes two external desks (40 m² total). Due to the temporary nature of these spaces, we calculate the footprint using average energy use per m² based on the local energy mix.
- **Portugal:** While we do not yet maintain a formal office in Portugal, our 1 FTE presence is accounted for using an average desk area of 10 m².

Workforce Data (FTE)

To determine carbon intensities for the 2025 reporting period, we utilized an average of **69 FTEs**. To ensure a comprehensive and conservative impact assessment, we treat all employees as full-time equivalents who worked the entire calendar year. We do not deduct

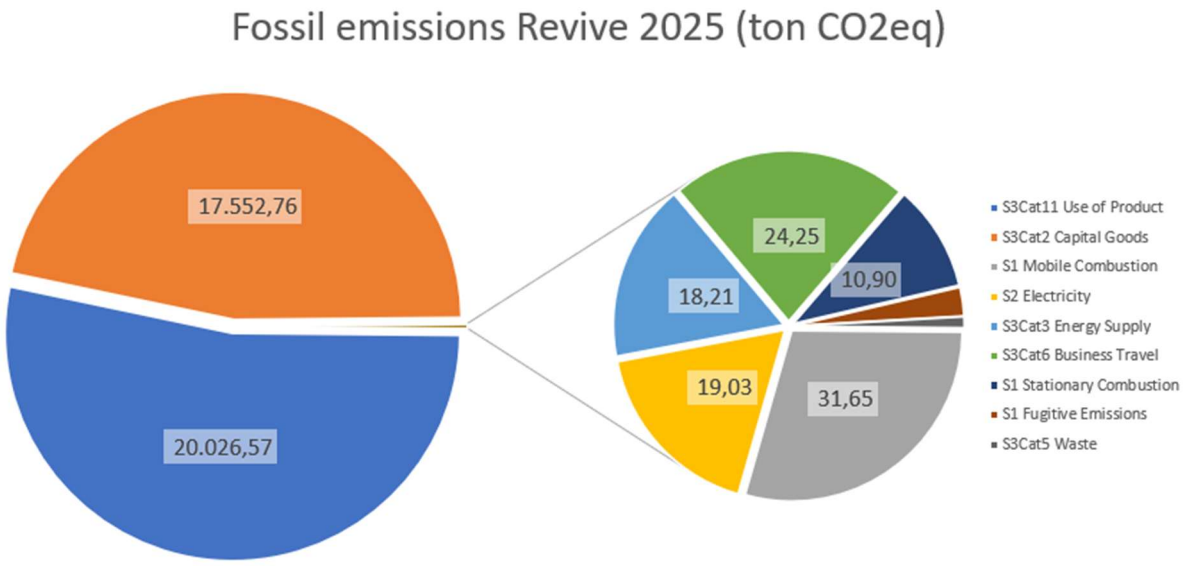
maternity leave, part-time schedules, or mid-year resignations. This ensures our intensity metrics reflect a ‘maximum capacity’ scenario.

2 Insights and analysis of the carbon footprint

2.1 Breakdown of total fossil emissions

The breakdown of Revive's total emissions illustrates the structural challenges inherent to the real estate sector. An overwhelming **99,71%** of our footprint is linked to the **embodied carbon** from construction materials and on-site processes during 2025, as well as the projected **operational carbon footprint** over a 60-year life cycle for all units delivered in 2025. This distribution aligns perfectly with broader sector dynamics, confirming that the vast majority of environmental impact occurs through the act of construction rather than daily management. Addressing embodied carbon will therefore require relentless innovation in sustainable design and material selection, alongside deep collaboration with partners across the entire value chain.

While the value chain dominates our profile, this report deliberately focuses on the remaining **0,29%,** totaling **108,11 tCO_2e**, which stems directly from Revive's own management-related activities (market based).



2.2 Scope 1 Emissions: Direct Emissions

Scope 1 emissions are direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from sources owned or controlled by an organization. This category includes on-site fuel combustion (such as natural gas for heating), company-owned vehicle fleets, and industrial process emissions. It also encompasses fugitive emissions, such as refrigerant leaks from air conditioning systems. Because these sources fall under our immediate control, they represent our most manageable emissions and are thus central to our strategy for reducing Revive's direct carbon footprint.

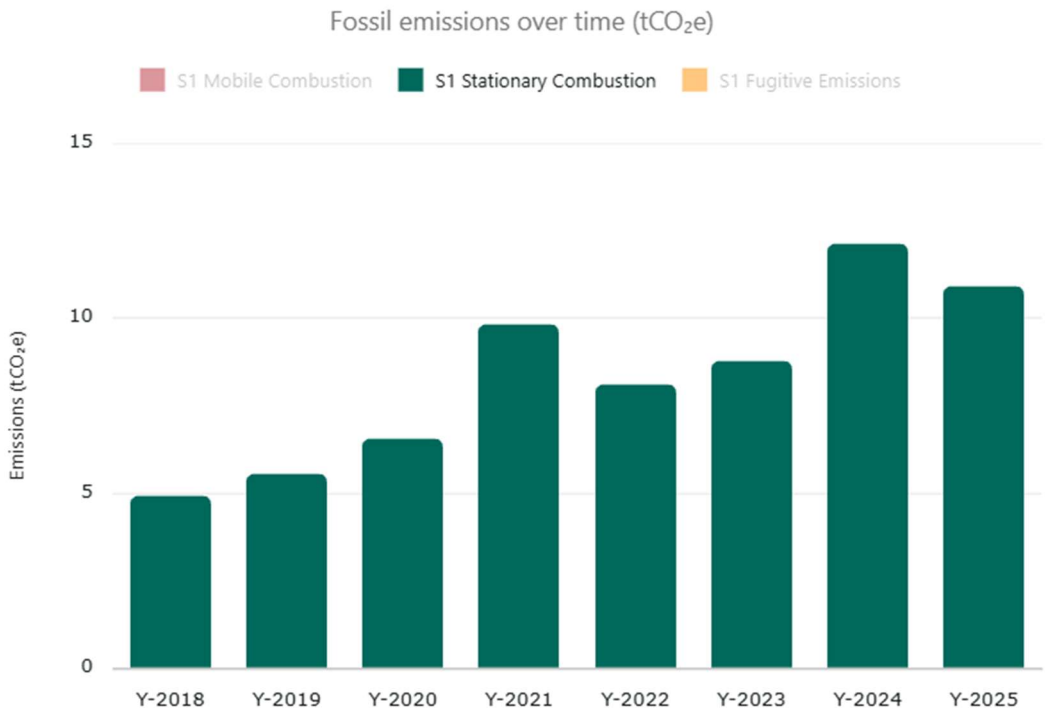
2.2.1 Stationary combustion

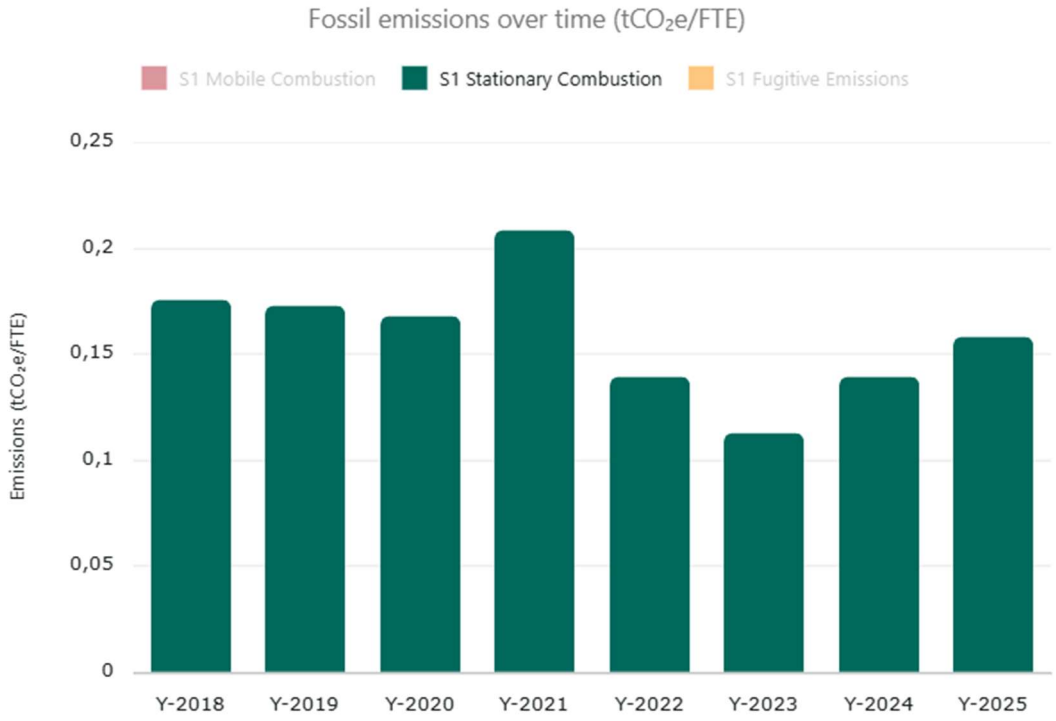
Stationary combustion refers to emissions generated by the direct burning of fossil fuels to power heating systems or stationary engines.

For our primary location at the Watt The Firms, our stationary combustion data is derived from natural gas usage invoices, measured in kWh. This coworking space comprises two distinct structures with different energy profiles:

- The Newly Constructed Office: This houses the main Revive team and utilizes a sustainable system of geothermal energy and heat pumps.
- The Renovated Office: This section is heated by a traditional gas boiler.

While our primary workspace is renewably heated, we also utilize shared meeting spaces within the renovated building. Consequently, a proportional share of that building's gas consumption is factored into our carbon footprint, as detailed in Section 1.3.





Our total energy consumption decreased over the past year, primarily due to a reduction in our proportional share of the Ghent office. Revive currently accounts for 55 FTEs out of the total 220 FTEs within the Watt the Firms building.

To provide a more consolidated overview, we have integrated estimated consumption figures for our satellite offices in Poland, Portugal, and Brussels, based on standard benchmarks per square meter.

Despite a drop in absolute energy use, our emissions per FTE increased. This is driven by a lower utilization rate of our facilities, because the building's base energy requirements remained constant while the number of allocated FTEs decreased, the resulting carbon intensity per person is higher.

Office	kWh	m2	kWh/m2	kWh	FTE	kWh/FTE
Ghent	**65.032**	705,5	92,17		55	1.182
Brussels*		165	92,17	**15.208**	7	2.173
Poznan*		60	92,17	**5.530**	6	922
Lisbon*		10	92,17	**922**	1	922

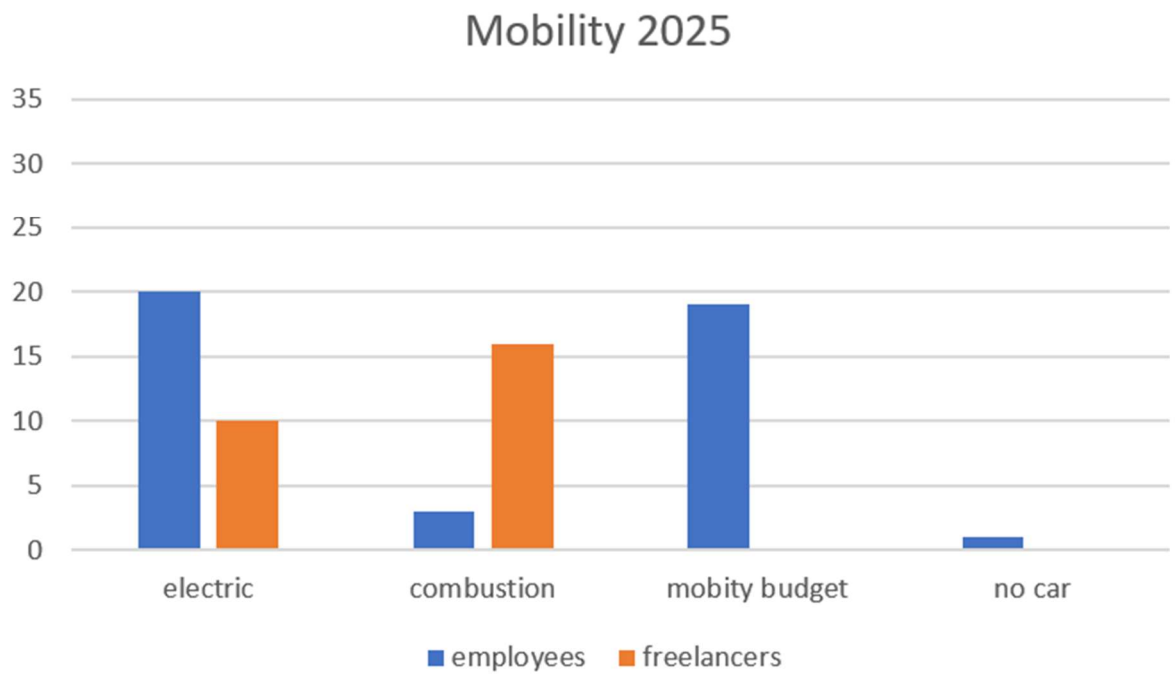
*Energy use estimated based on m²

2.2.2 Mobile Combustion

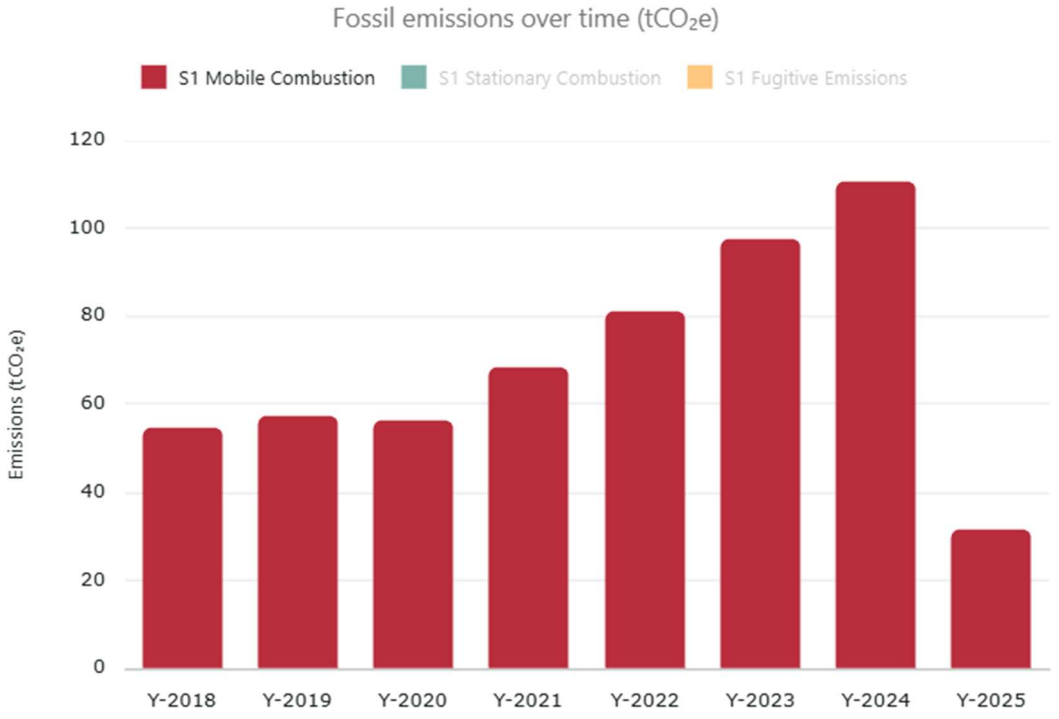
Mobile combustion encompasses emissions from all vehicles owned or controlled by the organization. Following standard GHG Protocol, vehicles powered by fossil fuels (petrol or diesel) are categorized under Scope 1, while electric vehicles (EVs) shift the energy impact to Scope 2 (electricity consumption).

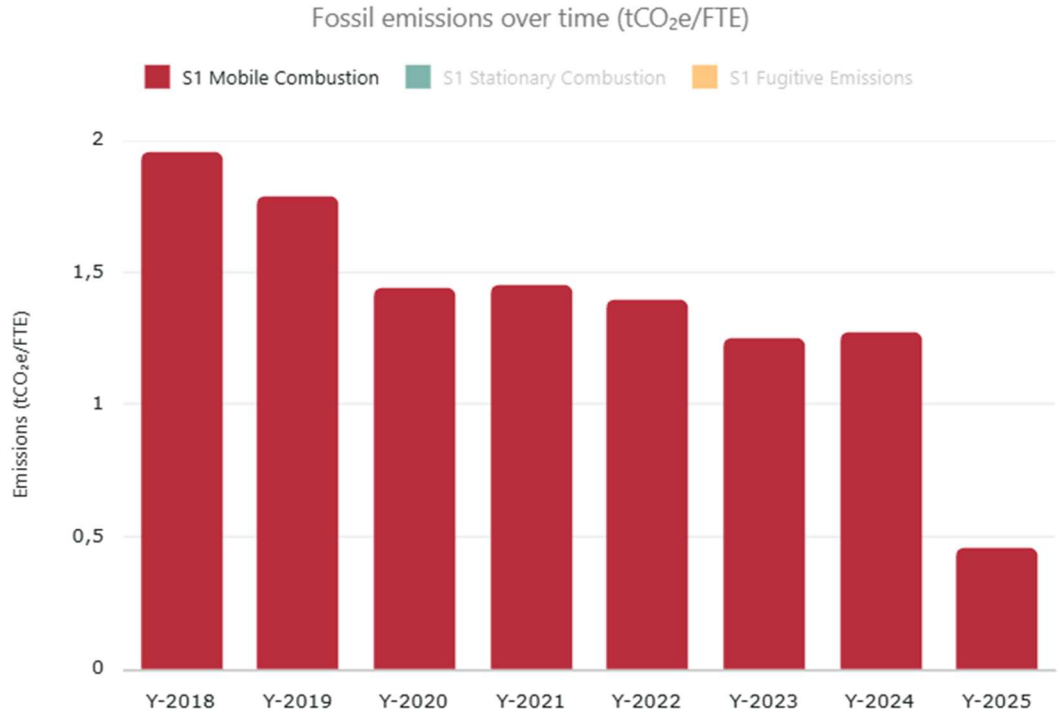
To ensure transparency and year-over-year comparability, Revive has adopted the following reporting standards:

- **L**eased Vehicles: Our fleet has transitioned from financial leasing to operational leasing. Although operational leases are typically classified as Scope 3, we continue to report all company car emissions under Scope 1 to maintain a consistent and comparable data set.
- Freelancer Integration: While granular data for self-employed professionals associated with Revive is not directly tracked, their impact is included in this report for a holistic overview. We calculate these figures by extrapolating the average consumption of our internal employees (both fuel and electricity) across our freelancer network.



In our 2025 Climate Report, we set an ambitious target: "All company cars are to be electric by 2027." We are proud to announce that we have surpassed this goal ahead of schedule. **As of November 2025, our internal fleet is 100% electric**. Consequently, this year's data marks the final reporting period in which combustion engine emissions will appear for our employees. We are now seeing a similar, organic shift among our freelancers, our ongoing 'nudging' strategies, combined with broader market trends, are driving the rapid adoption of electric mobility across our entire professional network.

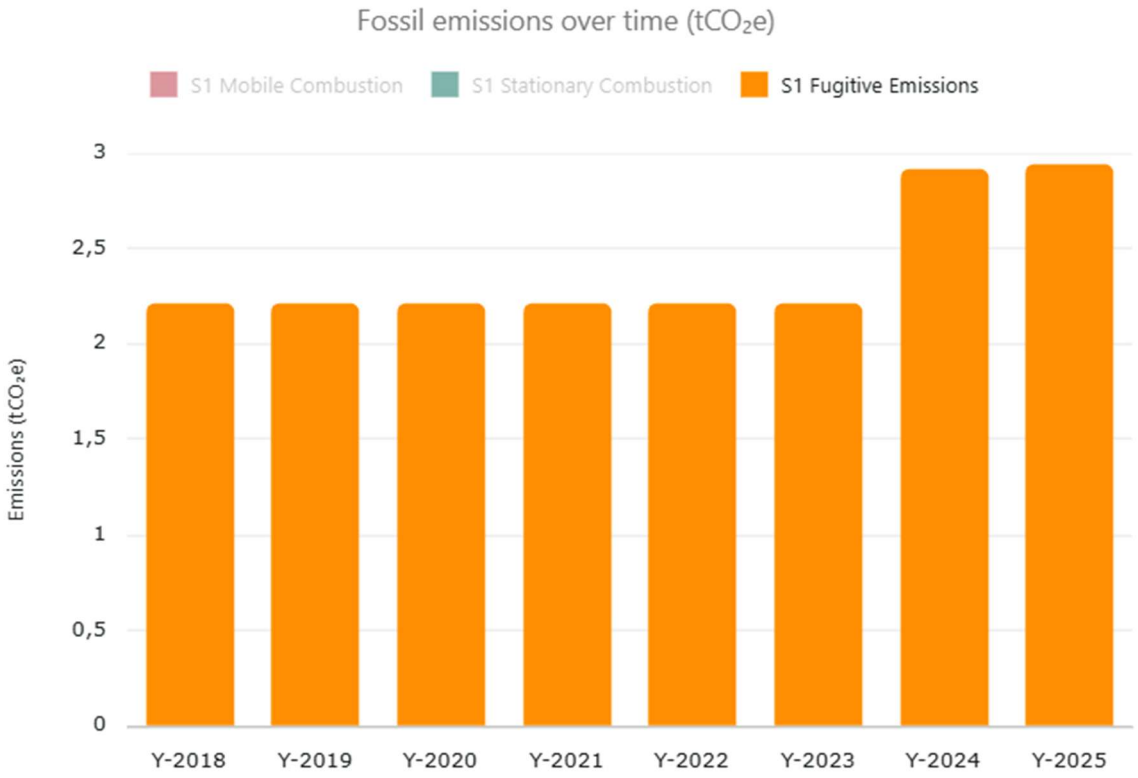




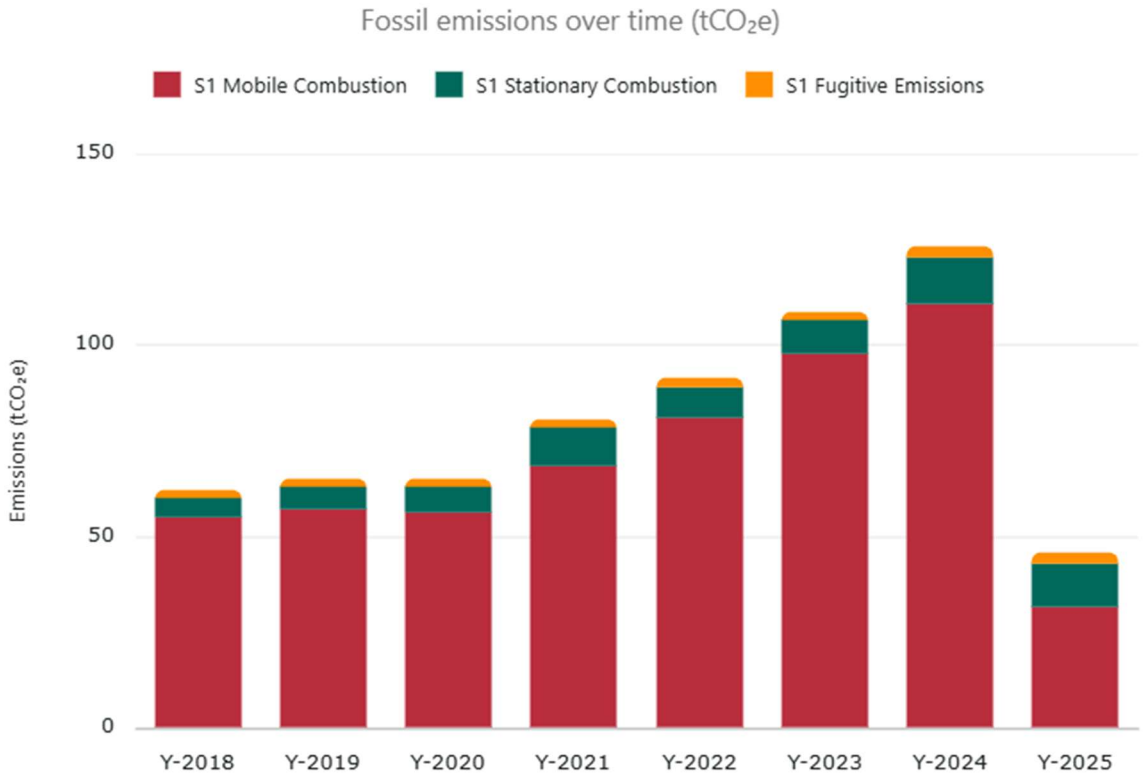
The impact of this full-scale electrification is clearly reflected in our scope 1 mobile emission trends. By eliminating tailpipe emissions, we have successfully decoupled our corporate mobility from fossil fuel dependency, moving us significantly closer to our net-zero objectives.

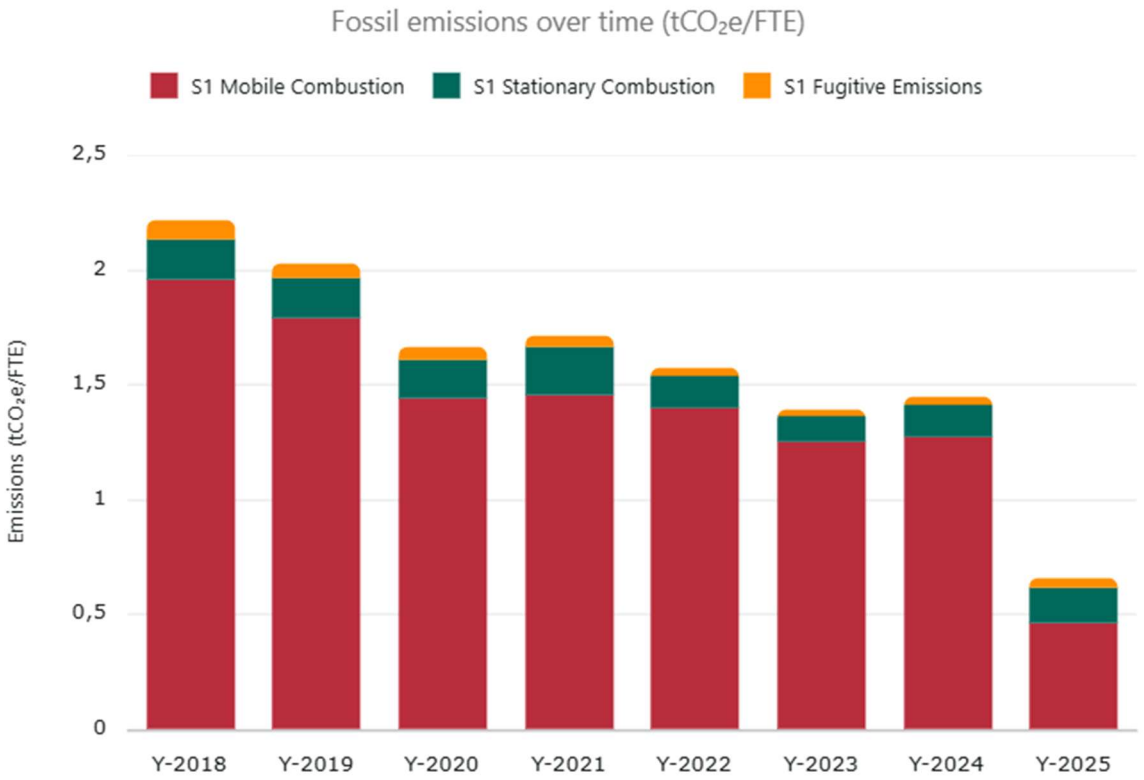
2.2.3 Fugitive emissions

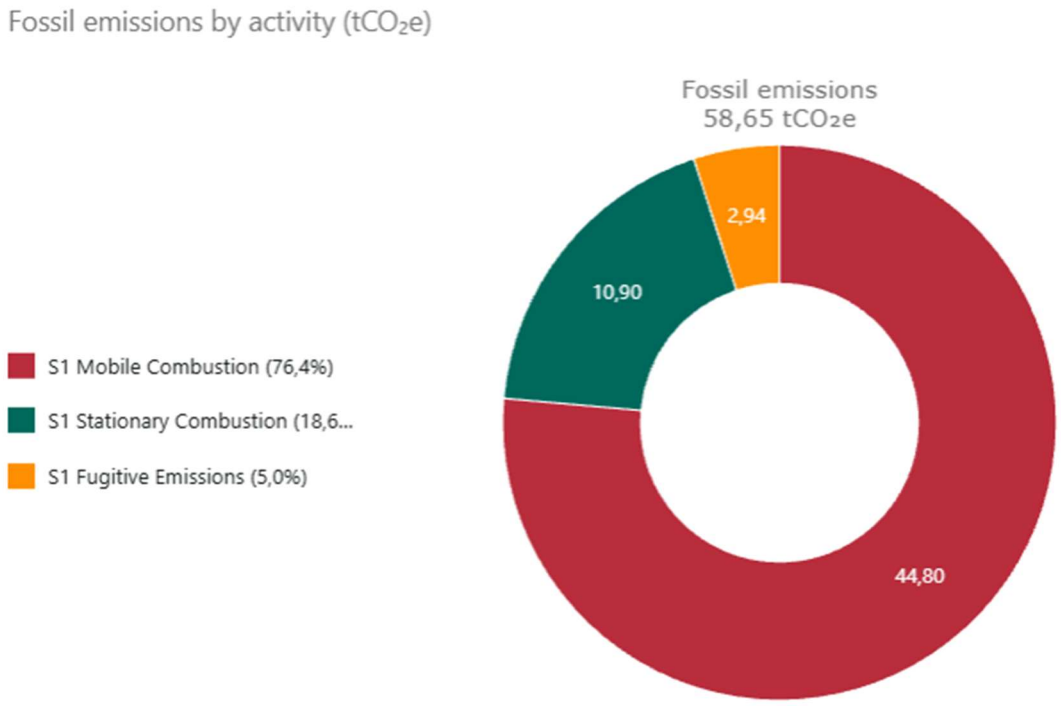
Fugitive emissions consist of greenhouse gas leakages from cooling and air conditioning systems. Currently, primary data for these emissions is not tracked, therefore, we apply a screening method based on industry-standard benchmarks for modern infrastructure to estimate our environmental impact. We took these numbers into account for the first time starting in 2025 and based on the office square footage utilized, we retroactively applied these estimates to prior years to enhance year-over-year comparability.



2.2.4 Summary scope 1 emissions







2.2.5 Action plan and targets on scope 1 emissions

Stationary Combustion

Because gas consumption at our Ghent office remains relatively low, we do not foresee a transition away from existing heating systems in the short term. The capital expenditure required to replace current installations with sustainable alternatives, such as heat pumps, is currently disproportionate to the potential carbon savings. Since the building is already highly insulated, our immediate priority is ensuring operational efficiency rather than pursuing further infrastructural reductions at this location.

For our Brussels and Poznan offices, we are committed to enhancing reporting precision. Throughout 2026, we aim to transition from standard estimates to accurate data collection, ensuring that future reports reflect actual, measured consumption.

Furthermore, the sustainability of heating systems will be integrated as a criterion in our selection process for any new or relocated satellite offices.

Mobile Combustion

We will continue to promote the Mobility Budget and consider commuting distances as a factor when onboarding new talent. Additionally, we remain focused on "nudging" our freelancer network toward electric mobility. We are already observing a strong market-driven

shift in this group and will continue to provide the necessary incentives to accelerate this transition.

Fugitive Emissions

We are committed to a more rigorous evaluation of fugitive emissions (such as refrigerant leakages). We will work closely with the facility managers of our leased offices to implement accurate monitoring and follow-up processes.

2.3 Scope 2: Purchased energy

Scope 2 emissions are indirect greenhouse gas emissions associated with the purchase of energy, such as electricity, steam, heating, or cooling, that is consumed by an organization. While these emissions are generated off-site at the energy supplier's facilities, they are attributed to the organization because they result from its energy consumption.

To ensure transparency and alignment with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, this report utilizes 'dual reporting' for Scope 2 emissions. This involves calculating emissions via two distinct methodologies: the Location-based method and the Market-based method. Each serves a specific purpose in evaluating our environmental impact and the effectiveness of our energy procurement strategy.

The **location-based method** quantifies the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the physical electricity grid where our operations occur. This calculation applies the average emission intensity of the local or national grid (using factors such as regional grid averages) to our total energy consumption. It reflects the carbon intensity of the actual energy infrastructure we rely on. It provides a baseline for understanding how our energy efficiency efforts reduce the overall demand on the local grid, regardless of our contractual arrangements.

The **market-based method** quantifies emissions based on the specific electricity we have chosen to purchase through contractual instruments. This calculation prioritizes emission factors derived from contractual instruments, such as Renewable Energy Certificates, Guarantees of Origin, or specific Power Purchase Agreements. Where these specific contracts are not present or unknown, 'residual mix' factors are applied. This reflects our strategy and **our investment in renewable energy contracts**. This method allows us to demonstrate the impact of our choices to support low-carbon energy generation.

2.3.1 Purchase of electricity for buildings

In 2024, we took a significant step in our energy transition by switching our primary energy contract from Luminus to Trevion, a 100% green energy provider. While we have secured this green supply for our main operations, we do not yet have direct control over the energy procurement for our offices in Brussels and Poland. For these locations, we apply the residual mix, the standard grid average, to ensure a conservative and transparent account of our footprint.

The energy consumption of the office Revive rents at Watt The Firms is calculated the same way as for the gas consumption. The total energy of the office x percentage office space used by Revive.

Location / Description	Energy Contract	Volume (kWh)	Location Based Emissions (tCO2e)	Market Based Emissions (tCO2e)
Office Ghent	Green Electricity Contract	76 379	8,01	0
Office Brussels*	Residual Electricity Contract	15 208	1,59	2,00
Office Poznan*	Residual Electricity Contract	5 530	3,70	4,36
Lisbon*	Residual Electricity Contract	922	0,08	0,50

*Energy use estimated based on m²

2.3.2 Purchase of electricity for cars

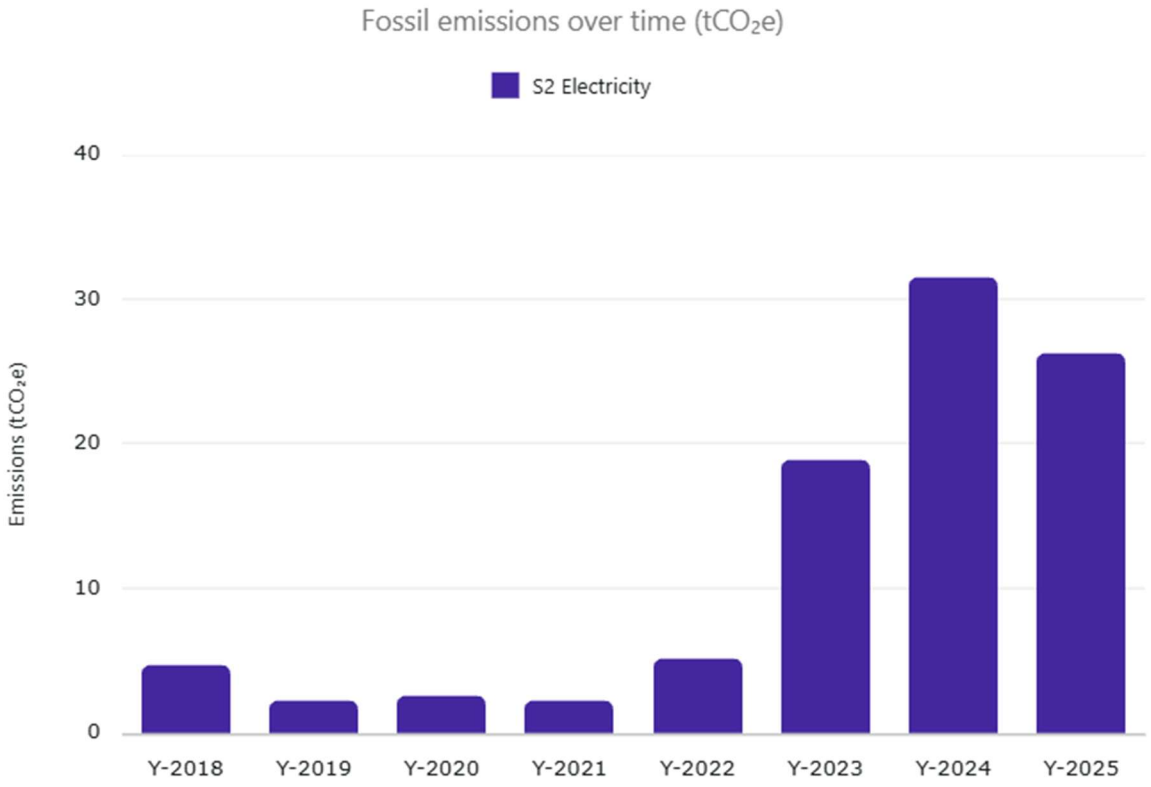
While our Scope 2 electricity emissions have increased since 2023, this trend is primarily driven by the strategic electrification of our vehicle fleet. It is important to note that these figures are also reported using the location-based method, which reflects the carbon intensity of the local grid rather than specific renewable energy contracts.

Location / Description	Energy Contract	Volume (kWh)	Location Based Emissions (tCO2e)	Market Based Emissions (tCO2e)
Car Charging (Revive NV)	Country Average mix	53 906	6,04	5,73
Car Charging (Freelancers)	Country Average mix	38 164	4,28	4,06
Car Charging (Employees World)	Country Average mix	15 203	1,70	1,62
Car Charging (Employees RFM)	Country Average mix	7 219	0,81	0,77

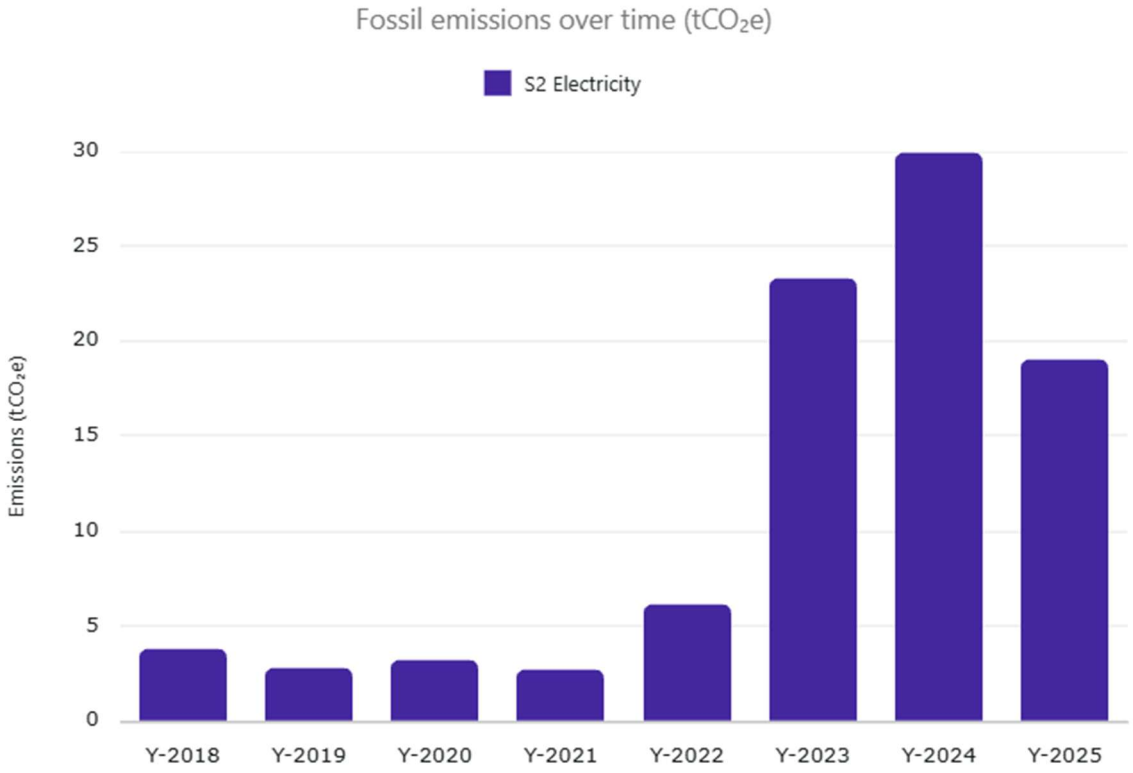
2.3.3 Electricity own production

At Revive, we don’t have our own electricity production facilities.

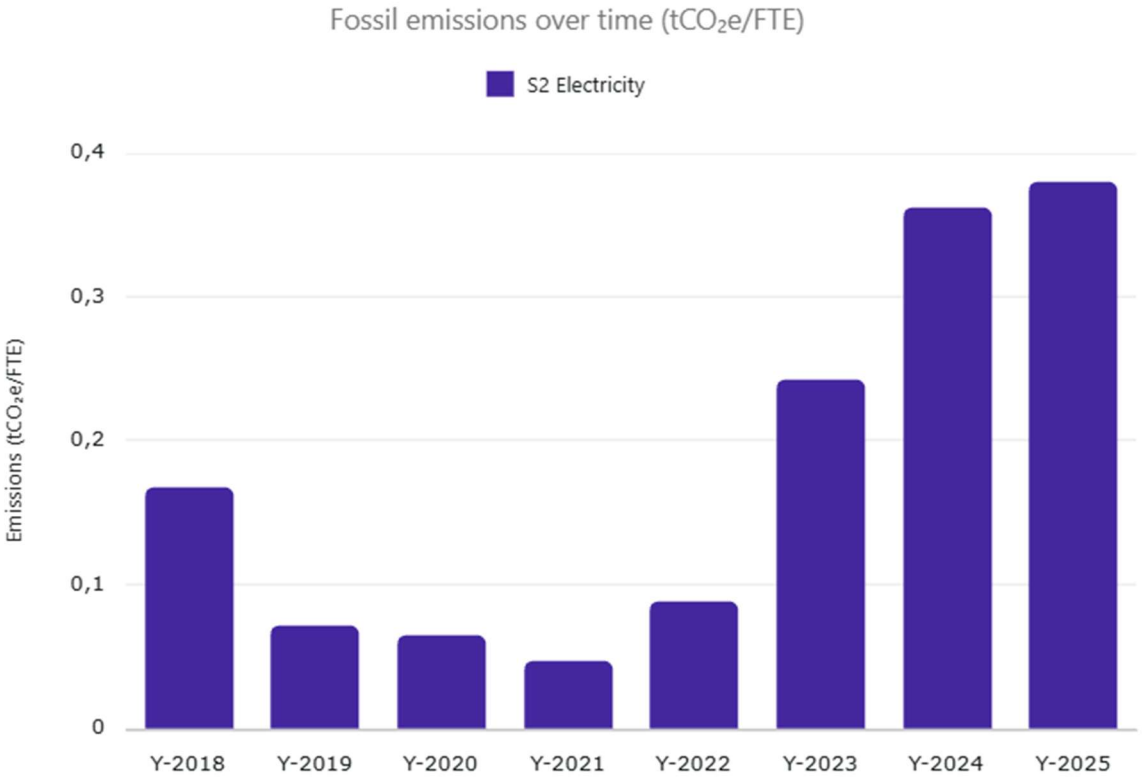
2.3.4 Summary scope 2 emissions



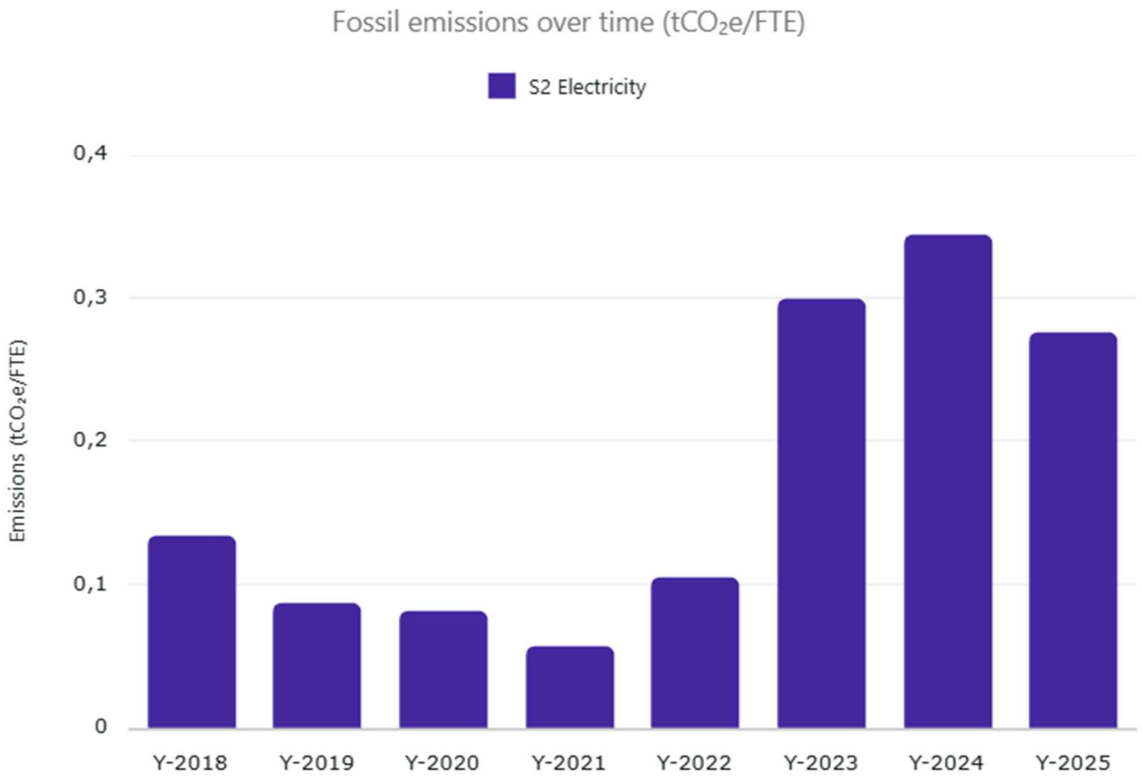
Above: Location-based scope 2 emissions



Above: Market-based scope 2 emissions



Above: Location-based scope 2 intensity



Above: Market-based scope 2 intensity

2.3.5 Action plan and targets on scope 2 emissions

Our roadmap for Scope 2 focuses on expanding data transparency and maximizing renewable procurement across our international footprint. In the coming years, we aim to refine our reporting by integrating the specific grid mixes for our rented offices in Brussels, Poland, and Portugal, ensuring a more precise location-based baseline. Where feasible, our primary target is to transition these locations to **green energy contracts,** replicating the model we have established in Ghent.

We aim to continue measuring the impact of these choices through dual reporting of purchased energy moving forward:

- Location-based tracking maintains our focus on physical energy efficiency and regional accountability.
- Market-based reporting allows us to quantify the influence of our procurement strategy.

By transitioning to green energy providers, we actively drive demand for renewable infrastructure and decouple our fleet electrification from carbon emissions. This approach ensures transparency while leveraging our purchasing power as a strategic tool for systemic change—simultaneously rewarding efficiency and accelerating grid decarbonization.

2.4 Scope 3

Scope 3 emissions are all other indirect greenhouse gas emissions that occur throughout an organization's value chain, both upstream and downstream. Unlike Scope 2, which is limited to purchased energy, Scope 3 encompasses a broad range of activities including the procurement of goods and services, business travel, employee commuting, waste disposal, and the lifecycle impact of sold products.

2.4.1 Cat 1 - Goods and Services

This category includes all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of products purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year. Products include both goods (eg. digital infrastructure, office equipment) and services (eg. consultants, communication). As of 2025, we do not yet quantify these emissions, and they have not been factored into our current carbon footprint calculations.

While these emissions were not quantified prior to 2025, we aim to integrate this category into our carbon accounting framework. We aim to utilize spend-based emission factors applied to grouped expenditure items derived from our annual financial accounts. Although acknowledged as less granular than activity-based data, this method allows for a high-level screening of our supply chain impact. Our initial focus centres on the three or four most significant expenditure categories. This includes a dedicated rubric for professional services provided by external partners, such as architects, engineering firms, and consultants.
By incorporating these spend-based estimates, we provide a more transparent view of our indirect climate impact and identify key areas for deeper supplier engagement.

2.4.2 Cat 2 - Capital Goods

Scope 3, Category 2 emissions, which refer to emissions from the production of purchased goods and services, are often considered the most important for project development because they typically represent the largest portion of a project's overall carbon footprint. At Revive, these emissions are primarily generated during the construction process and are commonly referred to as **embodied carbon**.

At Revive, **they stand for 17.500 ton CO2eq or 46,4% of the total carbon footprint for the year 2026**. These emissions arise from the supply chain, including the manufacturing, transportation, and processing of raw materials and products used in the project. By addressing the embodied carbon emissions of its projects, Revive can have a significant impact on reducing its environmental footprint, as they influence the sourcing and life-cycle emissions of materials and services.
Tackling these emissions often requires engaging suppliers to adopt sustainable practices, which can drive broader industry-wide changes and significantly contribute to the success of climate goals. Additionally, considering these emissions early in project development helps prevent unforeseen environmental costs and ensures more sustainable and responsible project design.

In order to reduce these emissions, our strategy has three KPI's that are imposed and measures for projects under development.

1. **Perform carbon life cycle assessments:** Projects are designed and built with a high level of material efficiency to minimise carbon footprint. Integrate a lifecycle specialist from the very first designs and set targets, aiming to maximise carbon reduction, understanding that the biggest gains are made in the design stage. Apply a continuous carbon reduction mindset in the master planning and go far beyond only measuring the carbon footprint.
2. **Raise the renovation rate:** Prioritise adapting and repurposing existing buildings for new uses instead of demolishing them, significantly reducing the carbon emissions associated with construction and material production. Additionally, preserve and restore historical buildings, maintaining their original materials and architectural features by involving heritage experts, former users and local stakeholders to understand the past of the site and its potential for reuse.
3. **Conduct climate risk assessment** Apply data-driven assessment from the impacts of climate change on potential sites for acquisition, including extreme weather events that can damage infrastructure and properties, as well as its negatively influence the comfort of residents and surrounding neighbourhoods. Calculate, manage and build resilience to climate change impacts in both the build and unbuild areas of all projects.

2.4.2.1 Calculation method

Calculating embodied carbon is complex. Accurate figures require an LCA, and even then, a variation of ±20% lies within the margin of error. However, we must understand the impact of our choices. We intend to perform LCA calculations for all upcoming projects, utilizing external expert data where available for climate reporting. In this report, the following calculation method is implemented:

- Metric: The total CO_2 emissions from material production, transport, and construction.
- Proxy: If an LCA is unavailable, we apply a benchmark of 600 kg CO_2/m^2
- Annual Allocation: To track impact annually, we tie emissions to the invoiced share of the construction budget. For example, if 70% of a project's budget is invoiced in 2023, 70% of its embodied carbon is reported in that year.

This financial linkage provides a practical, consistent view of our climate impact, even when specific material data is still being finalized.

2.4.2.2 Strategic implementation in the Restore and REIF Funds

The Restore Fund's strategy for outdated office assets integrates non-financial ESG targets into its core framework. The fund mandates strict performance metrics during the

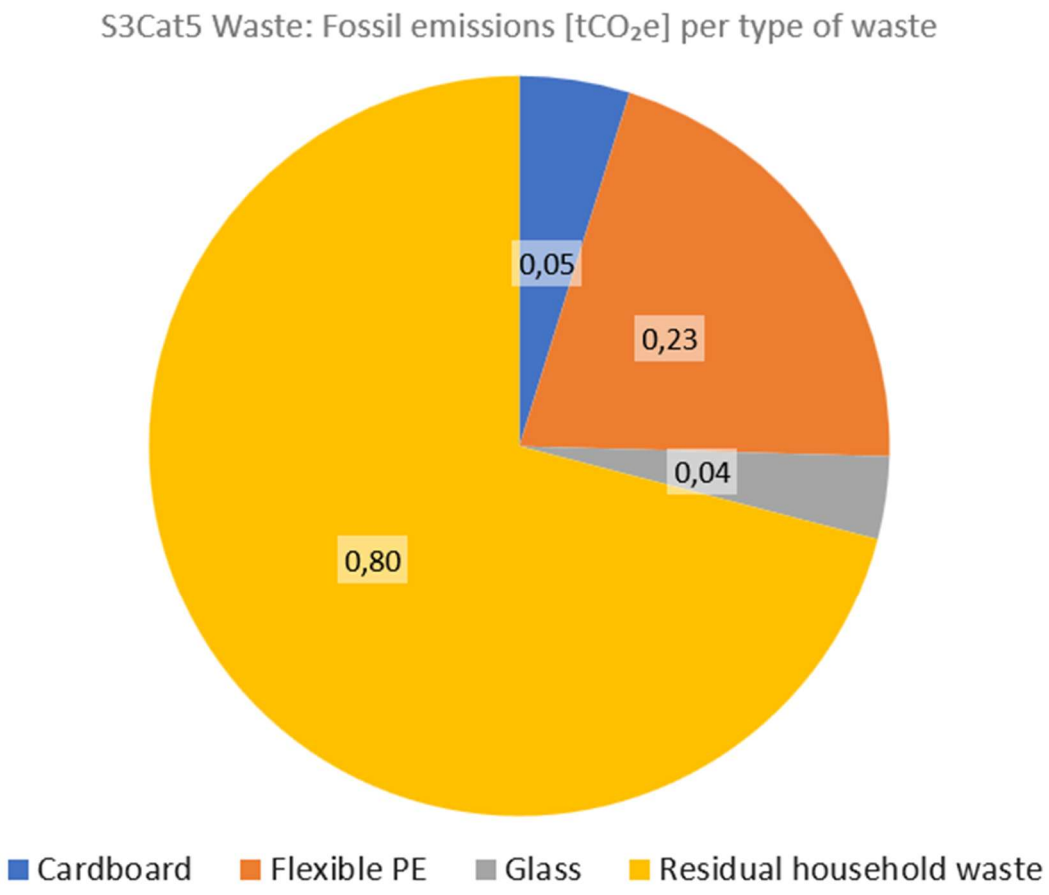
repositioning phase to ensure climate resilience. For all refurbishment projects, the Restore Fund enforces a **dual-threshold carbon ceiling**:

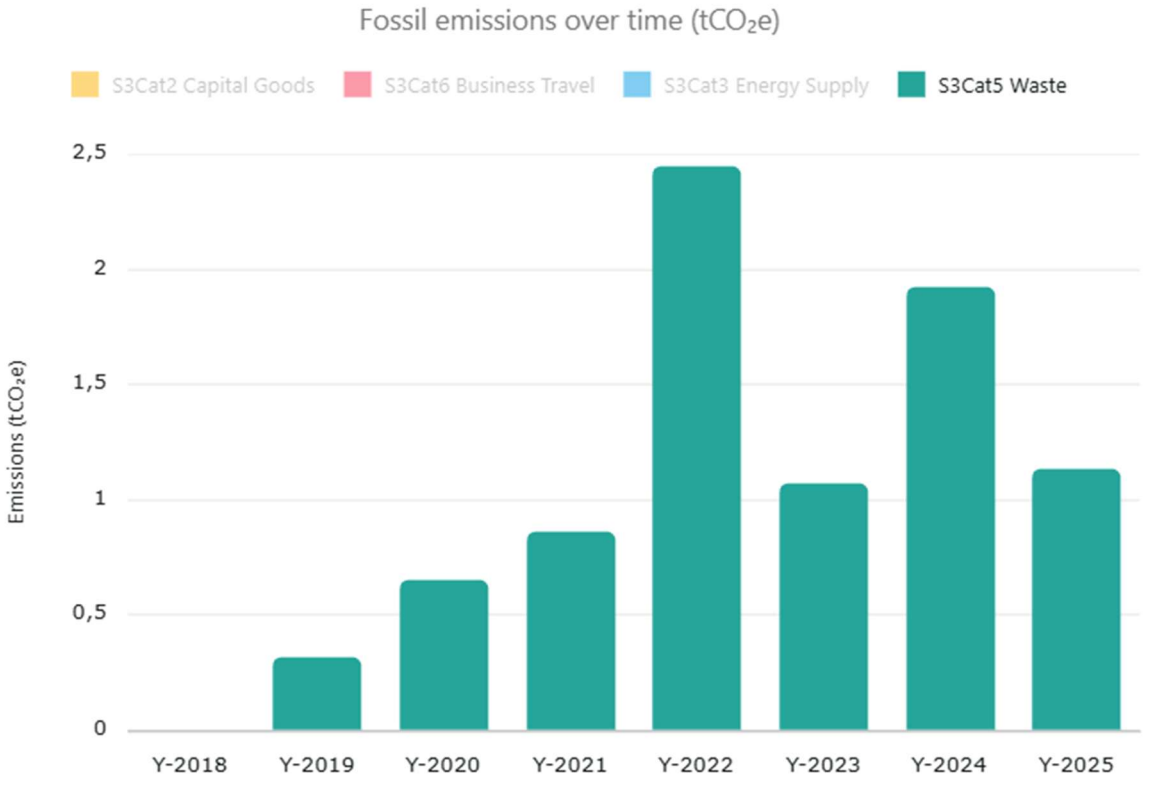
- **Upfront Carbon (Stages A1-A3):** Limited to **< 150 kg CO2e/m²**.
- **Life-Cycle Carbon (Stages A-C):** Limited to **< 300 kg CO2e/m²**.

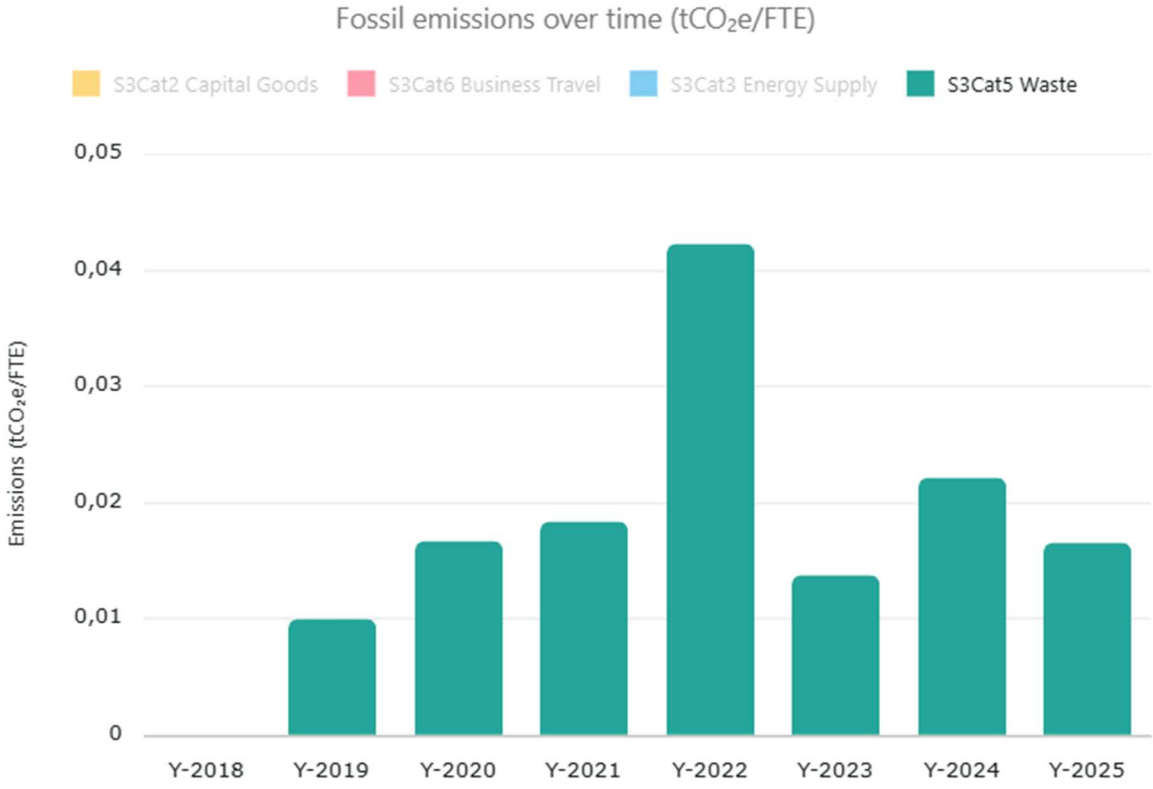
By embedding these requirements into Fund KPIs, and making Revive's financial returns dependent on achieving them, we ensure that decarbonizing the built environment is a fundamental metric. This same approach is implemented in the REIF Fund.

2.4.3 Cat 5 - Waste

Scope 3 Category 5 emissions are concerned explicitly with the emissions from the treatment and disposal of waste at facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company. It falls under Scope 3 because these emissions are indirect and result from activities outside the company's direct control. The waste treatment services are typically purchased from third-party providers, classifying them as an upstream activity in the reporting company's value chain.




Fossil emissions over time (tCO₂e)
S3Cat2 Capital Goods
S3Cat6 Business Travel
S3Cat3 Energy Supply
S3Cat5 Waste
Emissions (tCO₂e)
2,5
2
1,5
1
0,5
0
Y-2018
Y-2019
Y-2020
Y-2021
Y-2022
Y-2023
Y-2024
Y-2025


Fossil emissions over time (tCO₂e/FTE)
S3Cat2 Capital Goods
S3Cat6 Business Travel
S3Cat3 Energy Supply
S3Cat5 Waste
Emissions (tCO₂e/FTE)
0,05
0,04
0,03
0,02
0,01
0
Y-2018
Y-2019
Y-2020
Y-2021
Y-2022
Y-2023
Y-2024
Y-2025

Waste generated by Revive is based on # of employees (number of employees Revive/number of employees WTF = 25% in 2025).

2.4.4 Cat 6 - Business Travel

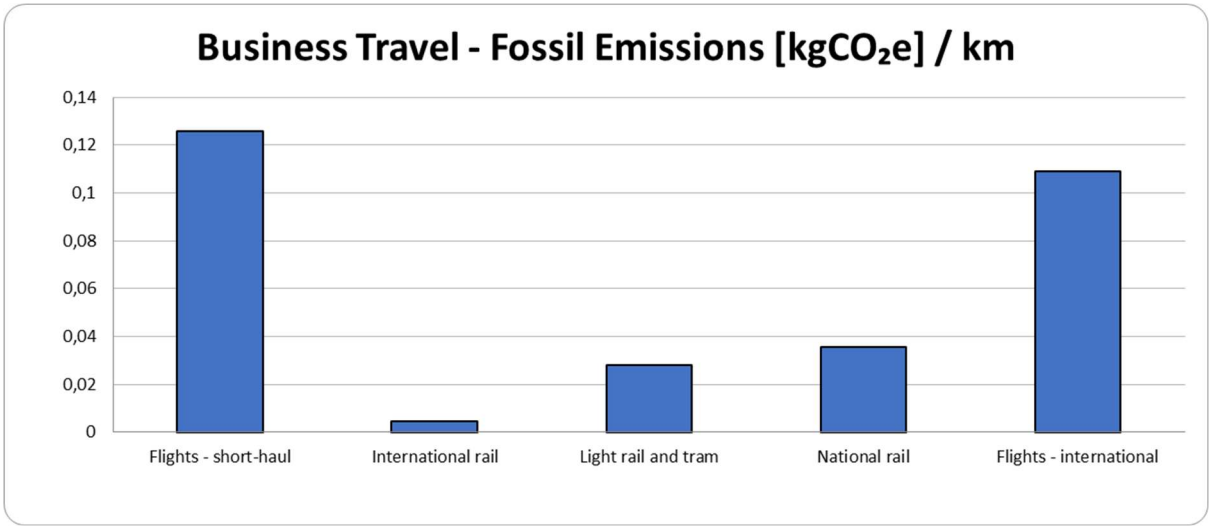
Scope 3, Category 6 emissions are specifically concerned with the environmental impact of transportation for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties. These are classified as indirect, upstream emissions because, while they result from the company's business requirements, the actual operation of the aircraft or trains is managed by outside service providers.

At Revive, we track and report these emissions using the following methodologies:

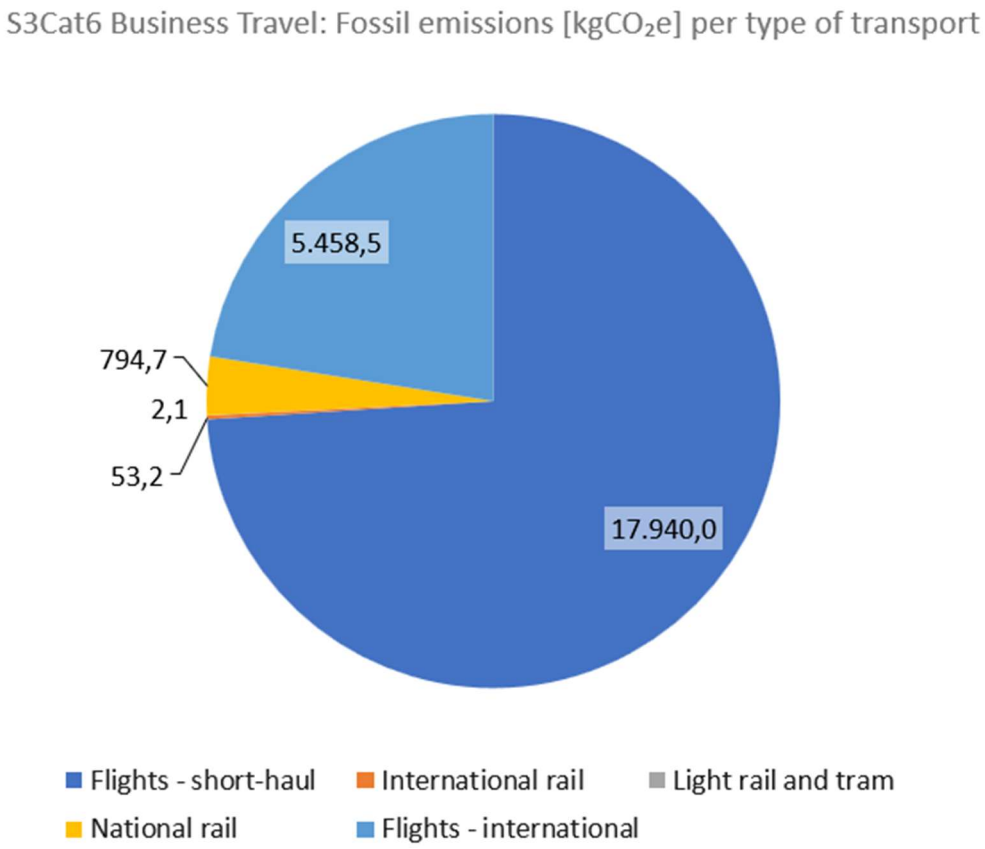
- **Business Travel (Train):** This category includes all rail trips taken by Revive employees. Emissions are calculated based on the total distance (kilometers) traveled between origin and destination cities.
- **Business Travel (Flights):** Air travel is tracked by logging arrival and departure airports into the Carbon Alt Delete system. This system automatically calculates the corresponding kgCO2e using emission factors. To ensure accuracy, these factors are regularly updated in the software, for example, the factor for short-haul flights decreased in 2025 compared to 2024 to reflect the industry's shift toward more fuel-efficient aircraft.
- **Business Travel (Car):** Professional travel via 'Car (average size)' is not reported separately under Category 6. These trips are already accounted for within our company vehicle fleet data, captured under Scope 1 (Mobile Combustion) for internal combustion engine vehicles and Scope 2 (Electricity) for our electric fleet.

By distinguishing these categories, we maintain a clear and transparent overview of our travel-related impact while avoiding the double-counting of emissions from our own fleet.

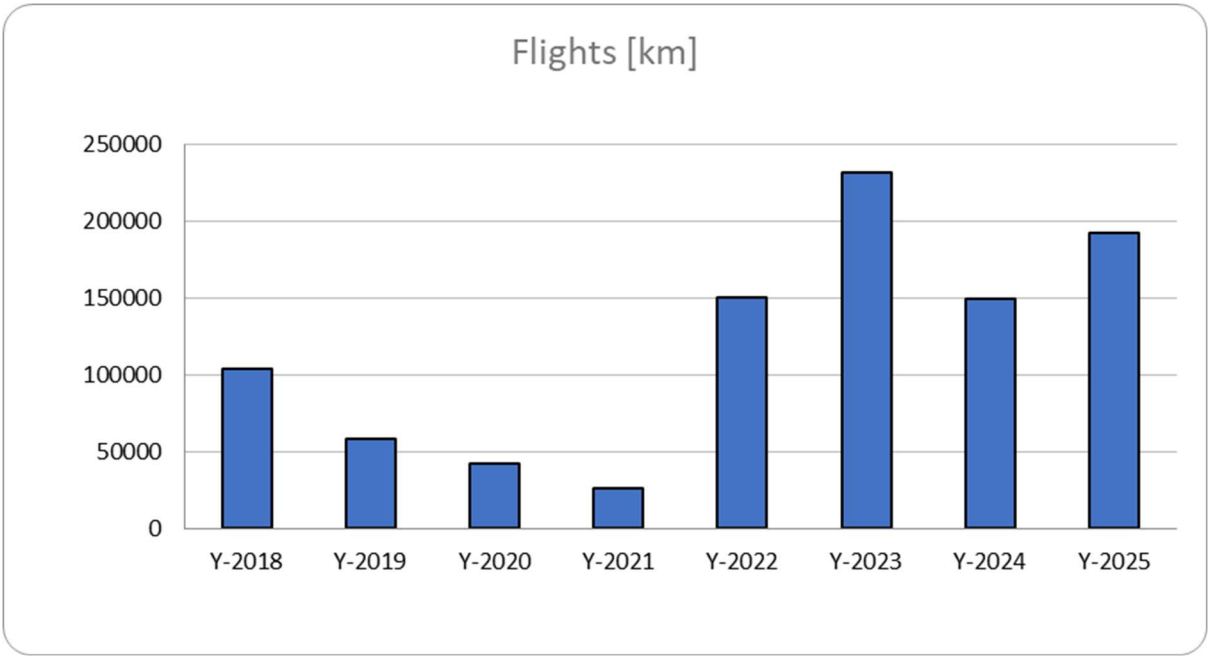
The following Emission factors are considered in 2025.

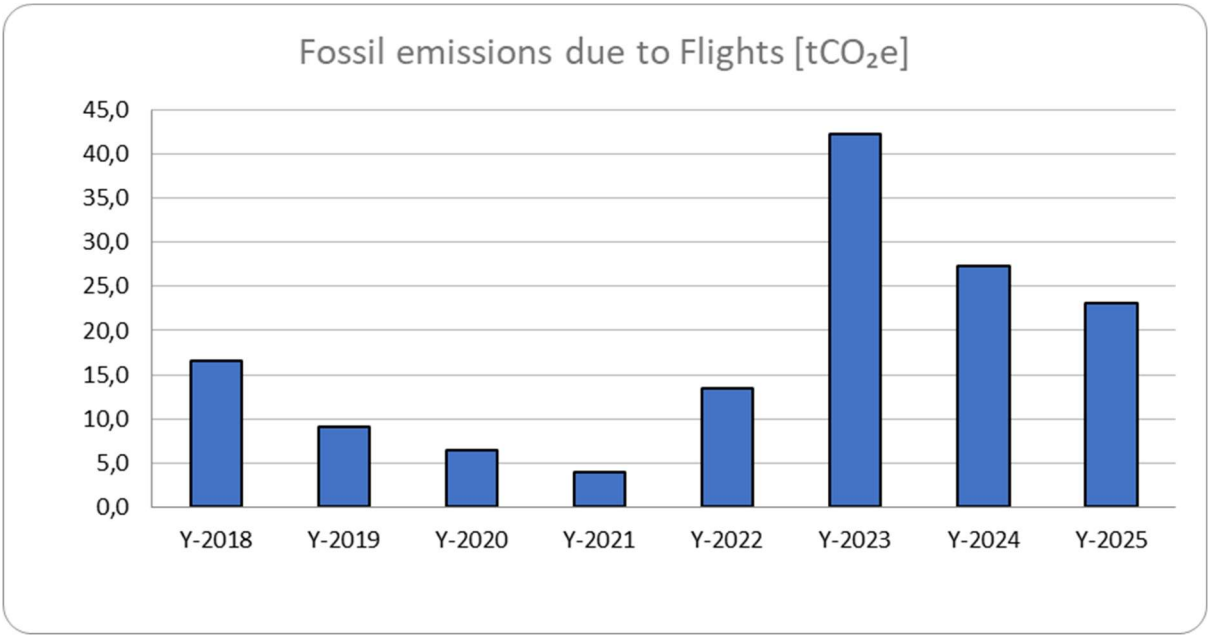


An analysis of business travel emissions highlights that flights are by far the largest contributor, accounting for 96,5% of total fossil emissions from travel.

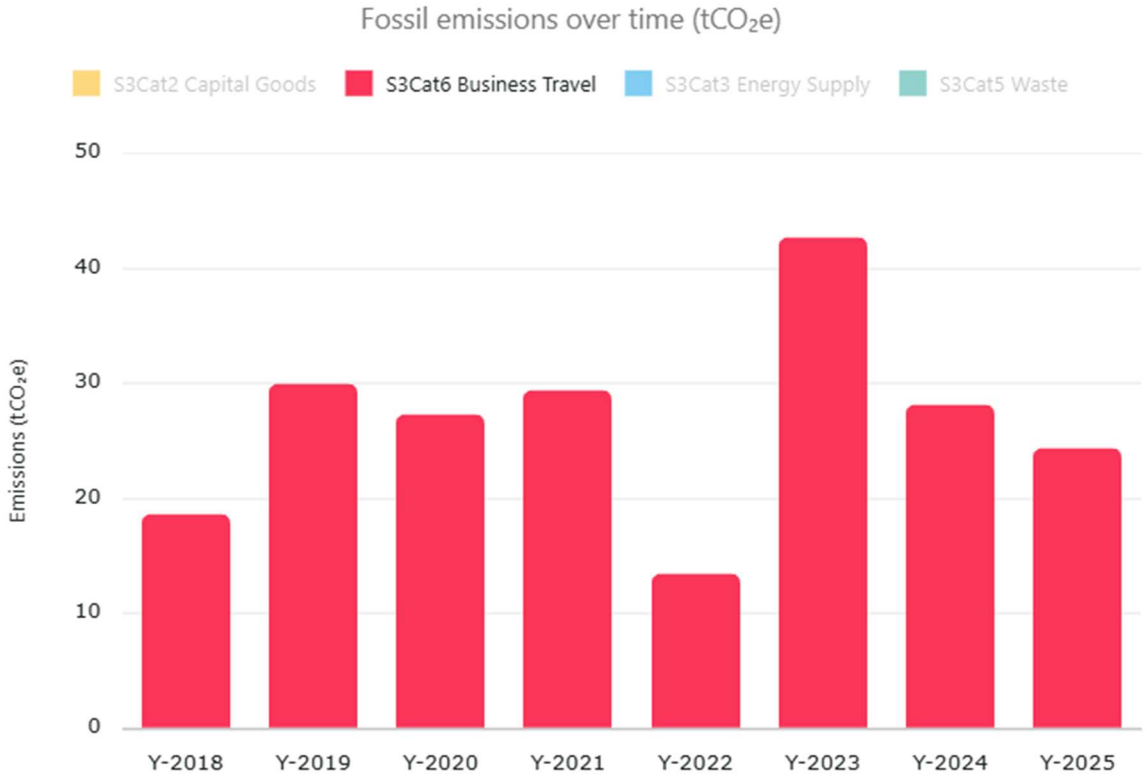


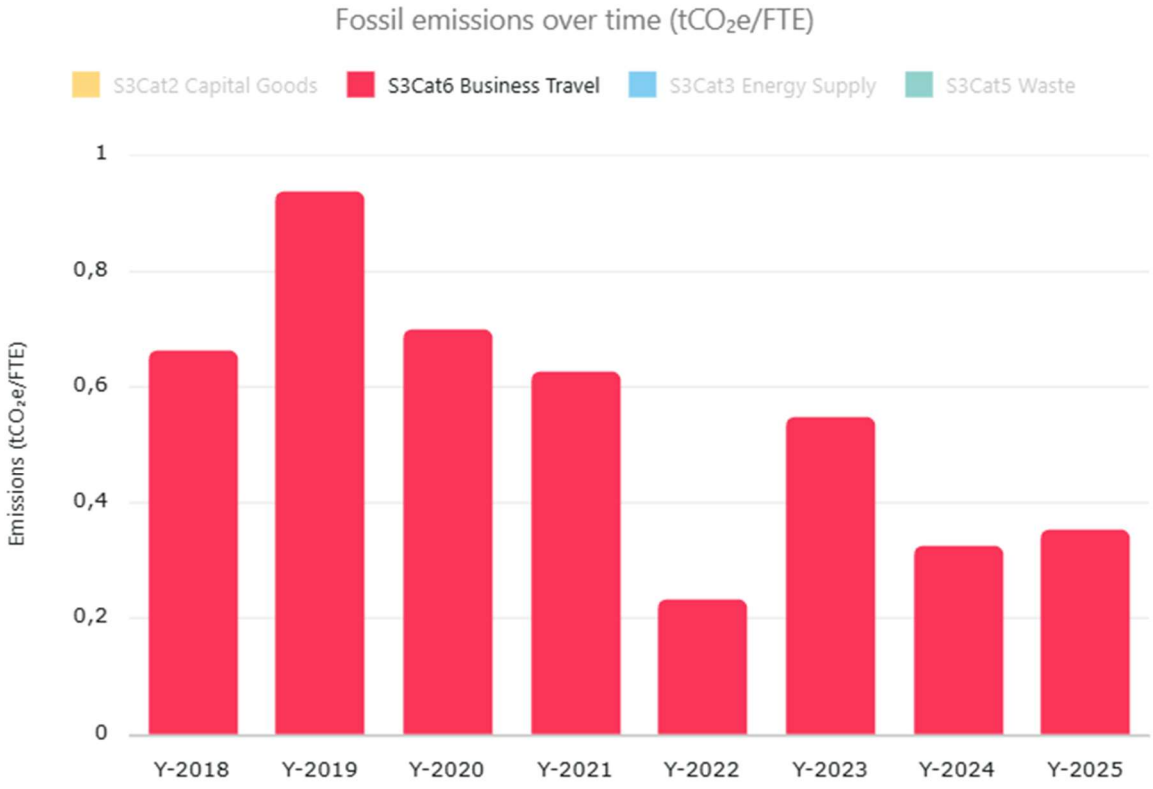
The following analysis examines the trends in employee air travel, comparing total distance flown (km) against the resulting fossil emissions (tCO2eq). The data reveals a clear evolution in Revive's flight footprint as well as the impact of updated emissions factors in 2025.





The visual showing fossil emissions from flights over time highlights trends in Revive's short-haul flight usage over the past seven years. A noticeable peak occurs in 2023, which reflects both the company's strong growth in ongoing projects and workforce, as well as the expansion of international operations in countries such as Poland and Portugal. This peak is further emphasized when compared to the very low flight activity during the COVID period in the preceding years. Encouragingly, short-haul flight emissions strongly decreased in 2024, largely due to deliberate efforts to replace aircraft travel with train journeys for long-distance trips, which significantly reduces fossil emissions associated with business travel.


Fossil emissions over time (tCO₂e)
S3Cat2 Capital Goods
S3Cat6 Business Travel
S3Cat3 Energy Supply
S3Cat5 Waste
Emissions (tCO₂e)
50
40
30
20
10
0
Y-2018
Y-2019
Y-2020
Y-2021
Y-2022
Y-2023
Y-2024
Y-2025


Fossil emissions over time (tCO₂e/FTE)
S3Cat2 Capital Goods
S3Cat6 Business Travel
S3Cat3 Energy Supply
S3Cat5 Waste
Emissions (tCO₂e/FTE)
1
0,8
0,6
0,4
0,2
0
Y-2018
Y-2019
Y-2020
Y-2021
Y-2022
Y-2023
Y-2024
Y-2025

Mobility policy Revive

As Revive is a European focused company, it is difficult to decline the emissions from business travelling. We have real estate projects in Poland and Portugal, where local teams work per project, but some expertise is still needed from the Belgian team. Revivers also travel to potential sites abroad (business development) or European conferences. We aim to combine trips and people, and travel by train if this is a possibility.

A few highlights of our mobility policy:

- Each Employee must travel in a reasonable, prudent and economical manner in relation to the needs of his or her business. If possible and when this does not have a negative impact on the result to be achieved, consideration should always be given to replacing travel with a digital solution (teleconference, webinar, etc.).
- If multiple employees must make the same trip at the same time, they are requested, if as possible, to travel together and carpool.
- For journeys of less than 800 km, high-speed trains are preferred over air travel.
- Bicycles can be leased in an interesting way through our partnership with O2O, in addition to the Traditional Company Car or in the Mobility Budget. For more information, see the O2O bicycle agreement.
- The Employer has chosen to introduce the Mobility Budget, so that Employees can exchange their traditional company car, or their right to a company car, for a Mobility Budget.

2.4.5 Cat 11 - Use of Sold Products

Scope 3, Category 11 emissions, which refer to the emissions generated during the use phase of our projects, are generally our second largest emission category. These relate specifically to the operational energy consumption of our constructions with a considered lifetime of 60 years. In 2025, these represent 20.130 tons CO2eq, or 53,25% of our total carbon footprint. Due to the high volume of housing units delivered in 2025, these emissions actually exceeded our Embodied Carbon footprint.
In order to reduce these emissions, our strategy has three KPI's that are imposed and measures for projects under development.

- **Use Renewable energy only:** Power all buildings and developments exclusively with renewable energy sources. No gas infrastructure will be installed, and any energy needs that cannot be met on-site will be primarily supplied through purchased electricity. While Revive cannot mandate that future owners buy green electricity, all buildings need to be equipped to support it.
- **Lower primary energy demand** Strive for best-of-industry standards in energy efficiency and resilience in the use phase. Use energy effective systems only to efficiently utilise the energy needed in all buildings. Apply energy-saving design principles throughout the development of projects. Educate users on energy-efficiency measures.

- **Apply onsite renewable energy systems:** We will continue to research and implement on-site renewable energy systems for both residential and commercial buildings. This can include solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass, for electricity, heating, cooling, and other applications. The options for onsite energy systems, or a combination of solutions, will be considered from the early planning stages of the site and throughout building design.

2.4.4.1 Calculation method

Where possible, we utilize actual energy consumption data (from EPB calculations by external consultants) to determine the operational carbon footprint. In cases where simplified measurement is required, we calculate the footprint by combining the performance data of the installed heat pumps (COP-value), with the specific floor areas and usage types (e.g., residential, office, parking, …).

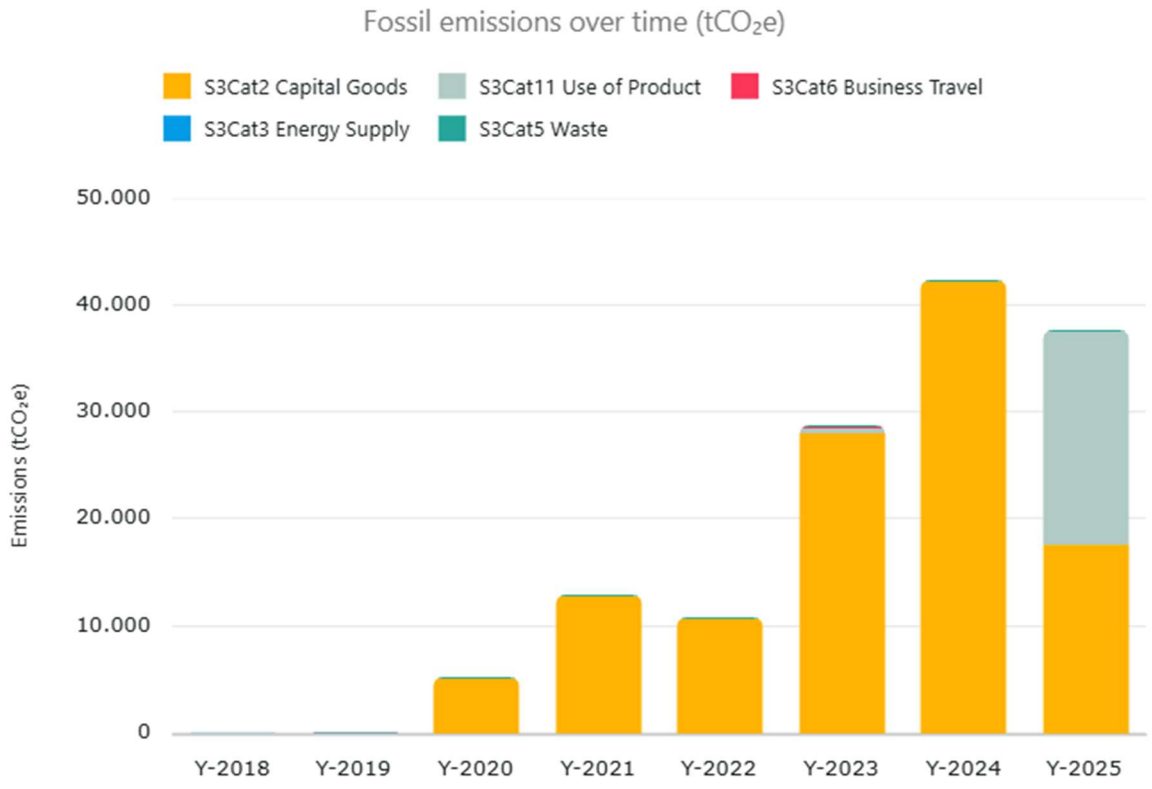
2.4.4.2 Strategic implementation in the Restore and REIF Funds

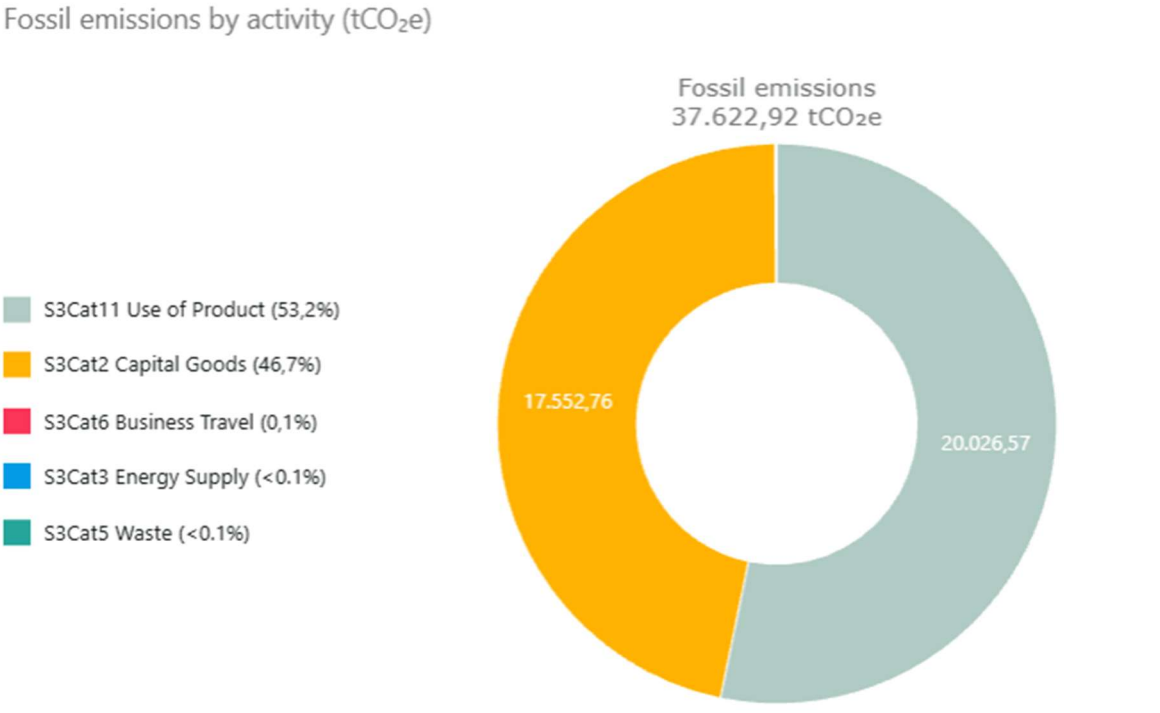
To ensure our buildings remain future-proof, we have integrated operational carbon performance within our Fund KPI's. The Restore and REIF Funds enforce the following standards:

- **Carbon Intensity:** Repositioning projects must achieve a reduction of at least **40%** or reach full alignment with the **1.5°C CRREM pathway**. For new developments, we mandate a Primary Energy Demand (PED) that is **10% lower** than national NZEB standards.
- **Renewable Integration:** We maximize the use of on-site solar and the procurement of off-site renewable energy to ensure all assets are powered by clean energy.

By embedding these requirements into our Fund KPIs and directly linking Revive's financial returns to their achievement, we ensure that the decarbonization of the built environment is not just a goal, but a fundamental metric of our economic success. This structure guarantees that our assets deliver maximum environmental and financial value throughout their entire ownership term.

2.4.5 Summary scope 3 emissions





2.4.6 Action plan and targets on scope 3 emissions

Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services

Our primary objective for 2026 is to conduct a comprehensive scan of our supplier list to identify the five products with the highest carbon intensity. These high-impact materials will be the focus of analysis and disclosure in our next climate report.

Category 2: Capital Goods (Embodied Carbon)

We have integrated embodied carbon as a core pillar of our IRIS-model and our fund strategy. By embedding strict carbon ceilings into the due diligence phase of newly acquired projects, we ensure that material efficiency is prioritized from the outset. We will continue to implement these criteria across our portfolio, utilizing Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) to drive reductions.

Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations

At our offices, we continue to prioritize behavioral shifts through 'nudging' strategies, such as encouraging paperless workflows and reducing the procurement of pre-packaged food. While a robust recycling system is already established, our focus remains on waste prevention at the source to minimize the indirect impact of third-party treatment and disposal.

Category 6: Business Travel

Our strategy centers on a 'rail-first' approach. We continue to incentivize employees to prioritize train travel over flights, a commitment formalized through the travel policy implemented in 2023. By monitoring travel logs, we maintain high visibility over this category and will continue to refine our policies to further decouple business growth from air travel emissions.

Category 11: Use of Sold Products (Operational Carbon)

Consistent with our approach to embodied carbon, we strive to implement deep decarbonization measures in all newly acquired construction projects. We focus on optimizing energy-efficient designs and renewable energy integration, ensuring these high-performance standards are balanced with the financial viability of our developments. Our goal is to consistently deliver assets that exceed national energy standards, thereby reducing the long-term operational footprint for the end users.

3 Climate Mitigation Strategy

3.1 Short-term target (2025)

Revive is committed to achieving **Net Zero for all management-related activities starting in 2025.** This target encompasses all Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, as well as Scope 3, calculated using a market-based approach. To maintain a clear boundary for management-led operations, this target specifically excludes project-level embodied carbon (Cat. 2) totalling 17.552,76 tons CO2eq, the operational use-phase of sold products (Cat. 11) totalling 20.130,36 tons CO2eq, and freelancer commuting. Regarding the latter, 33,70 tons CO2eq related to freelancers' petrol and diesel combustion and 5,68 tons CO2eq related to their electric vehicle charging are not included in this compensation cycle.

For the 2025 reporting year, the remaining carbon offset requirement is **68,67 tons**. To fulfil this, Revive has secured high-integrity carbon credits from the **Ma Honko mangrove restoration project** in Madagascar, managed by Bôndy Africa. This **Gold Standard certified** initiative was selected for its holistic 'Blue Carbon' impact and its radical transparency in community governance. Beyond carbon sequestration, the project serves as a socioeconomic engine for the Sofia, Melaky, Boeny, and Diana regions. Under **Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)** agreements, local communities direct the allocation of funds, with a significant emphasis on women-led cooperatives. Approximately 36% of the project value flows directly into collective savings, micro-enterprise capital, and alternative livelihoods—such as sustainable beekeeping and handicraft programs—that decouple the local economy from mangrove deforestation.

Furthermore, the project provides direct local wages for nursery operations and site stewardship, ensuring that the forest's preservation provides the first regular cash income for many households. This 30-year program is anchored by Madagascar's carbon decree and protected by a Gold Standard 'buffer pool' to guarantee the permanence of the restoration. While the purchase agreement and financial commitment are finalized for the 2025 cycle, **the formal retirement of these credits will occur upon their verified issuance, expected in 2027**.

In accordance with the **Oxford Principles for Net Zero Aligned Carbon Offsetting (2024)**, Revive's compensation strategy specifically prioritizes **Carbon Removals** over simple avoidance. The Ma Honko project aligns with **Category 4 (Biological Removal and Short-lived Storage)**, focusing on the active restoration of mangrove ecosystems. By investing in nature-based removals with high social co-benefits and rigorous Gold Standard verification, Revive is following the Oxford transition model, which advocates for an immediate shift toward high-integrity removal credits to reach long-term climate goals.

	Fossil emissions [tCO_2e]
S1 Stationary Combustion	10,90
+ S1 Mobile Combustion	31,65
+ S1 Fugitive Emissions	2,94
= S1 Subtotal	**45,49**
+ S2 Electricity	19,03
= S2 Subtotal	**19,03**
+ S3Cat1 Goods & Services	-
+ S3Cat2 Capital Goods	17.552,76
+ S3Cat3 Energy Supply	18,21
+ S3Cat5 Waste	1,13
+ S3Cat6 Business Travel	24,25
+ S3Cat11 Use of Product	20.026,57
= S3 Subtotal	**37.622,92**
= TOTAL FOSSIL EMISSIONS	**37.687,44**
- S3Cat2 Capital Goods	-17.552,76
- S3Cat11 Use of Product	-20.026,57
= TOTAL MANAGEMENT RELATED FOSSIL EMISSIONS	**108,11**
- Freelancer combustion cars	-33,70
- Freelancer electrical cars	-5,68
= TOTAL INTERNAL MANAGEMENT RELATED FOSSIL EMISSIONS	**68,74**

Uncompensated freelancer vehicle emissions total 39,38 tons CO2eq, split between fossil fuel combustion and electric charging. 33,70 tons CO2eq are attributed to petrol and diesel vehicles, comprising Scope 1 mobile combustion (26,31 tons) and Scope 3 energy supply chains (7,69 tons). The remaining 5,68 tons CO2eq stem from electric vehicle charging, consisting of Scope 2 electricity consumption (4,05 tons) and Scope 3 transmission and distribution losses (1,63 tons).

3.2 Near-term target (2030)

To minimise both embodied and operational carbon in its developments:

- Operational carbon can be fossil free for all developments delivered by Revive since 2019. This means that owners can opt for a fossil-free energy contract, and the developments are not dependent on gas connections.
- The average Embodied carbon is capped at a target of 400 kg CO_2-eq/m^2 for projects delivered in 2030, with a further reduction pathway towards zero by 2050. To realise this, we have set up the Restore fund with that focuses on transforming outdated office buildings into residential units. Whiting this Fund, strong non-financial KPI's have been set up.

3.3 Long-term target (2050)

The overall ambition is to reach Net Zero by 2050, in line with Science-Based Targets. In terms of the operational energy use of our buildings, this timeline seems achievable and the path is clear. However, when it comes to embodied carbon — the emissions related to the construction process itself — the path to this target is not yet clear. Further innovation and the implementation of more sustainable construction methods are needed. Although Revive is strongly committed to driving these innovations, it is partly dependent on external partners to realize them.

This report was validated by

Wouter Demuynck

Digitaal ondertekend door Wouter Demuynck
Datum: 2026.06.03 18:17:57 +02'00'

Wouter Demuynck, Change Driver
Future-Fit Certified Professional
GRUUND, Future-Fit Accredited Advisor

Future-Fit Accredited Advisor

Ghent, 04/06/2026

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www.GRUUND.be

4 Appendix 1: ESRS E1-6 - Gross scopes 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions

The disclosure reflects the consolidation of emissions data according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol reporting standards. These being the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004) and the Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011).

1.1. Reported GHG and GWP

The following greenhouse gases are included in the analysis: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6), nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

Emissions from these greenhouse gases are expressed in CO_2-equivalent (CO_2e) based on their global warming potential over a time horizon of 100 years (GWP100). The Greenhouse Warming Potential (GWP) values are based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth, Fifth or Sixth Assessment Report (AR4, AR5 or AR6), in accordance with the methodological choices of the emission factor publishers used in this report. The split of the GHG emissions inventory into the individual contributions of each GHG (group) can be found in Appendix III. Activities for which a further split in greenhouse gasses is not known, are reported under the CO_2e*-column.

The emission factors for aviation were extended to include the additional effects of radiative forcing through the emission of gases and aerosols and changing cloud abundance. For this a central estimate for a multiplier to the GWP100 figure is used. This estimate tries to reflect the additional effect based on the best available scientific evidence, while being consistent with UNFCCC reporting convention. The total emissions in this report include electricity emissions using both the market-based and location-based method. Travel emissions in this report include the effects of radiative forcing for aviation.

Carbon offsets or removals are not reported in this section, nor have they been subtracted from the total.

1.2. Approach to Emission Factors

For each activity the most relevant and localised emission factor possible has been selected, at the discretion of the reporter. Apart from locality and relevancy, other considerations were the availability of emission factors and consistency in the selection of emission factor publications throughout the document.

A full list of emission factor publications used in this report can be found in the table below:

Publisher	Publication Version	Publication Date	URL
ecoinvent	3.9.1	01/12/2022	link
UK.gov	v2022 3.0	08/09/2022	link

UK.gov	v2023 1.0	15/05/2023	link
ADEME Base Carbone	2022 v22.0	24/06/2022	link
ecoinvent	3.8	01/09/2021	link
ecoinvent	3.10	12/03/2024	link
Association of Issuing Bodies	2022 v1.0	26/05/2023	link

Each emission factor used in the calculation has an assigned validity period overlapping or partially overlapping with the application period of the reported activity. The validity period of emission factors is determined by its publication document[1].

1.3. Approach to base year reporting

The reporting period Y-2021 is the first GHG reporting period for, and counts as the base year for the current and future reporting cycles.
There are no changes in methodology in the reporting between the base year and this report.

Recalculation of the base year will be implemented in case it is necessary to maintain an effective base year comparison. Reasons for this might include:
- changes to the organizational boundaries such as mergers or acquisitions
- changes to the reporting boundaries such as revisions of the excluded categories
- significant changes to the calculation methodologies
- significant changes to data sourcing strategy
- significant changes to emission factor selection

There are some minor changes to the base year calculation in this reporting period, related to ...

1.4. Excluded emissions

The excluded emission categories are listed below. All of these sources are identified as not applicable or not significant for the current reporting objectives.

Criteria used for exclusion are among others and in no particular order:
- Estimated size of the emissions is too small
- Order of magnitude of the emission source is not significant
- The organization's influence on the emission source is too limited
- High difficulty in obtaining data for that emission source
- The organization has very limited influence on the source of emissions

1.5. Uncertainty Assessment

[1] In case the application period of the activity overlaps with the validity period of more than one emission factor, the median data of the activity period is used to determine which factor to use (example if an activity stretches from August 2021 to July 2022, the median date is 29/01/2022).

For this report a qualitative assessment of uncertainty has been applied. Seen that the effectiveness of a quantitative assessment would be limited due to a general lack of accurate uncertainty data.
The applicability of these quantitative assessments will be reviewed in each subsequent reporting period.
The emissions inventory provided in the consolidated statement carries some degree of uncertainty, which can be attributed to the following causes:

- Data sources: Uncertainty about the data collection methods of third-party sources
- Data sources: Uncertainty about the interpretations of data in third-party sources
- Data sources: Involvement of different parties and a large quantities of data
- Data input: Uncertainty about the input accuracy where large quantities of data are involved
- Data input: Uncertainty about the accuracy of boundaries application on the data
- Emission factors: Structural uncertainty in the methodology of emission factors
- Emission factors: Structural uncertainty in the data on which third-party emission factors is based

1.6. Review, Internal Audit and Improvement

This emission inventory for the reporting periods has been compiled with highest attention for completeness and correctness.

5 Appendix 2: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Report - Revive World

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Report

Greenhouse Gas Protocol

Revive World

Y-2025

GRUUND

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1. About This Report

This report contains the carbon footprint of the organization Revive World for the reporting period Y-2025: 01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025.

The purpose of this report is to disseminate the inventory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions with great attention to the accounting principles of relevance, accuracy, consistency, completeness and transparency.

This report is intended for all stakeholders interested in the GHG emissions inventory and the associated reporting structure and explanations.

This report:

- Covers the footprint of the entire organization: Revive World.
- Has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol reporting standards (Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, 2004; Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard, 2011).
- Has been aligned with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Land Sector and Removals Guidance where applicable.
- Endeavours to use primary data wherever possible but especially surrounding all major emissions sources. Where primary data is not available, a consistent and conservative approach to calculation is applied.
- Excludes specific targets or forecasts as well as reports on GHG removals and offsets.

The reporting period covered in this document is 01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025. The period of the next iteration of this footprint is expected to be of the same length, starting from the first day following this reporting period. Any deviation from this will be mentioned in communication at the time of publication.

More details on the applied reporting framework can be found in the sections Methodology (Section 2) and Methodology Details (Appendix I).

1.2. Contact Information

Company Details	
Company Name	Revive World

Contacts	
Company Contact Info	Susanne Koolhof - susanne@revive.be Jan Van Schaeren - jan@revive.be
Consultancy Contact Info	wouter@gruund.be

2. Methodology

This assessment of GHG emissions is compliant with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a globally recognized standard jointly developed by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol provides comprehensive, standardized frameworks for quantifying and managing GHG emissions across private and public sector operations, value chains, and mitigation efforts. Five key accounting principles are central to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology:

Relevance Ensure that the GHG data collection accurately records and presents all relevant emissions from the organization.

Completeness The calculation captures all emitted GHGs. If any emission sources are omitted, clear and detailed justifications are given.

Consistency The calculations are based on uniform methods. Any changes in data sources, calculation boundaries, or emission factors are always reported.

Transparency All collected data is clearly and coherently reported, preferably through an accurate audit scheme. All assumptions on methods, approximations and emission factors are well documented.

Accuracy The quantification of GHG emissions is without systematic overestimation or underestimation, it is tried to reduce uncertainties as much as possible wherever possible.

Following the guidelines of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, the emissions inventory encompasses seven primary (groups of) GHGs: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

Additionally, carbon dioxide of biogenic origin ($BioCO_2$) and methane of biogenic origin ($BioCH_4$) are also considered and included in the non-fossil accounting categories. Finally, separate from the main totals are other out-of-scope greenhouse gases not covered by the Kyoto Protocol but with a well-established greenhouse warming effect.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol classifies emissions into 3 scopes and 21 categories:

Scope 1 Direct GHG emissions originate from sources owned or controlled by the organization.

Scope 2 Indirect GHG emissions result from purchased electricity and other energy carriers.

Scope 3 Other indirect GHG emissions beyond those covered by Scope 2 that happen elsewhere in the value chain, both upstream and downstream.

These scopes are further subdivided into distinct activity categories. Scope 1 encompasses 4 categories, Scope 2 encompasses 2 categories, and Scope 3 emissions are split into 15 categories, across upstream and downstream. See Figure 1 for a visual summary of this classification across the value chain.

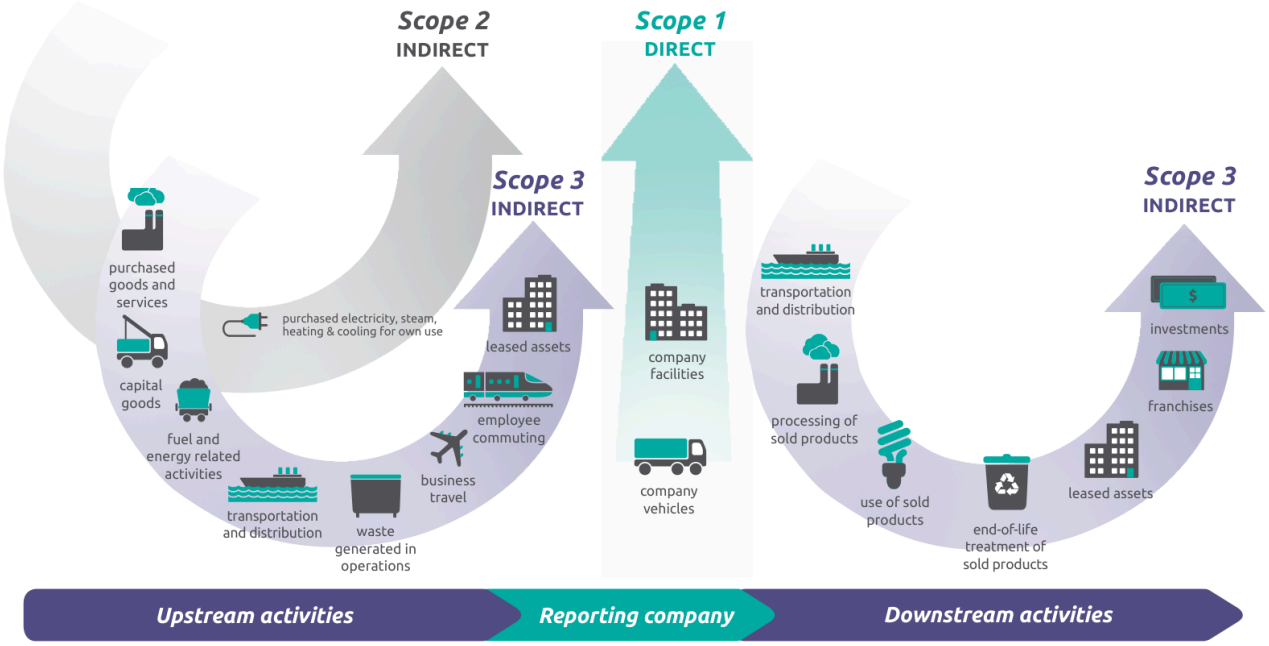


Figure 1: Overview of Greenhouse Gas Protocol scopes and activity categories across the value chain. Source: Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

To assess the global warming impact of emissions, the GHGs are evaluated using the Global Warming Potential (GWP) over a 100-year timeframe. For more detailed information on the methodology, please see Methodology Details (Appendix I).

In the subsequent sections, activity categories may be customized in terms of naming, order, and further subdivision to enhance transparency and comparability within the organization; in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol accounting principles.

However, to ensure standardization and analysis across industries, each activity category remains directly linked to one of the standard Greenhouse Gas Protocol activity category types.

Detailed descriptions of each activity category and their corresponding Greenhouse Gas Protocol references can be found in Section 4. A consolidated inventory within the standard reporting framework is available in Appendix II and subsequent appendices.

3. Organizational Boundaries

The organizational boundaries for this report were set using the operational control approach for consolidation.

Under this approach, the organization accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations and the value chain over which it has operational control. Operational control applies when the organization or one of its subsidiaries has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation.

In this report, no allocation percentage is used in the calculation of the emissions share of each subunit.

This consolidation approach applies to all units and subunits.

The organizational structure of the reporting organization is listed in the Section X.

This report contains the footprint of the entire organization: Revive World.

4. Operational Boundaries

Details on the description of the activity categories, as well as their rationale to include and their respective Greenhouse Gas Protocol references, can be found in the tables below.

Scope 1		
S1 Stationary Combustion	Description	Emissions resulting from combustion of fuels in stationary sources
	Rationale to Include	Directly related to the organization's operations
	GHG Protocol Reference	1.1 Stationary combustion
S1 Mobile Combustion	Description	Emissions resulting from the combustion of fuels in company owned/controlled mobile combustion sources
	Rationale to Include	Directly related to the organization's operations
	GHG Protocol Reference	1.2 Mobile combustion
S1 Fugitive Emissions	Description	Emissions resulting from the leakage of refrigerants or the direct release of greenhouse gasses
	Rationale to Include	Important indicator for potential leaks or losses in the system
	GHG Protocol Reference	1.4 Fugitive emissions

Scope 2		
S2 Electricity	Description	Emissions resulting from the generation of electricity, purchased by the company
	Rationale to Include	Major source of indirect emissions
	GHG Protocol Reference	2.1 Purchased electricity

Scope 3 Upstream		
S3Cat1 Goods & Services	Description	Embedded emissions in purchased goods and services
	Rationale to Include	Important overview of major indirect emissions sources in the supply chain
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.1 Purchased goods and services
S3Cat2 Capital Goods	Description	Embedded emissions in capital goods like buildings, cars, ICT and machinery
	Rationale to Include	Important overview of major indirect emissions sources from long-term assets
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.2 Capital goods
S3Cat3 Energy Supply	Description	Embedded emissions in the purchase of fuels and energy in other activity categories
	Rationale to Include	Reflects important upstream emissions coupled with the organizations fuel and energy use
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities
S3Cat4 Transport Upstream	Description	Emissions related to the transport of goods upstream of the production process or any transport purchased by the company
	Rationale to Include	Reflects the indirect carbon footprint of logistics in the value chain
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution
S3Cat5 Waste	Description	Emissions related to the disposal and processing of waste generated in operations
	Rationale to Include	Important indicator for impact of waste streams

Scope 3 Upstream		
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.5 Waste generated in operations
S3Cat6 Business Travel	Description	Emissions related to transportation of employees for business-related activities
	Rationale to Include	Important for understanding and managing travel-related emissions
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.6 Business travel
S3Cat7 Commuting	Description	Emissions related to commutes of employees in vehicles not under control of the company
	Rationale to Include	Important for understanding and managing employee commuting emissions
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.7 Employee commuting
S3Cat8 Leased Assets as Lessee	Description	Emissions related to the operation of assets leased by the reporting company
	Rationale to Include	Reflects the indirect emissions from the position as lessee in the applied consolidation approach
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.8 Upstream leased assets (as lessee)

Scope 3 Downstream		
S3Cat9 Transport Downstream	Description	Emissions related to the transport of goods downstream of the production process not paid for by the company
	Rationale to Include	Reflects the indirect carbon footprint of logistics happening downstream in the value chain
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.9 Downstream transportation and distribution
S3Cat11 Use of Product	Description	Emissions related to energy use of the product during its planned lifetime
	Rationale to Include	Important for understanding the full lifecycle impact of products
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.11 Use of sold products
S3Cat12 End-of-life of Product	Description	Emissions related to the disposal of the sold product at the end of its planned lifetime
	Rationale to Include	Important for understanding the full lifecycle impact of products
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products
S3Cat15 Investments	Description	Emissions related to the operation of investments
	Rationale to Include	Important for understanding the impact of financial investments
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.15 Investments
S3Cat13 Leased Assets as Lessor	Description	Emissions related to the operation of assets owned by the reporting company
	Rationale to Include	Reflects the indirect emissions from lessors
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.13 Downstream leased assets (as lessor)

In the table below you can find details on the activity categories that were excluded from this report; the description of each of these, the rationale to exclude and their respective Greenhouse Gas Protocol references.

Excluded Activities		
S1 Process Emissions	Description	Emissions resulting from the release of greenhouse gasses in production processes
	Rationale to Exclude	Emissions category not applicable
	GHG Protocol Reference	1.3 Process emissions

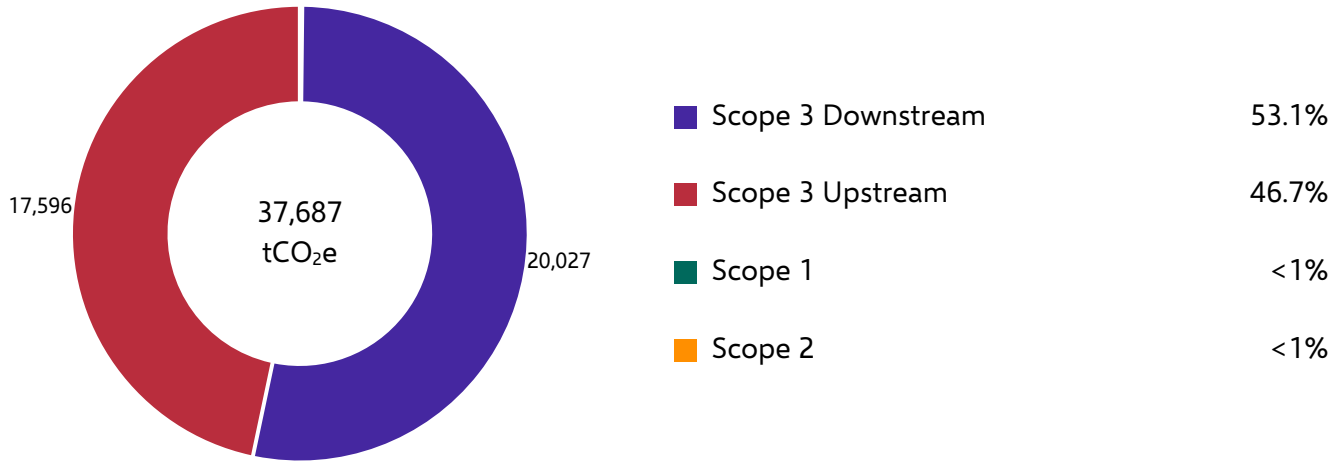
Excluded Activities		
Steam, Heat, Cooling	Description	Emissions resulting from the generation of steam, heating or cooling, purchased by the company
	Rationale to Exclude	Emissions category not applicable
	GHG Protocol Reference	2.2 Purchased steam, heat, cooling
S3Cat14 Franchises	Description	Emissions related to the operation of franchises
	Rationale to Exclude	Emissions category not applicable
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.14 Franchises
S3Cat10 Processing of Product	Description	Emissions related to further processing of the sold product
	Rationale to Exclude	The organization's influence on the emission source is too limited
	GHG Protocol Reference	3.10 Processing of sold products

More details on the applied reporting framework can be found in Methodology Details (Appendix I).

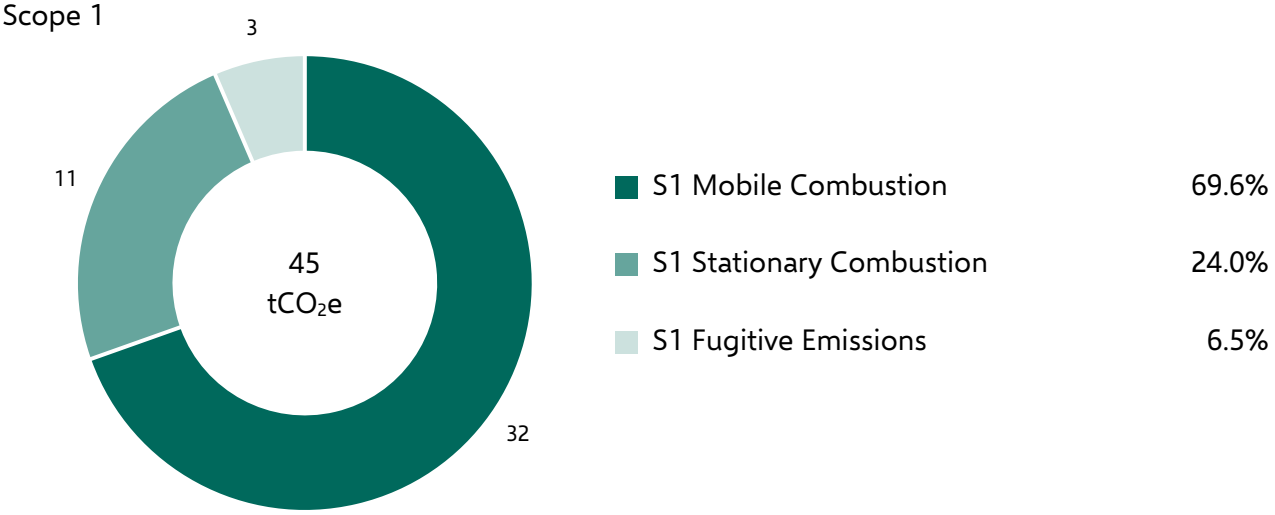
5. GHG Fossil Emissions Inventory

In the reporting period Y-2025 the total fossil emissions for the reporting organization add up to 37,687.44 tCO_2e. With a per-activity breakdown as follows:

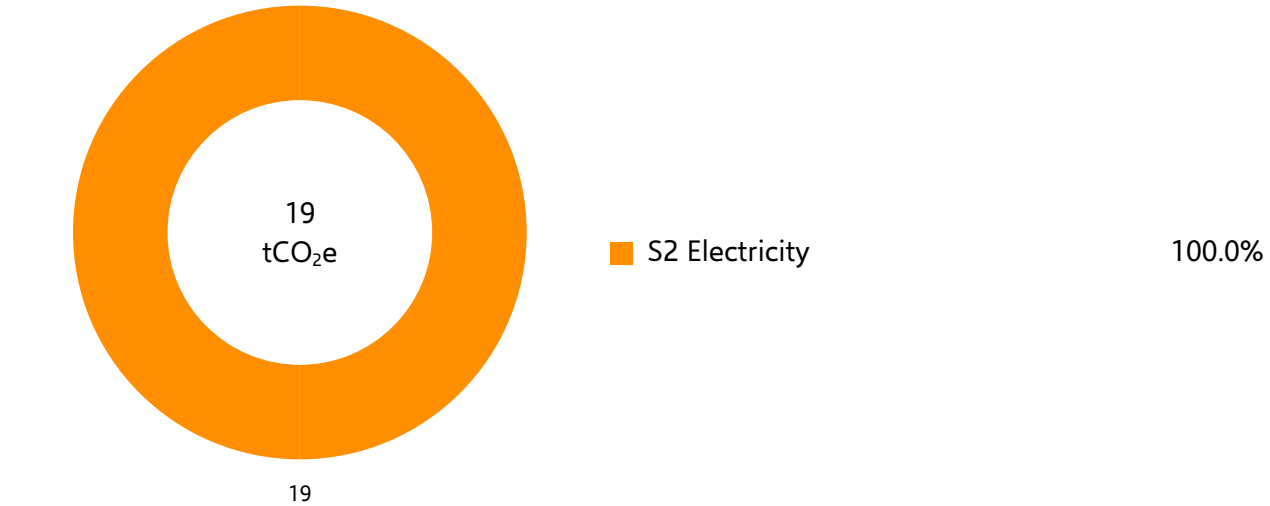
Total



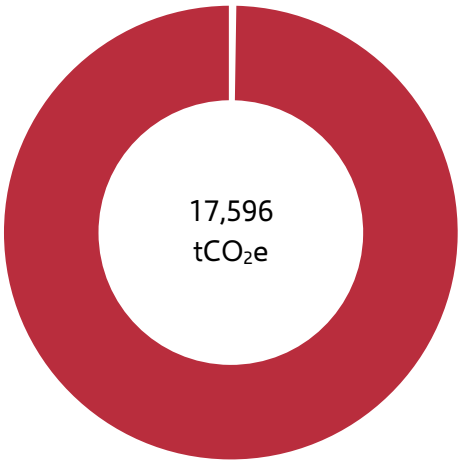
Scope 1



Scope 2



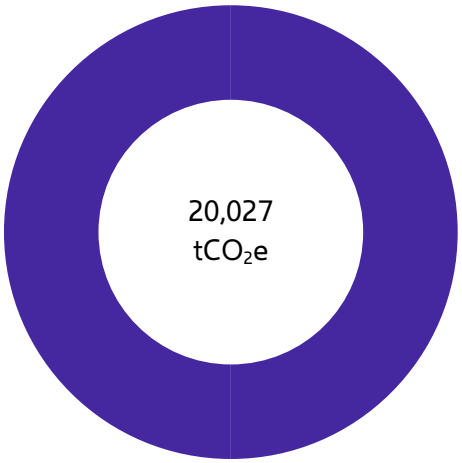
Scope 3 Upstream



S3Cat2 Capital Goods	99.8%
S3Cat6 Business Travel	<1%
S3Cat3 Energy Supply	<1%
S3Cat5 Waste	<1%

17,553

Scope 3 Downstream



S3Cat11 Use of Product	100.0%

20,027

Activity Category	Fossil Emissions tCO_2e	Certainty (95% Confidence)	Share of Total %
Scope 1	45.49	–5% to +5%	0.1 %
S1 Stationary Combustion	10.90	–4% to +4%	0.0 %
S1 Mobile Combustion	31.65	–4% to +5%	0.1 %
S1 Fugitive Emissions	2.94	–48% to +92%	0.0 %
Scope 2	19.03	–9% to +10%	0.1 %
S2 Electricity market-based	19.03	–9% to +10%	0.1 %
S2 Electricity location-based	26.22	-	- %
Scope 3 Upstream	17,596.35	–20% to +26%	46.7 %
S3Cat1 Goods & Services	-	-	- %
S3Cat2 Capital Goods	17,552.76	–20% to +26%	46.6 %
S3Cat3 Energy Supply	18.21	–4% to +4%	0.0 %
S3Cat4 Transport Upstream	-	-	- %
S3Cat5 Waste	1.13	–29% to +42%	0.0 %
S3Cat6 Business Travel	24.25	–15% to +18%	0.1 %
S3Cat7 Commuting	-	-	- %
S3Cat8 Leased Assets as Lessee	-	-	- %
Scope 3 Downstream	20,026.57	–38% to +62%	53.1 %
S3Cat9 Transport Downstream	-	-	- %
S3Cat11 Use of Product	20,026.57	–38% to +62%	53.1 %
S3Cat12 End-of-life of Product	-	-	- %
S3Cat15 Investments	-	-	- %
S3Cat13 Leased Assets as Lessor	-	-	- %
Total Fossil GHG Emissions	37,687.44	–24% to +32%	100.0 %

The total and subtotal emissions in this report include electricity emissions using the market-based method.

See Appendix I for more details how to interpret the uncertainty interval, and on other methodological choices made in this report, and see Appendix II and subsequent appendices for a full breakdown by greenhouse gas per accounting category.

I Methodological Details

The GHG emissions inventory reflects the consolidation of emissions data according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol reporting standards. These being the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004), the Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011), the Land Sector and Removals Guidance (LSRG), and all associated guidance documents.

I.1 GHG Classification Structure

In Section 5, the reported GHG emissions are organised and aggregated into their respective activity categories and activity category groups. Each activity category is associated with a Greenhouse Gas Protocol category (1.1 to 3.15).

You can find a consolidation of all emissions into the strict Greenhouse Gas Protocol structure in Appendix II. A further breakdown in the other accounting categories can be found in the subsequent appendices.

You can find additional breakdowns for the accounting category Land Emissions in Appendix III, for Land Removals in Appendix IV, and Gross Biogenic Emission and Removals in Appendix V.

Carbon offsets are not reported in this report nor have they been subtracted from the total.

I.2 Global Warming Potential

The following GHGs are included in the analysis: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6), nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

Emissions from these GHGs are expressed in CO_2-equivalent (CO_2e) based on their global warming potential over a time horizon of 100 years (GWP100). The Global Warming Potential values are based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth, Fifth or Sixth Assessment Report (AR4, AR5 or AR6), in accordance with the methodological choices of the emission factor publishers used in this report.

The split of the GHG emissions inventory into the individual contributions of each GHG (or GHG group) can be found in Appendix II. Activities for which a further split in GHGs is not known, are reported under the CO_2e*-column.

I.3 Additional Radiative Forcing Effects

The emission factors for aviation were extended to include the additional effects of radiative forcing through the emission of gases and aerosols and changing cloud abundance. For this a central estimate for a multiplier to the GWP100 figure is used. This estimate tries to reflect the additional effect based on the best available scientific evidence, while being consistent with UNFCCC reporting convention.

I.4 Dual Reporting in Scope 2

The total emissions in this report include scope 2 emissions using the market-based method. Taking into account contractual instruments and other market-based mechanisms to allocate electricity emissions to consumers. However, this report is set up with a dual reporting disclosure objective in mind, and the result of both market and location-based reporting methods can be found in the full GHG tables in Appendix II and Appendix VI.

In these table footers, as well as the rest of the report, the term Electricity will be used to refer to both purchased electricity, as well as purchased steam, heat, or cooling. This is in line with Greenhouse Gas Protocol conventions.

Do note that the total emissions in all tables include electricity emissions using the market-based method, as mentioned above.

I.5 Approach to Emission Factors

For each activity the most relevant and localised emission factor possible has been selected, at the discretion of the reporter. The key considerations in emission factor selection were locality and relevancy, as well as the availability of emission factors and consistency of methodologies throughout each emission factor source.

A full list of emission factor publications used in this report can be found in the table below:

Publisher	Publication Version	Publication Date	URL	Usage[1]
ecoinvent	3.12	05/11/2025	link	3.7%
Association of Issuing Bodies	y2025	26/08/2025	link	15.7%
UK.gov GHG Reporting Factors	v2025 1.0	10/06/2025	link	30.6%
Association of Issuing Bodies	y2024	30/05/2024	link	33.3%
ADEME Base Carbone	2022 v22.0	24/06/2022	link	5.6%
Revive World	Library of Emission Factors	-	-	11.1%

Each emission factor used in the calculation has an assigned validity period overlapping or partially overlapping with the application period of the reported activity. The validity period of emission factors is determined by its publication document[2]

I.6 Approach to Base Year Reporting

The reporting period Y-2018 is the first GHG reporting period for Revive World, and counts as the base year for the current and future reporting cycles.
There are no changes in methodology in the reporting between the base year and this report.

Recalculation of the base year will be implemented in case it is necessary to maintain an effective base year comparison. Reasons for this might include:
- changes to the organizational boundaries such as mergers or acquisitions
- changes to the reporting boundaries such as revisions of the excluded categories
- significant changes to the calculation methodologies
- significant changes to data sourcing strategy
- significant changes to emission factor selection

There is no change to the base year calculation in this reporting period.

I.7 Uncertainty Assessment

To assess the uncertainty involved with the emissions calculations in this report, we applied the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Quantitative Uncertainty Guidance to the inventory data. Using a system with discrete levels of uncertainty, a point estimate for each data point was obtained, which then was propagated across the entire inventory to result in a general quantified uncertainty estimation.

The first step in this process is separating the activity data uncertainty from the emission factor uncertainty. Activity data uncertainty (or volume uncertainty) reflects the reliability, completeness,

[1] Usage is defined as the number of data points in the inventory using a certain emission factor publication. The size of the data points is not taken into account. Usage is different from the relative share of total emissions.

[2] In case the application period of the activity overlaps with the validity period of more than one emission factor, the median data of the application period is used to determine which factor to use (e.g. if an activity stretches from August 2021 to July 2022, the median date is 29/01/2022).

and temporal, geographical and technical representativeness of the numerical value used into the emissions calculation (e.g. the uncertainty on "1000 kg of product A"). The emission factor uncertainty on the other hand, reflects the reliability, completeness and representativeness of the numerical value of the estimated emission intensity (e.g. the uncertainty on "500 kgCO_2e per kg of product A").

For both the activity data uncertainty and the emission factor uncertainty, a single parameter uncertainty value is derived. This single parameter reflects the incomplete knowledge of the exact value in a probability distribution, based on qualitative assessments of how the evaluated parameter scores on the aforementioned dimensions (e.g. reliability). The numerical link between the qualitative assessment (very good, good, fair, poor) and the probability distribution is given by a pedigree matrix, provided by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol in the Quantitative Uncertainty Guidance (link).

Once the single parameter uncertainty of both activity data and emission factor is established for each entry, this uncertainty is propagated across all entries in the inventory. With this, we can obtain an estimate for the full uncertainty across all measurements. This propagation happens through Taylor series expansion under lognormal distribution assumptions (conform Greenhouse Gas Protocolguidance). It is likely that this leads to a conservative estimate, in other words the total uncertainty is likely an overestimation or an upper-bound of the real uncertainty.

Finally, this propagated uncertainty is aggregated; first on activity category level, and eventually for the total emissions across the entire inventory. The uncertainty is expressed as a 95% confidence interval of the actual value, assuming a lognormal distribution. The "-29% to +40%" uncertainty estimation for a value of 1000 tCO_2e therefore indicates that with 95% certainty, the real value for this number lies between 710 tCO_2e (1000 tCO_2e -29%) and 1400 tCO_2e (1000 tCO_2e +40%).

I.8 Land Emissions and Removals

The assessment of land emissions and removals follows the GHG Protocol's Land Sector and Removals Guidance, ensuring a clear separation of fossil-based emissions and land-based emissions and removals.

Land sector emissions and removals are accounted for under four distinct subcategories: land management, land-use change, land undefined activities and gross biogenic emissions/removals. Total land values represent the sum of all emissions. This ensures consistency and transparency, enabling accurate tracking of net GHG contributions from the land sector within the overall GHG inventory.

II Overview Table of Fossil GHG Emissions

Activity Category	All GHG (All gasses, tCO_2e)	Certainty Interval (95% Confidence)	CO_2 (tCO_2e)	CH_4 (tCO_2e)	N_2O (tCO_2e)	SF_6 (tCO_2e)	NF_3 (tCO_2e)	HFCs (tCO_2e)	PFCs (tCO_2e)	CO_2e* (tCO_2e)	Others (tCO_2e)
Scope 1	45.49	−5% to +5%	42.30	0.13	0.12	-	-	-	-	2.94	-
S1 Stationary Combustion	10.90	−4% to +4%	10.88	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
S1 Mobile Combustion	31.65	−4% to +5%	31.42	0.12	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
S1 Fugitive Emissions	2.94	−48% to +92%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.94	-
Scope 2	19.03	−9% to +10%	19.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S2 Electricity market-based	19.03	−9% to +10%	19.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S2 Electricity location-based	26.22	-	26.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 3 Upstream	17,596.35	−20% to +26%	31.69	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17,564.49	0.00
S3Cat1 Goods & Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat2 Capital Goods	17,552.76	−20% to +26%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,552.76	-
S3Cat3 Energy Supply	18.21	−4% to +4%	7.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.60	-
S3Cat4 Transport Upstream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat5 Waste	1.13	−29% to +42%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.13	0.00
S3Cat6 Business Travel	24.25	−15% to +18%	24.08	0.00	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat7 Commuting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat8 Leased Assets as Lessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 3 Downstream	20,026.57	−38% to +62%	20,026.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat9 Transport Downstream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat11 Use of Product	20,026.57	−38% to +62%	20,026.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat12 End-of-life of Product	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat15 Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat13 Leased Assets as Lessor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fossil GHG Emissions	37,687.44	−24% to +32%	20,119.59	0.14	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17,567.43	0.00

The column CO_2e* contains all emissions for which a further split in greenhouse gasses is not known.
Other gasses includes all greenhouse gasses and effects not covered by the Kyoto Protocol. These are separated from the total.
The total and subtotal emissions in this report include electricity emissions using the market-based method.

III Overview Table of Land GHG Emissions

Activity Category	All land emissions (All gasses, tCO_2e)	Land use change emissions (All gasses, tCO_2e)	Land management net CO_2 emissions (tCO_2e)	Land management non-CO_2 emissions (All gasses, tCO_2e)	Land emission undefined (All gasses, tCO_2e)
Scope 1	-	-	-	-	-
S1 Stationary Combustion	-	-	-	-	-
S1 Mobile Combustion	-	-	-	-	-
S1 Fugitive Emissions	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 2	-	-	-	-	-
S2 Electricity market-based	-	-	-	-	-
S2 Electricity location-based	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 3 Upstream	0.01	0.00	-	-	0.01
S3Cat1 Goods & Services	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat2 Capital Goods	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat3 Energy Supply	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat4 Transport Upstream	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat5 Waste	0.01	0.00	-	-	0.01
S3Cat6 Business Travel	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat7 Commuting	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat8 Leased Assets as Lessee	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 3 Downstream	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat9 Transport Downstream	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat11 Use of Product	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat12 End-of-life of Product	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat15 Investments	-	-	-	-	-
S3Cat13 Leased Assets as Lessor	-	-	-	-	-
Total Emissions	0.01	0.00	-	-	0.01

The category Land Emission Undefined contains all emissions within the accounting category Land Emissions for which a further split in accounting subcategory is not known.
The total and subtotal emissions in this report include electricity emissions using the market-based method.

IV Overview Table of Removals

Activity Category	All removals (All gasses, tCO_2e)	Land use change net removals (tCO_2e)	Land management net removals (tCO_2e)	Land removals undefined (tCO_2e)
Scope 1	-	-	-	-
S1 Stationary Combustion	-	-	-	-
S1 Mobile Combustion	-	-	-	-
S1 Fugitive Emissions	-	-	-	-
Scope 2	-	-	-	-
S2 Electricity market-based	-	-	-	-
S2 Electricity location-based	-	-	-	-
Scope 3 Upstream	0.00	0.00	-	-
S3Cat1 Goods & Services	-	-	-	-
S3Cat2 Capital Goods	-	-	-	-
S3Cat3 Energy Supply	-	-	-	-
S3Cat4 Transport Upstream	-	-	-	-
S3Cat5 Waste	0.00	0.00	-	-
S3Cat6 Business Travel	-	-	-	-
S3Cat7 Commuting	-	-	-	-
S3Cat8 Leased Assets as Lessee	-	-	-	-
Scope 3 Downstream	-	-	-	-
S3Cat9 Transport Downstream	-	-	-	-
S3Cat11 Use of Product	-	-	-	-
S3Cat12 End-of-life of Product	-	-	-	-
S3Cat15 Investments	-	-	-	-
S3Cat13 Leased Assets as Lessor	-	-	-	-
Total GHG removals	0.00	0.00	-	-

The category Land Removals Undefined contains all emissions within the accounting category Land Removals for which a further split in accounting subcategory is not known.
All values in this table are negative as they reflect a net removal of CO_2 from the atmosphere.

V Overview Table of Gross Biogenic Emissions and Removals

Activity Category	Gross biogenic emissions (tCO_2e)	Gross biogenic removals (tCO_2e)
Scope 1	1.97	-
S1 Stationary Combustion	-	-
S1 Mobile Combustion	1.97	-
S1 Fugitive Emissions	-	-
Scope 2	-	-
S2 Electricity market-based	-	-
S2 Electricity location-based	-	-
Scope 3 Upstream	0.00	-
S3Cat1 Goods & Services	-	-
S3Cat2 Capital Goods	-	-
S3Cat3 Energy Supply	-	-
S3Cat4 Transport Upstream	-	-
S3Cat5 Waste	0.00	-
S3Cat6 Business Travel	-	-
S3Cat7 Commuting	-	-
S3Cat8 Leased Assets as Lessee	-	-
Scope 3 Downstream	-	-
S3Cat9 Transport Downstream	-	-
S3Cat11 Use of Product	-	-
S3Cat12 End-of-life of Product	-	-
S3Cat15 Investments	-	-
S3Cat13 Leased Assets as Lessor	-	-
Total	1.97	-

The total and subtotal emissions in this report include electricity emissions using the market-based method.

VI Greenhouse Gas Protocol-Standardized Statement of Fossil GHG Emissions

Activity Category	All GHG (All gasses, tCO_2e)	Certainty Interval (95% confidence)	CO_2 (tCO_2e)	CH_4 (tCO_2e)	N_2O (tCO_2e)	SF_6 (tCO_2e)	NF_3 (tCO_2e)	HFCs (tCO_2e)	PFCs (tCO_2e)	CO_2e* (tCO_2e)	Others (tCO_2e)
1 Scope 1 - Direct Emissions from operations	45.49	−5% to +5%	42.30	0.13	0.12	-	-	-	-	2.94	-
1.1 Stationary combustion	10.90	−4% to +4%	10.88	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Mobile combustion	31.65	−4% to +5%	31.42	0.12	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Process emissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4 Fugitive emissions	2.94	−48% to +92%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.94	-
2 Scope 2 - Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling	19.03	−9% to +10%	19.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Purchased electricity market-based	19.03	−9% to +10%	19.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Purchased electricity location-based	26.22	-	26.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Purchased steam, heat, cooling market-based	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Purchased steam, heat, cooling location-based	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Scope 3 - Indirect emission in the value chain	37,622.92	−24% to +32%	20,058.26	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17,564.49	0.00
Upstream	17,596.35	-	31.69	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17,564.49	0.00
3.1 Purchased goods and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Capital goods	17,552.76	−20% to +26%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,552.76	-
3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities	18.21	−4% to +4%	7.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.60	-
3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.5 Waste generated in operations	1.13	−29% to +42%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.13	0.00
3.6 Business travel	24.25	−15% to +18%	24.08	0.00	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.7 Employee commuting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.8 Upstream leased assets (as lessee)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downstream	20,026.57	-	20,026.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.9 Downstream transportation and distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.10 Processing of sold products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.11 Use of sold products	20,026.57	−38% to +62%	20,026.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.13 Downstream leased assets (as lessor)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.14 Franchises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.15 Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fossil GHG Emissions	37,687.44	−24% to +32%	20,119.59	0.14	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17,567.43	0.00

The column CO_2e* contains all emissions for which a further split in greenhouse gasses is not known.
Other gasses includes all greenhouse gasses and effects not covered by the Kyoto Protocol. These are separated from the total.
The total and subtotal emissions in this report include electricity emissions using the market-based method.

VII Greenhouse Gas Protocol-Standardized Statement of Land GHG Emissions

Activity Category	All land GHG emissions (All gasses, tCO_2e)	Land use change emissions (All gasses, tCO_2e)	Land management net CO_2 emissions (tCO_2e)	Land management non-CO_2 emissions (All gasses, tCO_2e)	Land emission undefined (All gasses, tCO_2e)
1 Scope 1 - Direct Emissions from operations	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 Stationary combustion	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Mobile combustion	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Process emissions	-	-	-	-	-
1.4 Fugitive emissions	-	-	-	-	-
2 Scope 2 - Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Purchased electricity market-based	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Purchased electricity location-based	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Purchased steam, heat, cooling market-based	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Purchased steam, heat, cooling location-based	-	-	-	-	-
3 Scope 3 - Indirect emission in the value chain	0.01	0.00	-	-	0.01
Upstream	0.01	0.00	-	-	0.01
3.1 Purchased goods and services	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Capital goods	-	-	-	-	-
3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities	-	-	-	-	-
3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution	-	-	-	-	-
3.5 Waste generated in operations	0.01	0.00	-	-	0.01
3.6 Business travel	-	-	-	-	-
3.7 Employee commuting	-	-	-	-	-
3.8 Upstream leased assets (as lessee)	-	-	-	-	-
Downstream	-	-	-	-	-
3.9 Downstream transportation and distribution	-	-	-	-	-
3.10 Processing of sold products	-	-	-	-	-
3.11 Use of sold products	-	-	-	-	-
3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	-	-	-	-	-
3.13 Downstream leased assets (as lessor)	-	-	-	-	-
3.14 Franchises	-	-	-	-	-
3.15 Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Total Emissions	0.01	0.00	-	-	0.01

The category Land Emission Undefined contains all emissions within the accounting category Land Emissions for which a further split in accounting subcategory is not known.
The total and subtotal emissions in this report include electricity emissions using the market-based method.

VIII Greenhouse Gas Protocol-Standardized Statement of Removals

Activity Category	All removals (All gasses, tCO_2e)	Land use change net removals (tCO_2e)	Land management net removals (tCO_2e)	Land removals undefined (tCO_2e)
1 Scope 1 - Direct Emissions from operations	-	-	-	-
1.1 Stationary combustion	-	-	-	-
1.2 Mobile combustion	-	-	-	-
1.3 Process emissions	-	-	-	-
1.4 Fugitive emissions	-	-	-	-
2 Scope 2 - Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling	-	-	-	-
2.1 Purchased electricity market-based	-	-	-	-
2.1 Purchased electricity location-based	-	-	-	-
2.2 Purchased steam, heat, cooling market-based	-	-	-	-
2.2 Purchased steam, heat, cooling location-based	-	-	-	-
3 Scope 3 - Indirect emission in the value chain	0.00	0.00	-	-
Upstream	0.00	0.00	-	-
3.1 Purchased goods and services	-	-	-	-
3.2 Capital goods	-	-	-	-
3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities	-	-	-	-
3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution	-	-	-	-
3.5 Waste generated in operations	0.00	0.00	-	-
3.6 Business travel	-	-	-	-
3.7 Employee commuting	-	-	-	-
3.8 Upstream leased assets (as lessee)	-	-	-	-
Downstream	-	-	-	-
3.9 Downstream transportation and distribution	-	-	-	-
3.10 Processing of sold products	-	-	-	-
3.11 Use of sold products	-	-	-	-
3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	-	-	-	-
3.13 Downstream leased assets (as lessor)	-	-	-	-
3.14 Franchises	-	-	-	-
3.15 Investments	-	-	-	-
Total GHG removals	0.00	0.00	-	-

The category Land Removals Undefined contains all emissions within the accounting category Land Removals for which a further split in accounting subcategory is not known.
All values in this table are negative as they reflect a net removal of CO_2 from the atmosphere.

IX Greenhouse Gas Protocol-Standardized Statement of Gross Biogenic Emissions and Removals

Activity Category	Gross biogenic emissions (tCO_2e)	Gross biogenic removals (tCO_2e)
1 Scope 1 - Direct Emissions from operations	1.97	-
1.1 Stationary combustion	-	-
1.2 Mobile combustion	1.97	-
1.3 Process emissions	-	-
1.4 Fugitive emissions	-	-
2 Scope 2 - Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling	-	-
2.1 Purchased electricity market-based	-	-
2.1 Purchased electricity location-based	-	-
2.2 Purchased steam, heat, cooling market-based	-	-
2.2 Purchased steam, heat, cooling location-based	-	-
3 Scope 3 - Indirect emission in the value chain	0.00	-
Upstream	0.00	-
3.1 Purchased goods and services	-	-
3.2 Capital goods	-	-
3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities	-	-
3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution	-	-
3.5 Waste generated in operations	0.00	-
3.6 Business travel	-	-
3.7 Employee commuting	-	-
3.8 Upstream leased assets (as lessee)	-	-
Downstream	-	-
3.9 Downstream transportation and distribution	-	-
3.10 Processing of sold products	-	-
3.11 Use of sold products	-	-
3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	-	-
3.13 Downstream leased assets (as lessor)	-	-
3.14 Franchises	-	-
3.15 Investments	-	-
Total	1.97	-

The total and subtotal emissions in this report include electricity emissions using the market-based method.

X Organizational Structure

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Revive World	Revive nv	-	-
Revive World	Revive nv	RBF I	-
Revive World	-	-	-
Revive World	Revive nv	RBF I	Bright Park
Revive World	Revive nv	RBF I	Den Draad
Revive World	Revive nv	RBF I	Den Indruk
Revive World	Revive nv	RBF I	Ekla
Revive World	Revive nv	RBF I	Kadox
Revive World	Revive nv	RBF I	Pier Kornel Phase 1
Revive World	Revive nv	RBF II	Castelijm
Revive World	Revive nv	RBF II	-
Revive World	Revive nv	RBF II	Komet
Revive World	Revive nv	RBF II	Minerve
Revive World	Revive nv	RBF II	Pier Kornel Phase 2-3-4
Revive World	Revive nv	RBF II	Rute
Revive World	Revive nv	RBF II	Saffrou
Revive World	Revive nv	RBF II	Watt
Revive World	Revive nv	RBF II	't Fineer
Revive World	Revive nv	GLDF I	-
Revive World	Revive nv	GLDF I	Brasserie Aerts
Revive World	Revive nv	GLDF I	Faubourg
Revive World	Revive nv	GLDF I	Maria-Middelares
Revive World	Revive nv	GLDF I	Marie Thumas
Revive World	Revive nv	GLDF I	Mench
Revive World	Revive nv	GLDF I	Ray
Revive World	Revive nv	GLDF I	Stocznia Cesarska
Revive World	Revive nv	GLDF I	Tannat
Revive World	Revive nv	GLDF I	Vynckier
Revive World	Revive nv	GLDF II	ACV
Revive World	Revive nv	GLDF II	-
Revive World	Revive nv	GLDF II	Arcoverde
Revive World	Revive nv	GLDF II	Cavallia
Revive World	Revive nv	GLDF II	Coutadinha
Revive World	Revive nv	GLDF II	Interescault
Revive World	Revive nv	GLDF II	Monolithe
Revive World	Revive nv	GLDF II	Zgoda
Revive World	Revive nv	GLDF II	Van Laere
Revive World	Revive nv	REIF	Solvay
Revive World	Revive nv	REIF	-
Revive World	Revive nv	Re-Store	-
Revive World	Revive nv	Re-Store	Woluwe Garden
Revive World	Revive nv	Revive (Op)	-
Revive World	Fund Management	-	-
Revive World	Revive World (Op)	-	-

About GRUUND

GRUUND, driving change through regeneration
www.GRUUND.Be

About Carbon+Alt+Delete

Carbon+Alt+Delete is a climate tech company founded in 2020 and with offices in Belgium (Brussels) and the UK (London). They develop carbon accounting software for sustainability consultants. Their cloud-based software supports the full carbon accounting process, from data collection and reporting to scenario simulation and auditing.

The software is verified on an annual basis by a third party to be compliant with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (Corporate Standard) and the ISO 14064-1 standard. Carbon+Alt+Delete is a Certified B Corporation since 2023.