



CARBON STRATEGY



2024



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Why do we
assess
our carbon
footprint?

The Ginger Group, which has a leading role in environmental preservation and sustainable construction through its engineering and expertise missions, has committed itself to a CSR policy based on three pillars:

- Reconciling the company's economy, employee involvement and well-being at work.
- Reinforcing the positive impact of our business on the environment.
- Contributing to the development of society.

Since 2021, Ginger has been calculating its carbon footprint on an annual basis for the entire Group within mainland France. This assessment covers the consumption for which the company is directly responsible, as well as that of its activities. Based on this assessment, the Ginger Group has defined its greenhouse gas emissions reduction trajectory and an action plan in line with the SBTi methodology for implementing the Paris Agreements.

SCOPE OF THE CARBON FOOTPRINT



Which greenhouse gases (GHGs) do we measure?

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂): for Ginger, this includes service cars and lorries used for surveys.
- Methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O): Ginger does not produce emissions of this type, which are found mainly in agriculture and industry.
- Halocarbons (HFCs and PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆): for Ginger, this includes the air conditioning of premises.

A single unit can be used to aggregate different GHG emissions. This is referred to as CO₂ equivalence.

- 1 kg CH₄ = 28 kg CO₂e
- 1 kg R404a = 3.8 tCO₂e

UNFCCC conversion factors

Method

The teams analysed:

▶ Direct data such as energy bills (electricity, gas and fuel), business travel (through company vehicle tracking, train and plane ticket purchases), and commuting to work, using the survey to which many of you responded. For each energy use and each mode of transport, there are conversion factors indicating the emissions in kgCO₂ emitted per kWh consumed (buildings), per litre of diesel used (vehicles) or per km travelled (airplanes, trains, etc.).

▶ "Indirect" data such as purchases and rentals of equipment or services, and waste from our activities. For each type, emissions are calculated using emission factors based on the activities or sectors.

Scope

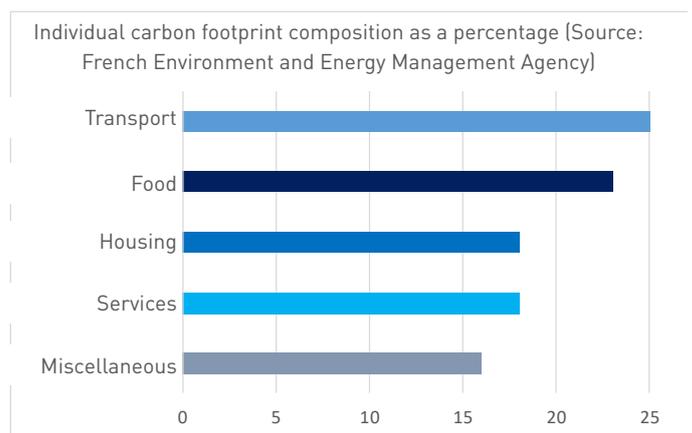
The emissions taken into account were those generated by or necessary for the Ginger Group's activities in mainland France.

▶ tCO₂e

Carbon footprints use a unit called CO₂ equivalence. The carbon dioxide we exhale throughout the day has no impact on the climate. It is fossil fuels (internal combustion engines) that emit large amounts of CO₂, which is why the unit is measured in thousands of kilograms per year, or tonnes of CO₂e.

▶ 8.2 tCO₂e

In 2024, the average French person emitted 8.2 tCO₂e. The sum of all our activities indicates our carbon footprint: driving our cars, heating our homes, receiving medical care, shopping, etc.



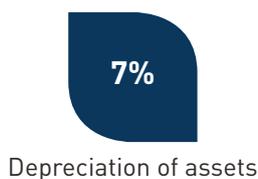
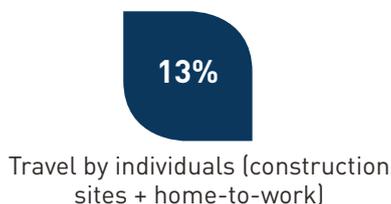
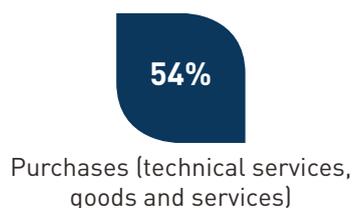
▶ And in future? 2 tCO₂e

The objective, stemming from the 2015 Paris Agreement, is to divide France's per capita carbon footprint by five between 2021 and 2050.



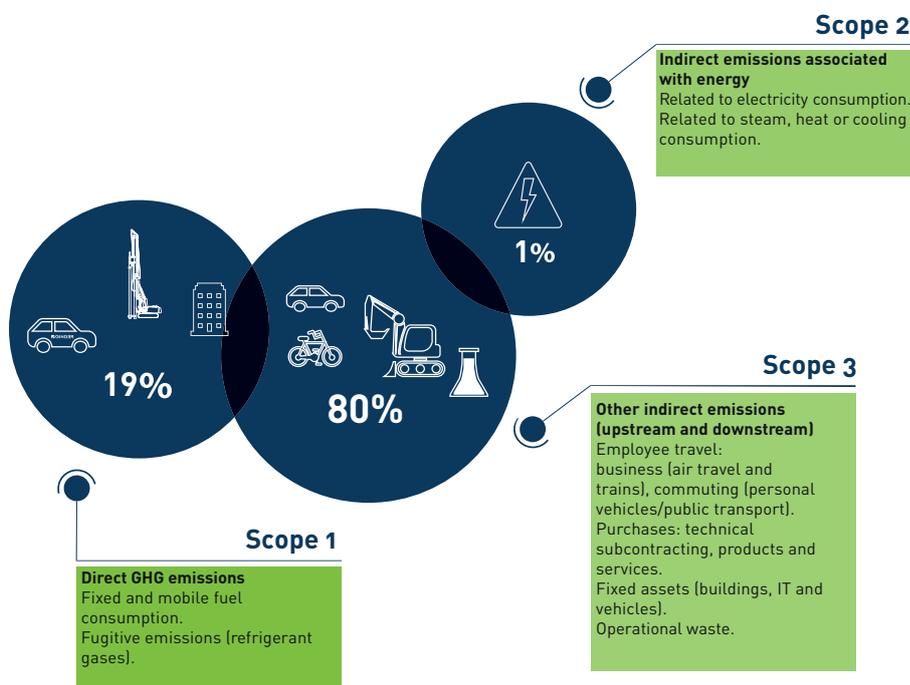
What are the key takeaways?

In summary, the Ginger Group's GHG emissions in 2024 for mainland France were 34,000 tCO₂e/year, or 127 kgCO₂e/€k of turnover (according to ISO 14069, scope 1 to 3). These emissions are comparable with those of similar companies (combining design office activities and the use of construction machinery). As the scope has changed since 2021 due to acquisitions, emissions have increased in absolute terms but decreased on a like-for-like basis. Due to this ongoing change in scope, Ginger has committed to carbon intensity reduction targets (kgCO₂/€k) of 15% by the end of 2025 and 50% by the end of 2030.



Main sources of GHG emissions

- Purchases followed by outsourced technical services (laboratory analyses, etc.).
- Drilling and construction machinery.
- Travel in service or company vehicles used for construction sites and meetings with clients and partners.
- To a lesser extent, energy consumption in buildings occupied by Ginger (offices, laboratories and workshops).

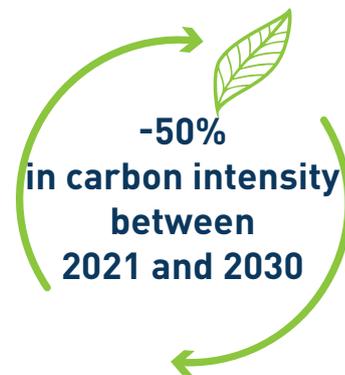


Footprint in ISO14069 format

Scope 3 represents what the Ginger Group depends on without having operational control, i.e., more than ¾ of the Group's GHG emissions.

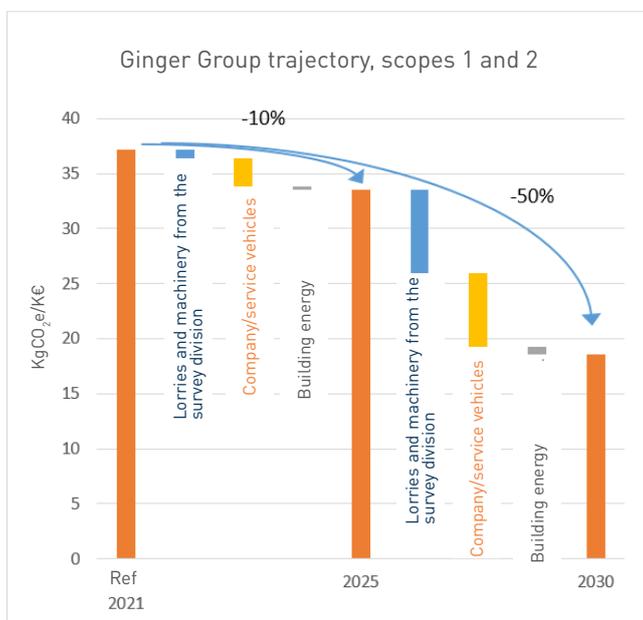
Scope 1 and scope 2 are those over which the Group has operational control and can act more directly.

OUR CARBON AMBITION



The objective

The Ginger Group has set itself a very ambitious target of reducing its Scope 1 and 2 carbon intensity by 50% by 2030, in line with the Paris Agreement to limit the average temperature increase to less than 1.5°C by 2100 and in accordance with the Science-Based Target initiatives (SBTi). Although the group has focused its efforts on areas within its operational control, scope 3 has not been neglected, as evidenced by the initiative launched with key suppliers to reduce emissions from purchases.



First measures of the action plan, scopes 1 and 2

- Electrification of the light vehicle fleet (service and company vehicles) and deployment of EV charging stations in branches.
- 100% French renewable energy electricity supply.
- Analysis of purchases with the highest GHG impact and search for suppliers capable of proposing options that meet the Ginger Group's needs while minimising GHG emissions.
- Development of the use of more efficient machines.
- Improvement in the energy performance of offices and consideration of carbon issues when changing or extending premises.



The Ginger Group's activities are directly linked to the challenges posed by climate change. The Ginger Group makes its greatest contribution to mitigation policies through its support to manufacturers in reducing their greenhouse gas emissions, to governments and local authorities in implementing renewable energy development policies, and to developers in ensuring the sustainability of new buildings and structures, etc. Some examples of the group's activities that help to mitigate climate change include:

- Choice of design and materials used: carbon footprint of materials, sustainability and impact over the entire building life cycle (LCA) as part of Ginger CEBTP's studies.
- Soil treatment solutions: consideration of carbon criteria in cost/benefit analyses of management plans, as well as in excavated land management assessments for Ginger BURGEAP's contaminated site and soil projects.
- Material recycling and the circular economy: reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through virtuous waste management carried out by Ginger DELEO.
- Development of the renewable energy market: the group is continuing to grow in this sector by offering a range of research and construction services.



Find out
more

The Ginger Group's commitment to reducing its carbon footprint forms part of a proactive CSR policy. For details of our commitments, see a summary of our CSR policy at:
<https://www.groupeginger.com/en/committed-company/commitment-society>

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