

# The Green Site Guide.

A collection of environmental-friendly measures.

# **The “Why” behind this guide.**

**“Climate change is here [...] The era of global warming has ended and the era of global boiling has arrived [...] We can still stop the worst. But to do so we must turn a year of burning heat into a year of burning ambition.”**

UN Secretary-General António Guterres, July 2023

Man-made climate change is one of the biggest challenges of our times. To fight it is our responsibility – not only as a society, but also as a company. At Jungheinrich, we follow the long term vision of “climate neutrality”. This describes a state in which human activities have no net effect on the climate system.

In this regard, reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is the most urgent step to take for us at Jungheinrich. But we also recognize that the climate system consists of much more than just emissions. Many other factors like the loss of biodiversity, resource consumption or water pollution play an important role as well. We can’t focus on one without the others if we want to create positive change.

To fight climate change and reach the 1.5°C goal of the Paris agreement of the United Nations, Jungheinrich as a company is already firmly committed, among other things, to achieving net zero GHG emissions in Scope 1 and 2 by 2030. This means CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral business activities at all locations and plants.

Our overall commitment spans the entire value chain, encompasses all our locations and all aspects contributing to a healthy climate. We recognize that achieving the ambitious vision of climate neutrality requires the active participation and engagement of every Jungheinrich entity.

To help you contribute to our common vision, we’ve created this guide to practical measures you can take. It has a clear objective: to empower you as facility managers and industrial plant management personnel to create change towards a more sustainable future at all our locations.

Together we can make a difference!

Your Sustainability Team

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# Renewable Energy

**Install systems for energy generated on-site and for self-consumption**, e.g. in the form of on-site solar systems.

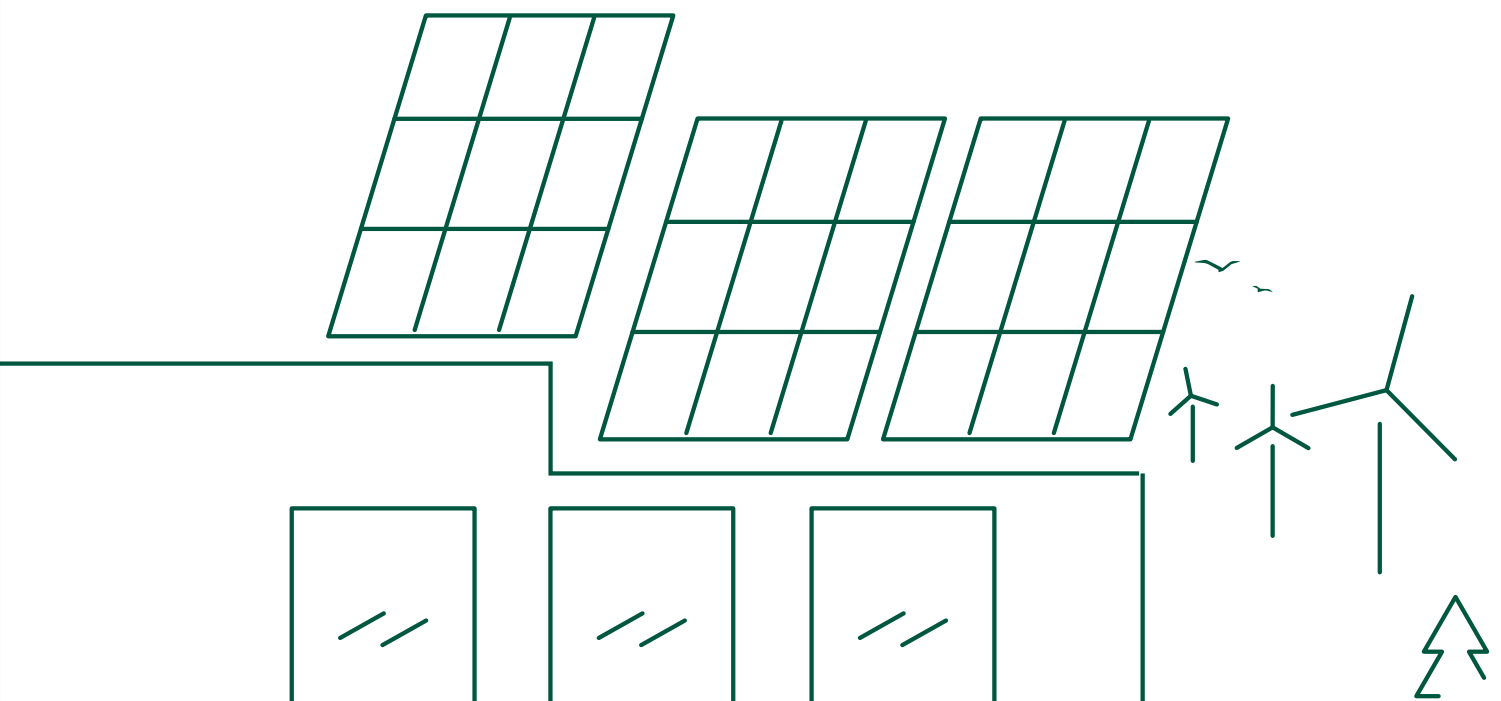
**Establish a Power Purchasing Agreement (PPA)** to purchase renewable electricity at a pre-agreed price for a pre-agreed time directly from a renewable power producer.

**Choose a renewable ("green") tariff.** This is an electricity rate or price structure offered by an electricity supplier that enables a Jungheinrich entity to access renewable energy, generated by a third party, in a specific service territory.

**Purchase Energy Attribute Certificates (EAC)**, also called Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs). They can act as a substitute for the "real" supply of renewable energy if the three previously mentioned options are not available to you.

**Make a Virtual Power Purchasing Agreement (VPPA)** to (only) virtually purchase renewable electricity at a pre-agreed price for a pre-agreed time if the other options are not available to you.

For more details, please check the Handbook on Renewable Electricity.



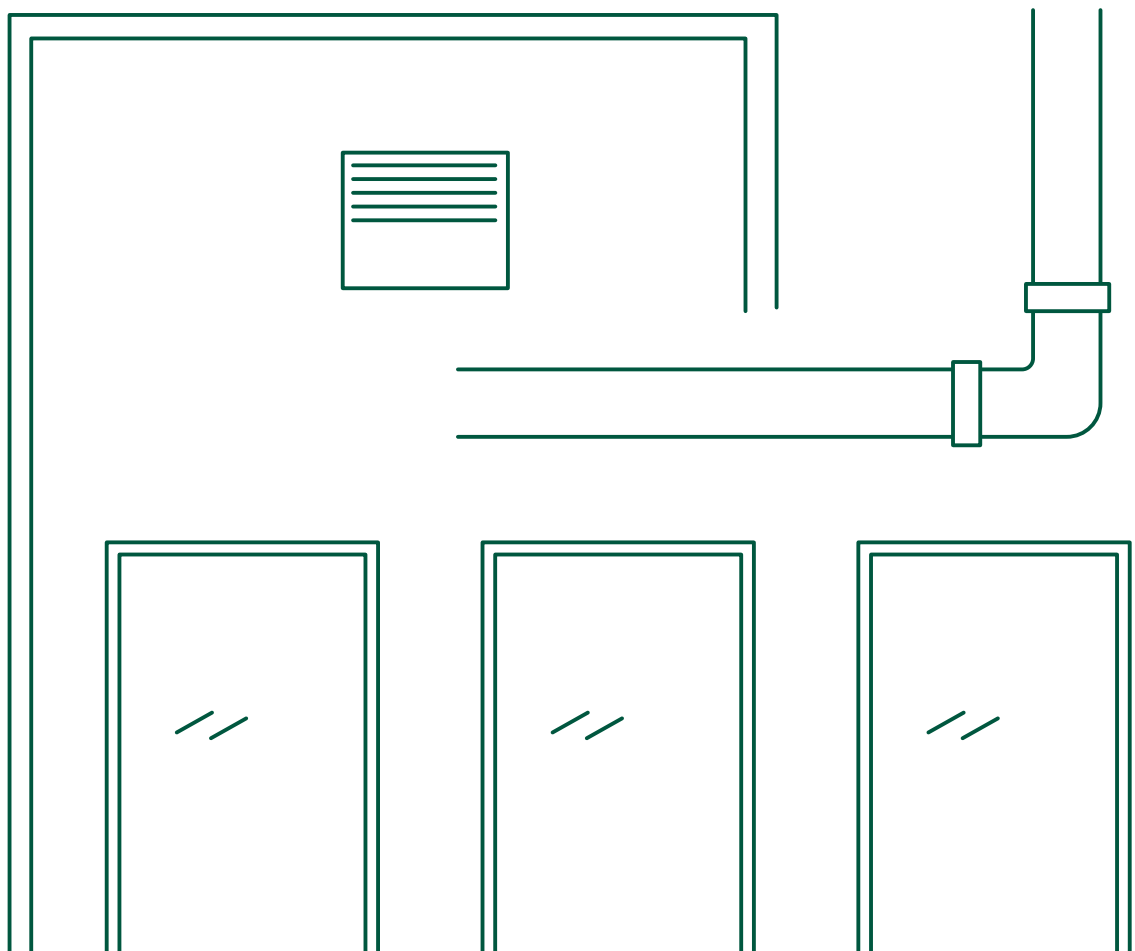
# Insulation

**Insulating the outside of buildings** is one of the most effective ways to create a sealed envelope and to avoid “thermal bridges” that can cause heat loss. Increasing insulation thickness from 100 to 500 mm can reduce a building’s lifetime emissions by 25 – 38%.

**Make sure to use proper insulation for pipes and equipment** that can reduce heat and energy losses by up to 90% as well as improve energy efficiency, reducing the need for heating and cooling.

**Exchange single-glazed windows** for fibreglass, high-performance R-5 windows or ones with a high solar heat gain coefficient. This will lead to a reduction in heat loss and keep the building at a more comfortable temperature with less energy required.

**Insulate windows** with a window insulation film that acts as a barrier between the air outside and inside. This helps to keep warmth inside the building as well as to reduce energy consumption and heating costs.



# Lighting

**Make the most out of the daylight with daylight harvesting.** Use the daylight available to reduce the need for artificial lighting, lowering the consumption of energy.

**Install motion sensors** that work by detecting changes in their environment and triggering a response, like turning lights on/off. This helps to reduce energy consumption by avoiding the unnecessary use of electricity.

**Choose LED lighting**, which is a superior option to traditional lighting such as fluorescent tubes as it uses less energy, emits light in a specific direction, has a longer lifespan and maintains brightness and intensity, making it an environmentally friendly and cost-effective choice.

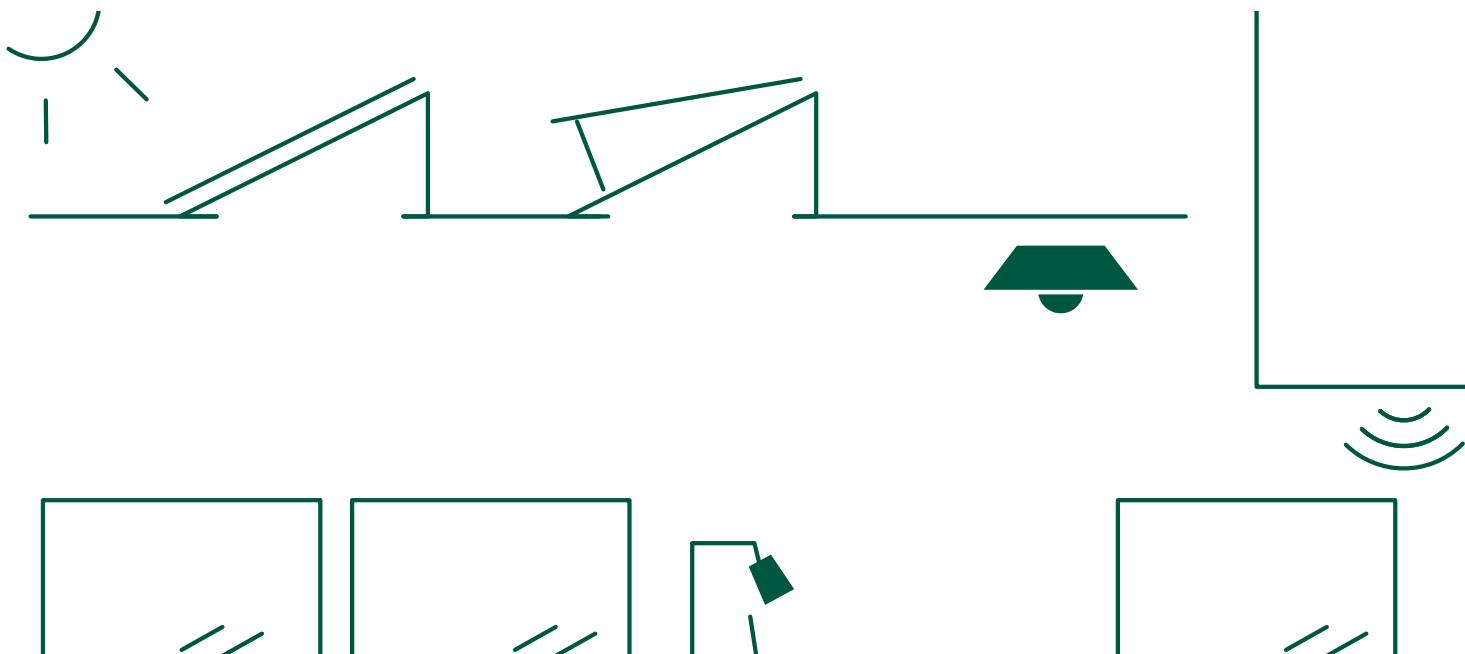
**Use light sources with energy efficiency class A or B**, which are considered the most energy-efficient lighting choices according to the European Union energy label.

**Provide task lighting** that focuses on illuminating the work area directly in front of the user, while simultaneously minimising light levels in non-task areas to conserve energy.

**Only activate outdoor lightning at night that is required** to ensure the safety of people and facilities to reduce costs and electricity consumption.

**Utilise automatically dimming lamps.** They employ different techniques like dimmer switches, electronic dimmers, inbuilt cameras and sensors to automatically adapt brightness based on user preferences and/or environmental conditions, such as daylight availability, to save energy and reduce electricity costs.

**Apply solar shading elements** (e.g. shading devices, exterior shading systems) in facades and roofs to effectively reduce energy consumption by blocking solar radiation and minimising heat entry.



# Hot water and steam

## HOT WATER

**Use solar thermal for buildings,** which utilises solar energy to provide heating and hot water, to reduce the reliance on traditional heating systems powered by fossil fuels. This not only helps to lower energy consumption but also generates cost savings.

**Choose tankless water heaters** for hot water generation in the office. They are a more sustainable option because they boast higher energy efficiency than traditional tank water heaters through only heating water when it is needed.

**Make sure that condensate is returned to the boiler** (minimum 80%). This is crucial as it enables energy conservation by reusing heat energy, reduces water consumption by utilising the condensate as boiler feedwater, and mitigates greenhouse gas emissions by reducing the energy required for steam production.

## STEAM

**Optimise the pressure in steam systems** by setting the pressure to the lowest feasible level and adjusting it for summer and winter operating conditions. In doing so, you can enhance efficiency, safety and energy savings by reducing energy consumption and improving overall system efficiency.





# Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning (HVAC), Cooling

## HVAC IN GENERAL

**Use heat exchangers**, which facilitate the transfer of thermal energy from one medium to another, as an effective method to recover energy from waste heat and to improve overall efficiency.

**Consider energy recovery wheels (or enthalpy wheels).** These are HVAC system components that efficiently transfer temperature and humidity between outgoing and incoming air streams, offering a sustainable solution to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

**Implement an automatic tube cleaning system** for shell and tube heat exchangers, chiller condenser tubes and water pipes. It utilises circulating sponge balls or brushes and continuously cleans them at programmed intervals, thereby improving efficiency, reducing energy consumption and maintaining system capacity by preventing dirt and scale deposits from accumulating.

**Install high-speed doors** to separate areas with different temperature levels. This allows a decrease in temperature surges and reduces the consumption of energy needed to maintain the temperature in an area.

## HEATING

**Utilise natural heating sources**, such as sunlight and passive solar heating, to reduce the reliance on artificial heating, resulting in energy savings and a decreased environmental impact.

**Use energy-efficient heating systems**, such as geothermal systems, heat pumps or solar heating, as a replacement for fossil-based heating systems to effectively reduce both energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions.

**Replace oil boilers** used for heating with heat pumps to reduce fossil fuel consumption, increase energy efficiency and improve air quality.

## VENTILATION

**Prioritise natural ventilation** as this helps to save energy and reduce costs. However, make sure that, if natural ventilation is used, air conditioners are turned off, so as not to waste any energy.

**Use effective air filtration systems** to remove contaminants, pollutants and airborne particles from the ventilation air. Choose filters with appropriate efficiency levels (e.g. Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV), High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA), energy rating and dust spot efficiency) based on the specific requirements of the building or plant and the nature of the contaminants present.

## AIR CONDITIONING

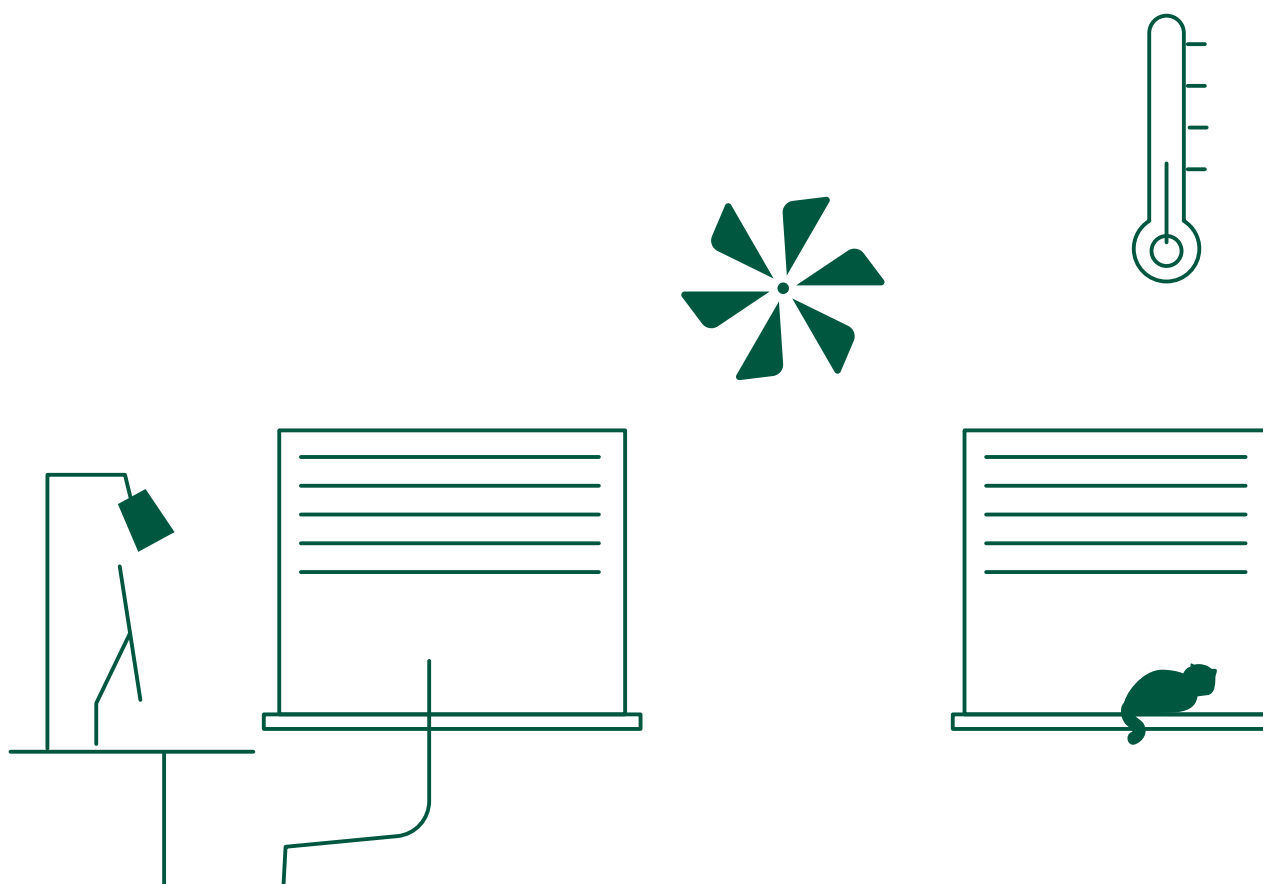
**Choose cool roofs as a replacement for conventional ones.** They work by reflecting more sunlight, absorbing less solar energy, having a high thermal emittance value as well as using heat-resistant and light-coloured materials. Cool roofs can benefit a building and its occupants by decreasing the roof temperature, which in turn reduces the room temperature, improving occupant comfort, reducing energy consumption and costs, and also reducing urban heat island effects.

**Install shading devices** such as blinds, curtains or awnings to help reduce heat gain and improve energy efficiency.

**Choose air-conditioning systems that have a high SEER rating** and use either solid (e.g. barocaloric materials or metal halide perovskites) or natural refrigerants (e.g. carbon dioxide, propane, propylene, etc.) as they reduce energy consumption and do not have a significant negative effect on the ozone layer.

## COOLING

**Install variable speed drives (VSDs) on chilled water pumps.** Being the most common type of variable speed drive, they can modulate motor speed in applications such as pumps, tower cooling fans, air handler fans and chillers, enabling efficient operation and reducing energy consumption.



# Electric motors

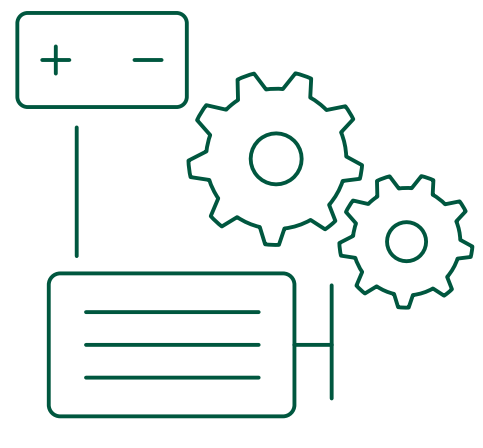
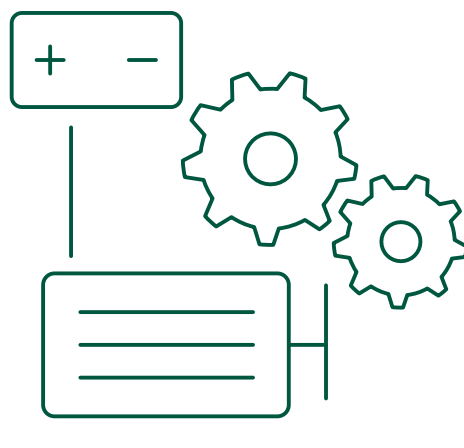
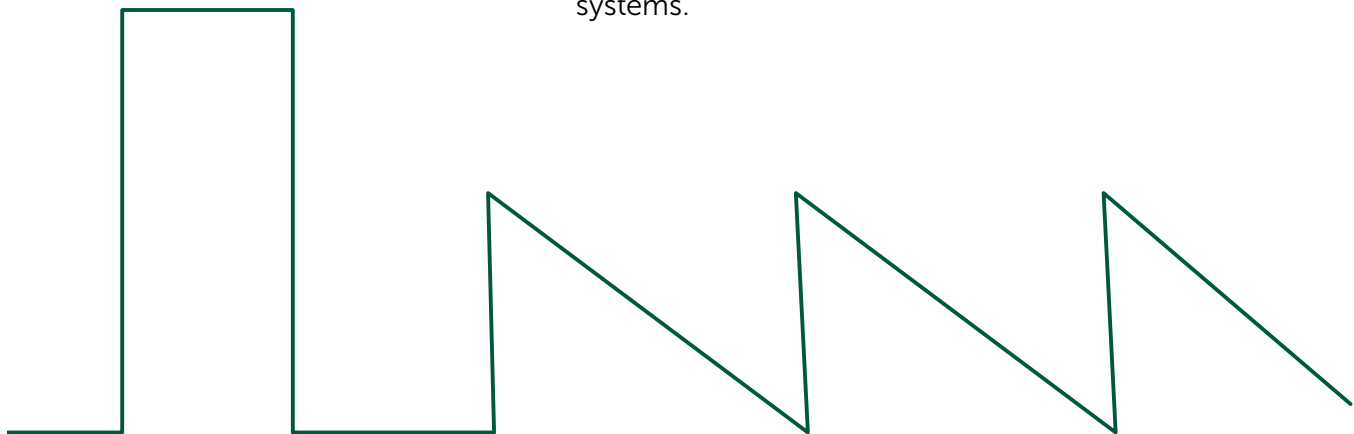
**Choose energy-efficient motors** with better materials, tighter tolerances and improved manufacturing techniques that are compliant with energy-efficient standards, such as NEMA Premium and IEs, to reduce electricity consumption, heat loss and noise while increasing durability.

**Choose the correct dimensioning and design of the motor,** as the efficiency of a motor reaches its highest point at approximately 75% of its rated load, indicating that if the motor is either oversized or undersized for the load, it will not operate at optimal efficiency.

**Deploy Variable Speed Drives (VSDs) on process loads,** which can improve energy efficiency and reduce costs by matching motor speed to the load, resulting in energy savings, improved process control, reduced machine wear and an increased power factor.

**Ensure balanced voltage across all three phases of the motor,** which can improve its efficiency. This can be achieved by redistributing or reconnecting single-phase loads, installing good-quality protective devices, measuring line-to-line voltages and using high-quality cables.

**Use cogged V-belts or synchronous belts,** which are two types of belt drives that can be used as alternatives to traditional V-belts, improving the efficiency of power transmission systems.



# Compressed air

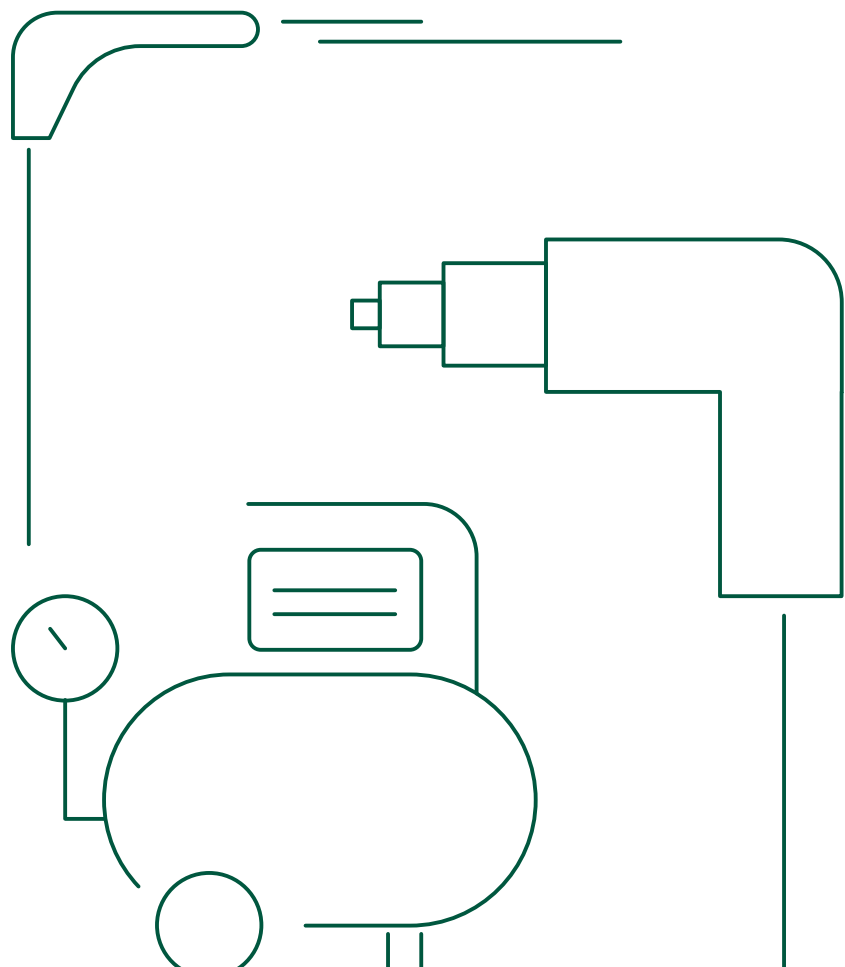
**Only apply compressed air for equipment that require its use**, such as pneumatic tools, and not for equipment that can be operated with other methods, e.g. blow guns, air lances or agitation. It is important to assess the tools that require compressed air and check whether it is possible to replace them with more energy-efficient options (e.g. electric devices).

**Reduce pressure to the minimum required level** as an effective measure to improve efficiency, to minimise energy consumption and to reduce compressed air costs associated with using excessive pressure.

**Use the right size of piping, minimise the number of bends and turns in the piping, and use smooth bore piping**, which can all help improve the delivery of compressed air and improve its efficiency.

**Recover the heat generated by compressors**, which can be used to heat water or air, reducing the need for other forms of heating and improving efficiency.

**Improve a compressor's efficiency by using cooler intake air**. This can be achieved by locating compressors in cool areas, using air intake filters and using air-cooled aftercoolers.

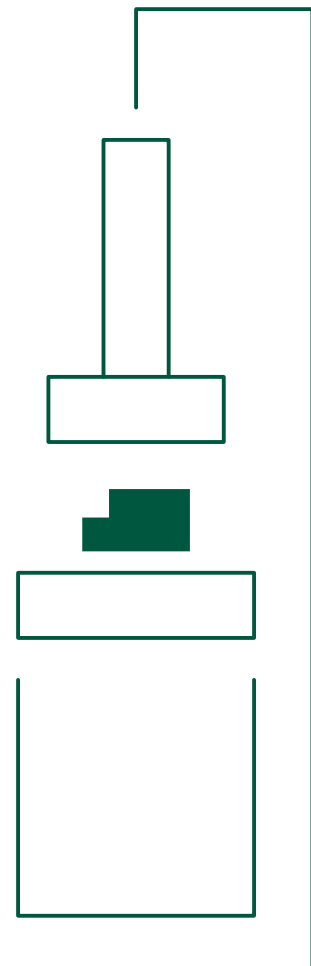


**Exchange reciprocating compressors for screw compressors** to reduce maintenance requirements and achieve a higher efficiency as well as a longer lifespan.

**Separate low- and high-pressure air** through methods like fractional distillation, pressure swing adsorption, cryogenic distillation, low-temperature separation and changes in air density or temperature, depending on the application and desired gas purity, resulting in the improved energy efficiency of compressed air systems.

**Install a float-type no-loss drain** in the compressed air system that allows for condensate discharge without losing compressed air, improving efficiency and reliability.

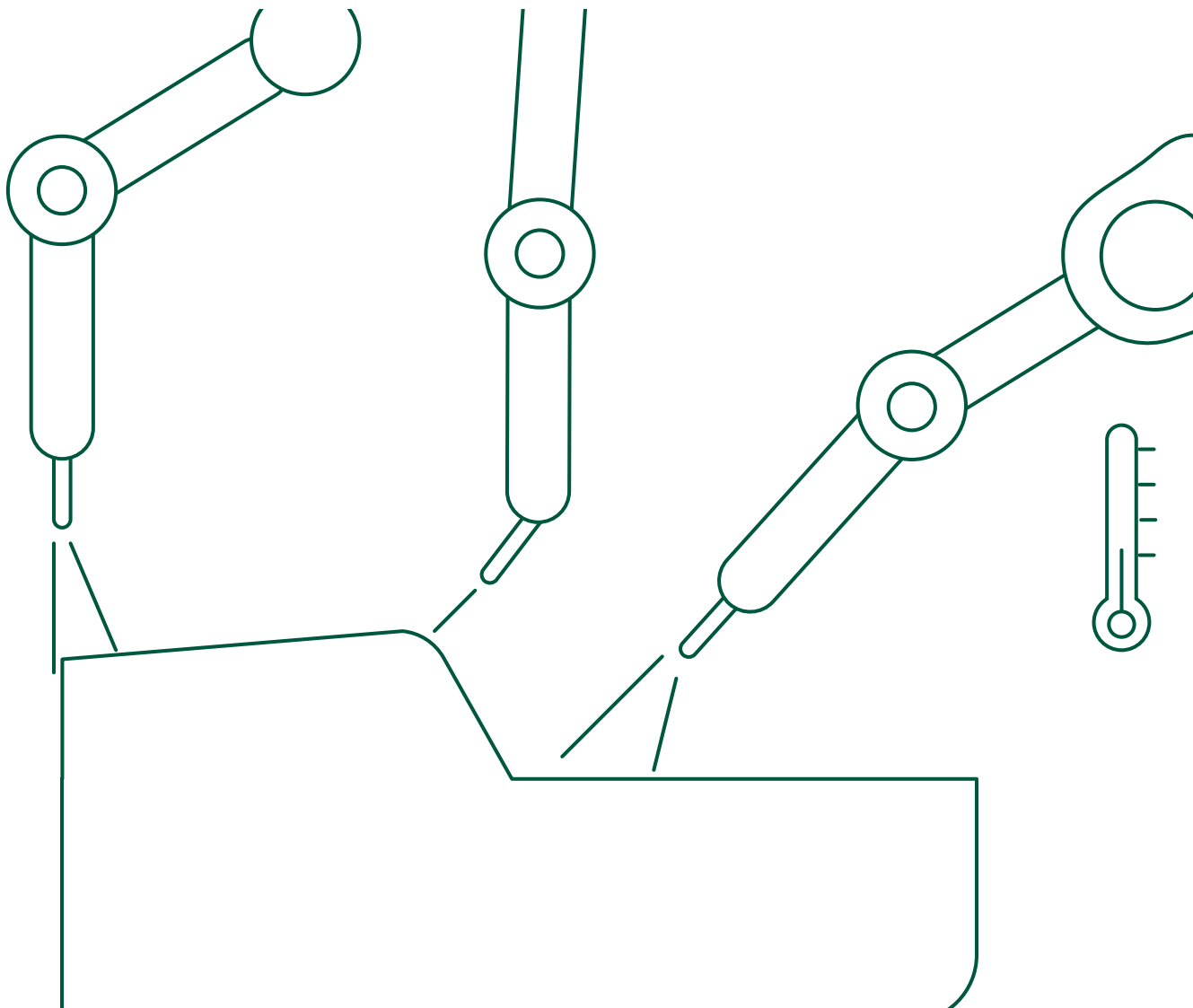
**Use full-flow ball valves**, featuring a rotating ball with a bore to control liquid or gas flow. They offer advantages such as reduced pressure drops, versatility, and ease of operation and repair, making them suitable for applications demanding high flow rates and low pressure drops.



# Paintshop

**Switch off hall cooling in winter and transition months** to lower the base load within the paintshop section by reducing power consumption.

**Reduce the pool temperature, adjust the infrared zone and the standby times in painting** and thus reduce gas consumption.



# Waste management

## STATIONARY WASTE

**Provide recycling bins, separate waste and schedule waste pickup services** to reduce landfill emissions, conserve resources and encourage the circular economy.

**Apply clear visuals to separate types of waste** on bins to make it easier for employees to dispose of waste properly.

**Donate IT and office equipment** at the end of its life instead of disposing of it. This promotes further use and decreases electronic and other waste.

**Provide reusable dishware** like cups and utensils, including outside of the canteen, instead of disposable ones.

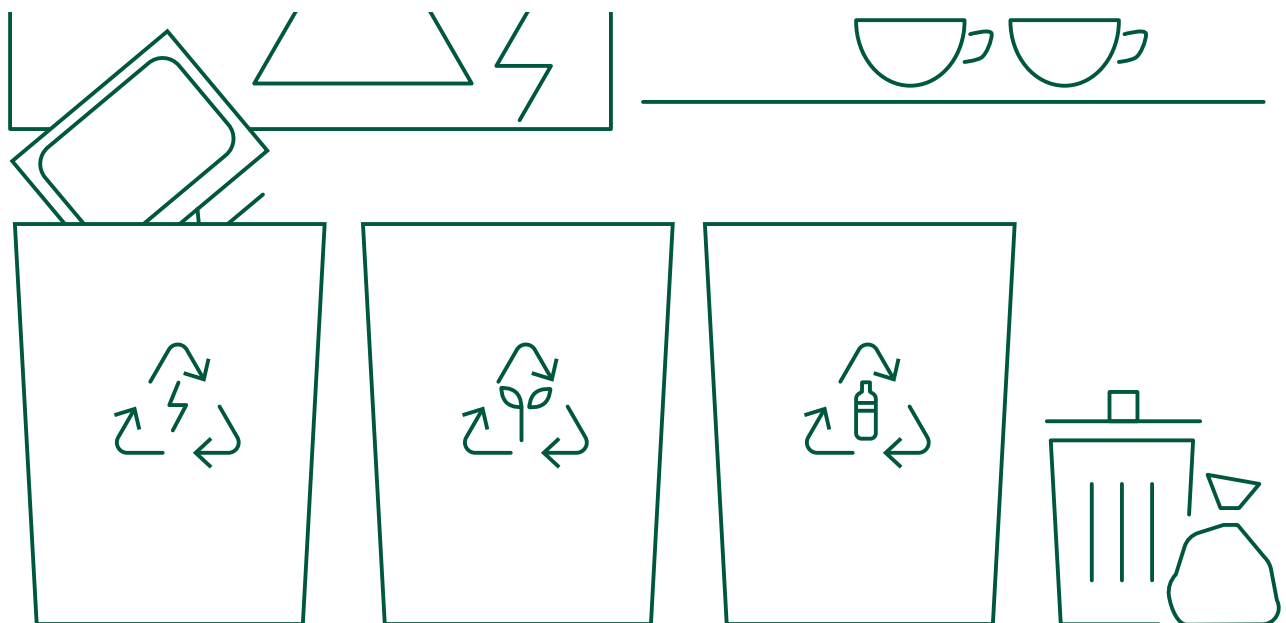
**Encourage sharing furniture in an office space** to reduce the waste generated from the disposal of furniture that is still in good condition.

## PROCESS WASTE

**Optimise material usage** by accurately measuring and controlling raw material quantities, minimising scrap and offcuts, and implementing efficient material handling and storage practices.

**Implement local recycling programmes** and encourage the reuse of materials, components and packaging within the production process.

**Identify and establish partnerships with industries/companies in your geographical surroundings to** generate industrial symbiosis. This can reduce the need for new resources, promoting the circular economy, minimising waste disposal, decreasing emissions and energy consumption, and creating new sources of revenue.



# Maintenance, Monitoring and Control Systems

## GENERAL

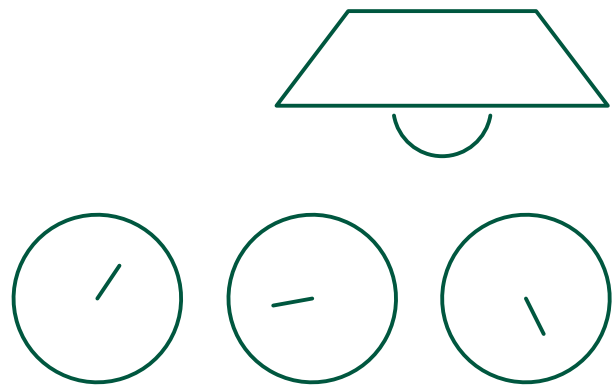
**Utilise building automation and control systems (BMS).** These computer-based systems monitor and control a building's mechanical and electrical equipment. They can take the form of a building automation system or building management system and have several purposes, including occupant comfort, efficient operation, the reduction of operating costs and remote access control.

**Optimise energy use by installing energy management systems (EMSs).** These computer-based systems measure and optimise energy use by controlling diverse devices like HVAC units and lighting systems. They aim to increase efficiency, lower energy consumption and save money by identifying areas of waste and inefficiency. EMSs differ from building management systems (BMSs), which primarily focus on building operations.

**Establish a maintenance routine** to help extend the life of all equipment and to ensure that it operates optimally.

## LIGHTING

**Deploy smart lighting control**, which involves the use of devices and systems to regulate lighting, encompassing automated and stand-alone control elements like occupancy sensors, time clocks, photocells, etc., which enable the maximisation of energy savings.



**Apply solar control elements** (e.g. solar control glazing, automated shading systems and dynamic glazing) in facades and roofs to effectively reduce energy consumption by blocking solar radiation and minimising heat entry.

## HOT WATER AND STEAM

### Hot water

**Utilise automated continuous blowdown control for boilers** that are used for hot water. This is necessary to conduct and to reduce the concentration of dissolved solids that negatively affects the boiler and damages piping. Automated continuous blowdown control adjusts the water discharge based on the concentration of dissolved solids, improves boiler efficiency, reduces water usage and decreases energy consumption.



## Steam

**Inspect the steam trap** using various methods such as visual observation, temperature measurement, sound/vibration measurement or ultrasound.

**Review the trap selection, sizing and installation regularly** to ensure proper operation, prevent safety and efficiency problems from steam leaks and condensate buildup, and repair faulty traps.

## HVAC

### HVAC in general

**Use a room temperature setback for rooms and halls at night and on weekends.** This controlled adjustment of HVAC settings during unoccupied hours is an effective strategy for conserving energy, reducing utility expenses and achieving substantial cost savings in commercial buildings.

**Turn off the air conditioner** in unused rooms to reduce electricity and refrigerant consumption.

**Install a centralised control system for HVAC equipment** that regulates temperature, humidity and air quality across different zones, improving operational efficiency, reducing energy consumption and enhancing indoor air quality. In addition, zoning and controls can be implemented to effectively regulate heating in different areas of the workplace, resulting in reduced energy consumption and emissions.

### Use demand-controlled ventilation

**(DCV).** This is an energy-saving method that automatically adjusts ventilation rates based on changes in occupancy or indoor pollutant levels, utilising CO<sub>2</sub> sensors to measure CO<sub>2</sub> concentration and reducing energy consumption, greenhouse gas emissions and the frequency of heating or cooling system operation by introducing fresh air as needed.

**Monitor the daily water system logs** to maintain a healthy and efficient HVAC system. Regular monitoring can help identify leaks early, detect unexpected usage and help to reduce water costs.

## Heating

**Carry out a hydraulic adjustment of the heating system** and thereby increase its efficiency while reducing gas consumption.

## Ventilation

### Monitor CO<sub>2</sub> levels using installed CO<sub>2</sub> monitors for demand-controlled ventilation

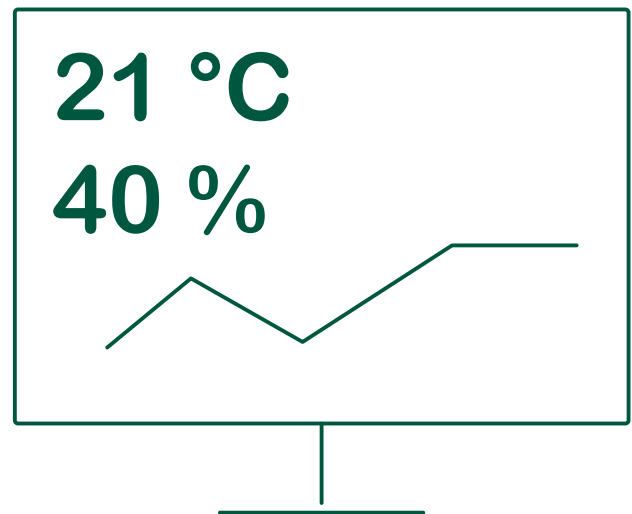
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**Use humidistats** to monitor and control humidity levels in the air.

## Cooling

**Monitor the pressure drop across a chiller,** which indicates the difference in pressure between the inlet and outlet. This is crucial for maintaining chiller efficiency, as high pressure drops can lead to reduced heat transfer, increased energy consumption and diminished refrigeration capacity, making it necessary to measure and monitor using a pressure gauge.

**Monitor the chiller approach temperature,** which represents the temperature difference between the refrigerant and the water in the chiller. In this way, you maintain chiller efficiency, as high approach temperatures can lead to reduced heat transfer, increased energy consumption and diminished refrigeration capacity, making it an important indicator to identify potential system issues and ensure optimal chiller performance.



**Perform annual chiller shutdown services,** including tube cleaning according to manufacturer recommendations, while also checking pumps and cooling towers, monitoring pressure drops, and ensuring a robust monitoring system. This is crucial to maintaining the efficiency, longevity and optimal performance of a chiller system.

**Monitor condenser water closely.** This involves regularly measuring and analysing the concentration of dissolved solids in the condenser water, comparing it to recommended target values, and making necessary adjustments in water treatment, blowdown rates and makeup water to ensure optimal efficiency and minimise water and energy waste in the cooling system.

## COMPRESSED AIR

**Detect leaks in compressed air systems,** which is crucial for minimising energy waste, lowering maintenance expenses and enhancing system reliability. Ultrasonic detection is the predominant method, supplemented by visual inspection and other techniques.

**Control the pressure of compressed air with compressor regulators**, which compensate for fluctuations caused by demand, temperature or other factors, thereby safeguarding equipment and preventing damage. They can be strategically placed within the system with additional features for enhanced performance and reliability.

**Stabilise system pressure**, which is key to improving efficiency and reducing maintenance costs, as it mitigates fluctuations that can cause inefficiencies and equipment damage.

**Make use of demand control valves**, which play an important role in maintaining a constant pressure throughout the compressed air system, optimising its capacity and performance, and protecting the system from overpressure conditions.

## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

**Choose energy-efficient office appliances and equipment with ENERGY STAR certification**, which can contribute significantly to reducing CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions, improving energy efficiency and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, resulting in cost savings.

**Enable sleep settings** on all printers, copiers, fax machines, scanners and multifunction devices to automatically enter a low-powered sleep mode when inactive.

**Get smart meters** to save energy and money while allowing utility companies to better manage energy resources. Smart meters are electronic devices that measure and record energy consumption, provide real-time energy data, enable the remote control of appliances and systems, and facilitate the integration of renewable energy sources.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT

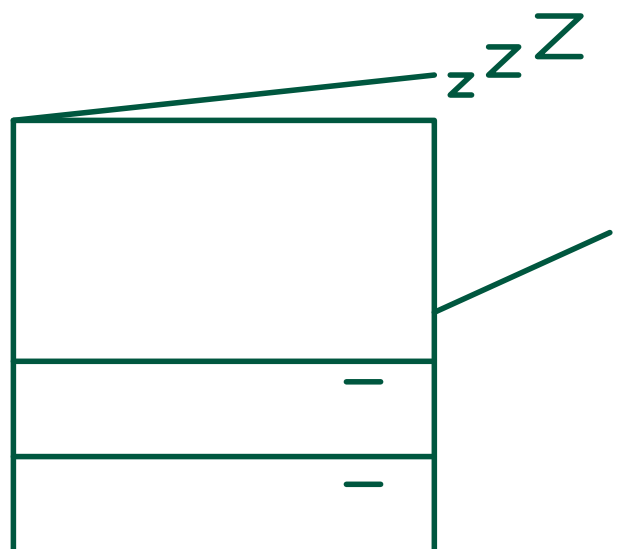
**Conduct a preliminary waste audit and track waste** to categorise and quantify waste. This will help identify areas for improvement and set goals for waste reduction.

## WATER

**Look out for and fix leaks immediately** as it is one of the easiest ways to conserve water in buildings. Leaks can waste a significant amount of water and increase water bills.

## PROCESS WATER

**Assess the water footprint** to evaluate water usage throughout the production process to help to identify areas of high water consumption or waste.



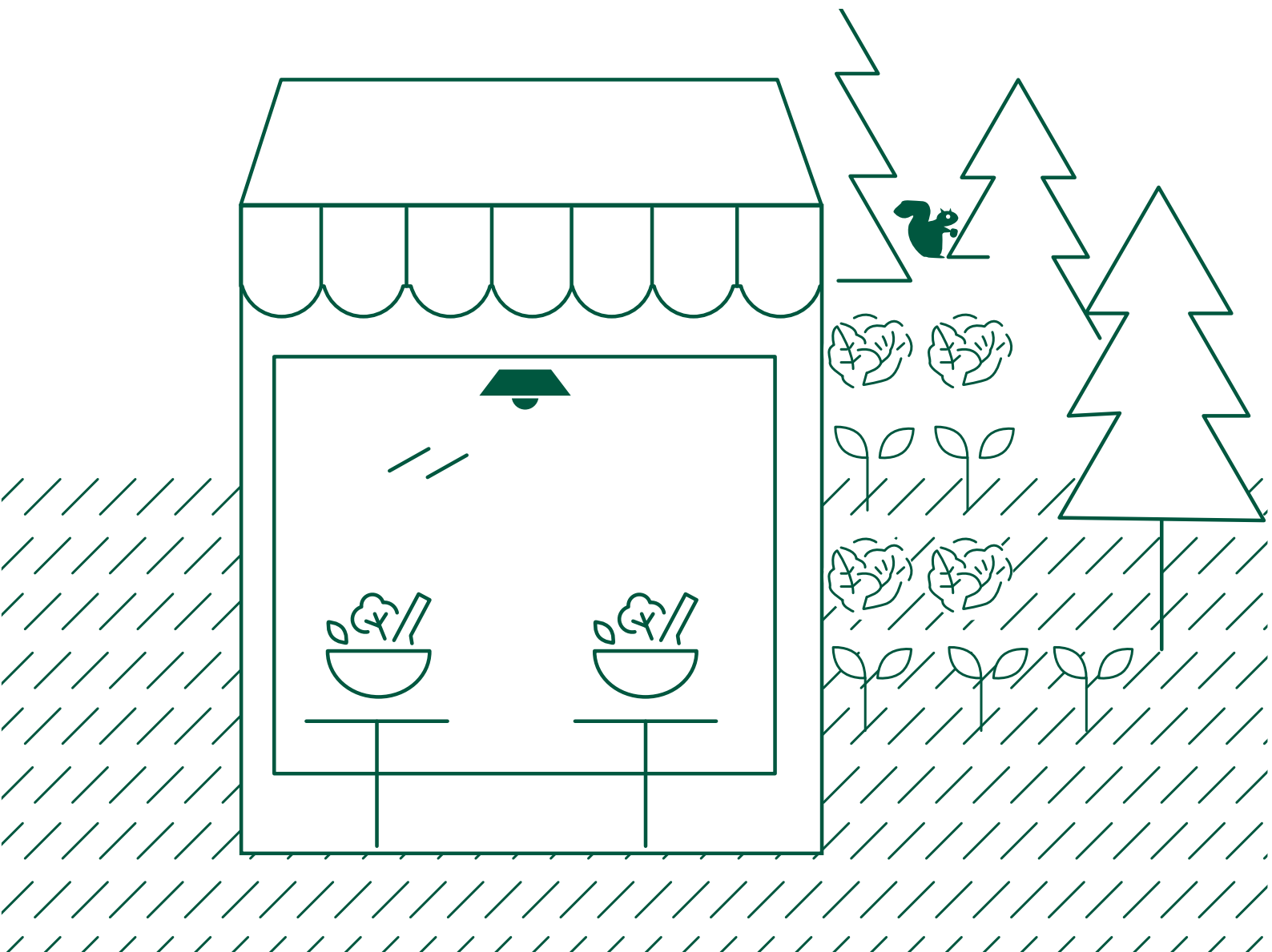
# Canteen

**Exclude or reduce meat and fish** from meals to help reduce the environmental impact of meals.

**Preferably procure products and ingredients that were produced in an environmentally friendly way** (seasonal, regional, fair trade and/or organic products) to help reduce the environmental impact, e.g. by transportation, of meals.

**Reduce food waste** through portion control and customisation systems that allow workers to choose the quantity of food they want, avoiding overproduction and leftovers.

**Establish a composting system** to manage organic waste generated in the canteen.



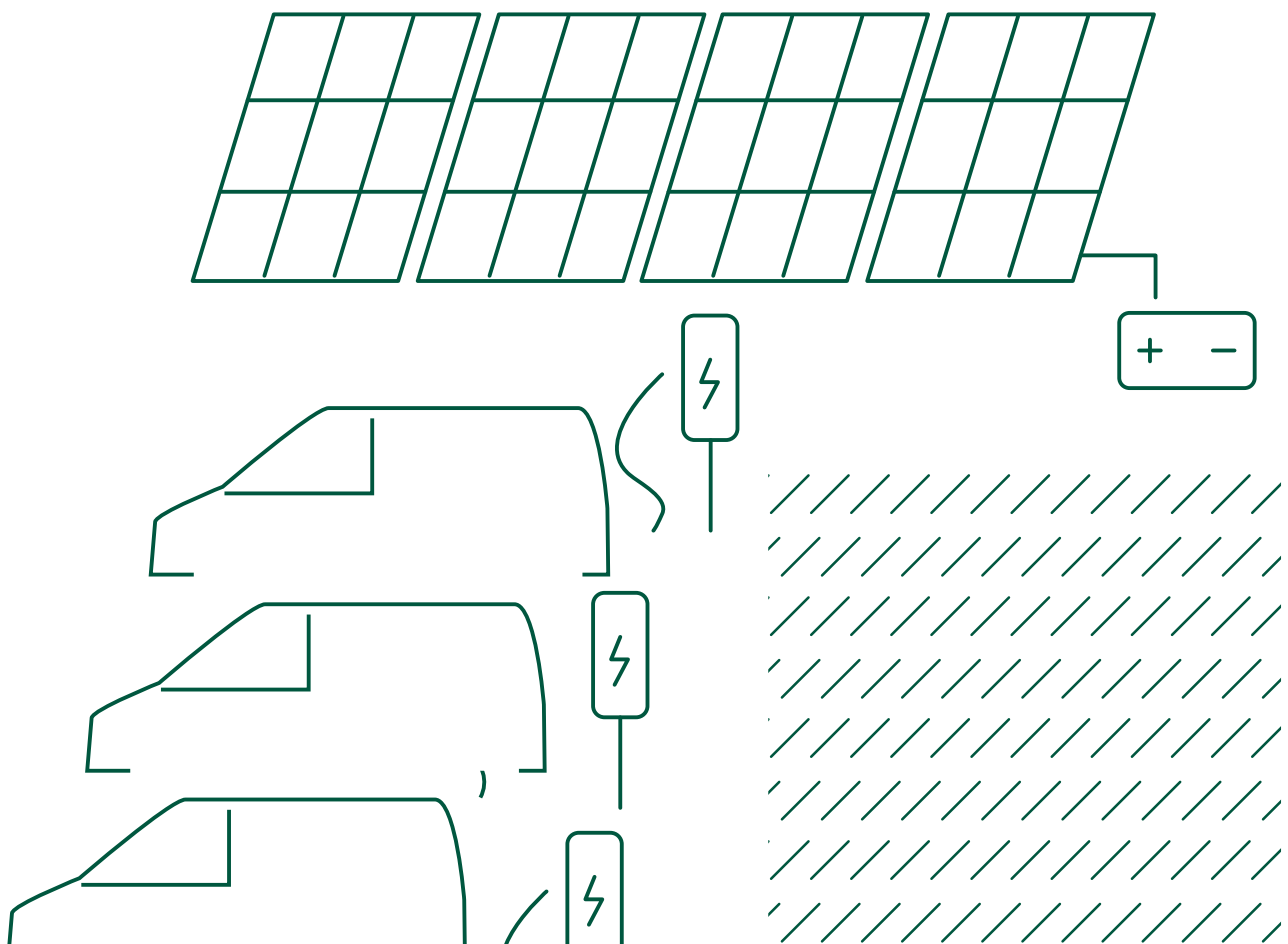
# Mobility

**Exclusively procure/lease electric vehicles** as passenger cars and service vans rather than combustion vehicles.

**Install photovoltaic (PV) systems on carport roofs** to help cover the electricity needs of carparks with clean and renewable energy.

**Provide electric vehicle charging stations with energy from renewables** as a convenient and reliable solution for employees using electric vehicles.

**Make charging infrastructure for electric vehicles accessible** for employees and private cars to incentivise the switch from gas to electric.



# Biodiversity

**Break up sealed surfaces** (tar, concrete) that are not in use and convert them into ruderal areas to help enhance biodiversity through improving water infiltration, increasing vegetation and supporting the ecosystem.

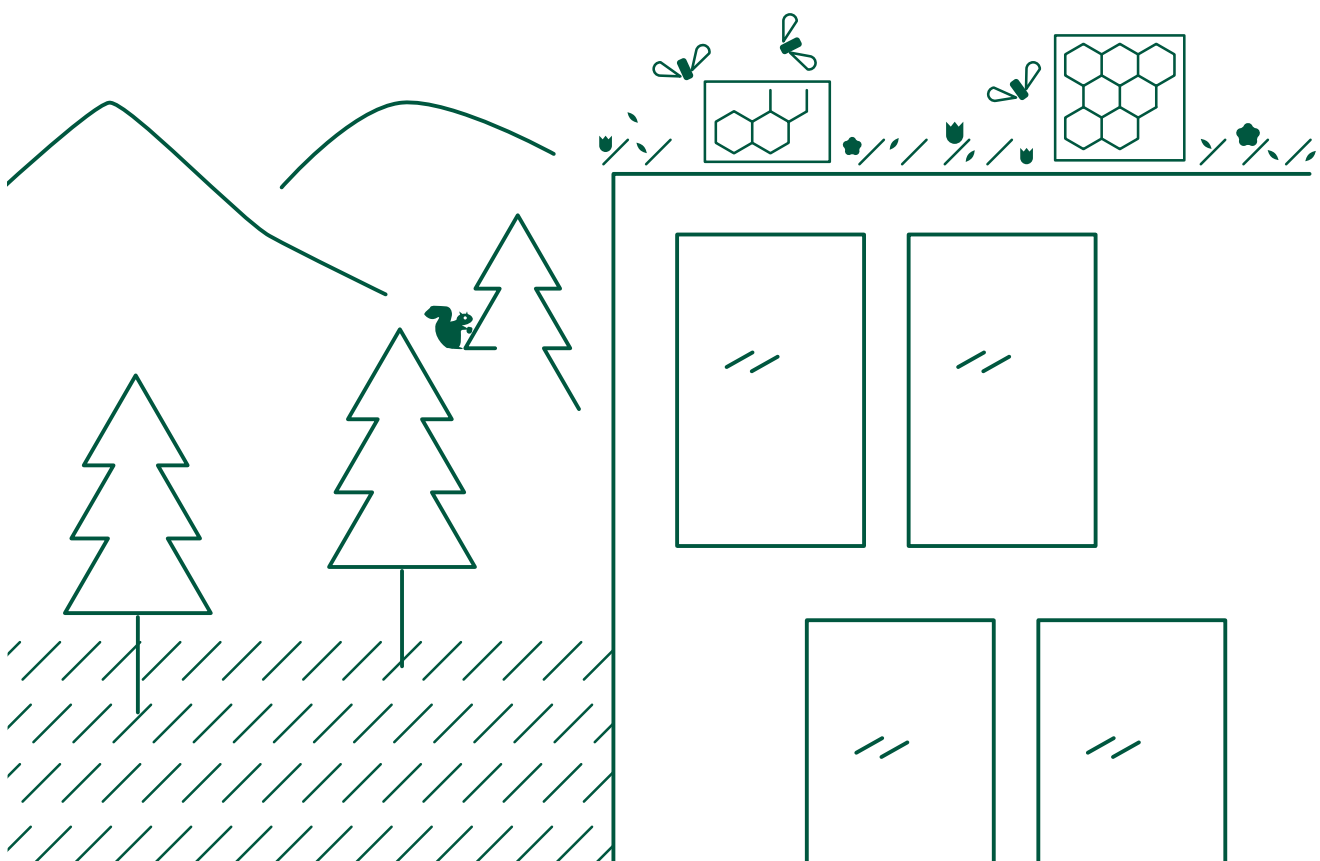
**Install green roofs and living walls** to provide a habitat for plants, insects and birds, contributing to increased biodiversity within the building's surroundings, reducing air pollution and having a cooling effect.

**Transform unused outdoor areas** into low-maintenance wildlife gardens by greening the area with long grasses and nectar-rich wildflowers.

**Incorporate native plants in the landscaping around the office building** to attract local wildlife, including pollinators, birds and beneficial insects, promoting biodiversity.

**Plant wildlife-friendly trees**, shrubs and plants to provide important habitat-supporting biodiversity. Consider building "insect hotels" and setting up bee hives (in cooperation with a local beekeeper).

**Provide drinking troughs** to promote biodiversity by providing a source of water for animals where they normally wouldn't find one or in especially dry seasons.



# Water

**Reduce water pressure** to help save water and reduce energy usage. High water pressure can additionally cause leaks, waste water and increase energy usage in pumping and treating water.

**Use rainwater harvesting systems** in office buildings to collect and store rainwater for various uses after filtration, promoting the conservation of fresh water and cost savings on expenses for fresh water.

**Implement a greywater system in office buildings**, which involves collecting and treating wastewater from various sources (e.g. sinks) for reuse in non-potable applications, to promote water efficiency and sustainable water management practices.

**Save water through motion-activated fixtures**, especially in areas where there is a risk of constant water flow. These fixtures can help reduce water usage and costs by turning off automatically when not in use.

**Install low-flow toilets, faucets or aerators** in buildings to reduce water usage by using significantly less water per flush without compromising flushing power, contributing to water conservation. Also consider the concept of “dry toilets”.

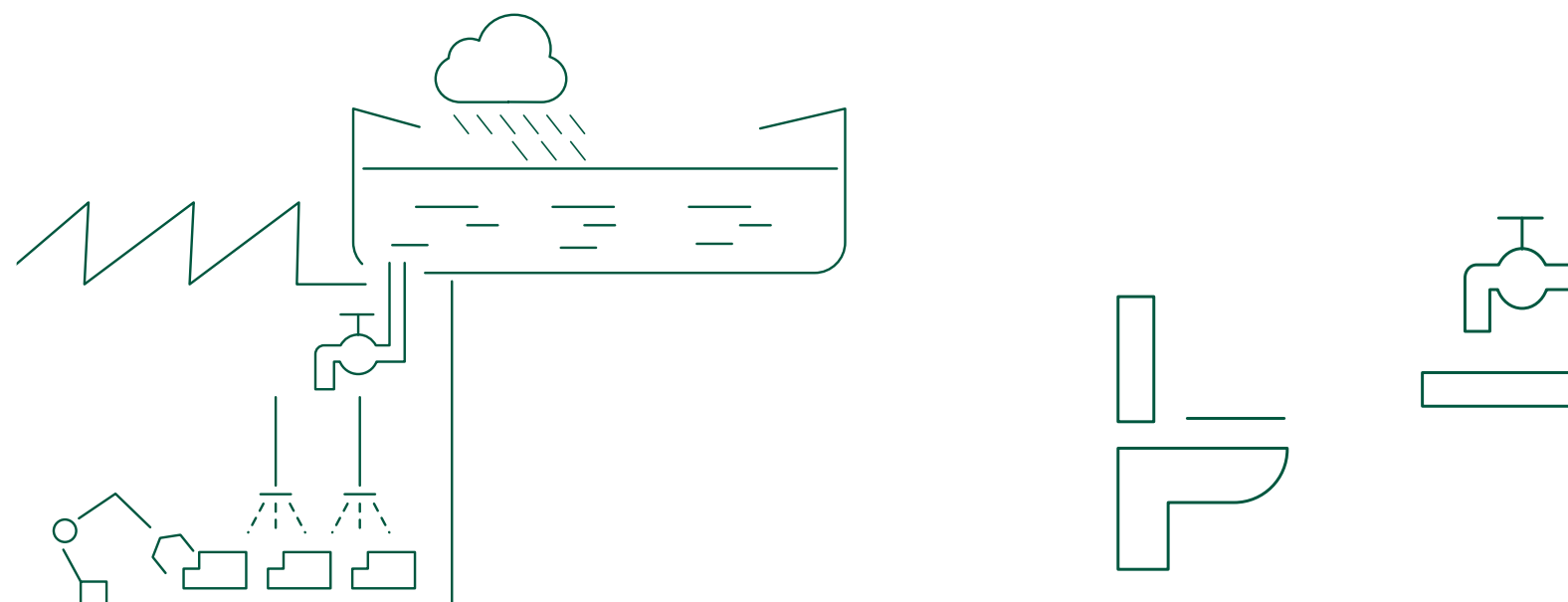
## PROCESS WATER

**Introduce water reuse and recycling systems** to treat and repurpose wastewater generated during the production process.

**Implement water-efficient process designs**, such as closed-loop systems, to minimise water losses and enhance water reuse within the production process.

**Replace fixtures and consider water flow rates** in the procurement of water-using equipment to reduce water usage and water-related costs.

**Install low-flow fixtures, water-saving valves and sensors** to minimise water usage in various processes.



# Additional measures for the construction of new buildings & renovation

**Construct low energy/passive energy buildings** to ensure the highest energy efficiency possible.

**Use sustainable, recycled construction materials** according to the waste hierarchy.

**Don't use materials with a negative impact during extraction** (e.g. tropical wood, natural stone, etc.) or from regions with low environmental protection.

**Source local materials** to reduce transportation emissions.

**Choose office locations that prioritise easy access to public transportation** and proximity to residential areas, which can minimise commuting distances.

**Install air locks** at frequently used hall doors to reduce heat loss.

**Design and optimise airflow paths and ventilation systems** based on the specific process requirements to improve temperature uniformity, reduce energy consumption and enhance overall system effectiveness.

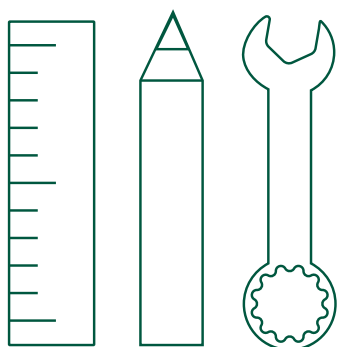
**Install Passive Displacement Ventilation (PDV)** if suitable. This is an air distribution system that supplies air evenly at the floor level, utilising natural convection to circulate air without mechanical fans, resulting in improved indoor air quality, reduced energy consumption and enhanced thermal comfort.

**Select the right chiller design** to meet different types of building profiles, which involves determining the building load, designing the chiller plant, considering the building size and optimising chiller plant performance. By carefully selecting the chiller plant design, the strengths of different chiller types can be leveraged to optimise chiller performance and reduce energy consumption.

**Test buildings for airtightness and thermal integrity** if the building area is over 5000 m<sup>2</sup>.

**Donate furniture not required after office renovations** to reduce waste and simultaneously produce social and environmental benefits.

**Develop new occupancy concepts** where less free space remains unused, to help consume less land and reduce energy consumption.





**“We have a corporate and personal responsibility to leave a world worth living in for future generations.”**

Dr Lars Brzoska  
Chairman of the Board of Management

Sustainable corporate governance is firmly anchored in Jungheinrich’s DNA. As a family-owned, listed international company, local and global responsibility and a commitment to generational responsibility are part of all business decisions. As a pioneer of electrification - from the first electric forklift truck when the company was founded in 1953 to 100 per cent electric production in its 70th anniversary year in 2023 - Jungheinrich has been thinking about technology with the triad of “planet, people and profit” in mind from day one of the company’s history.

Sustainability is anchored as a key pillar in the corporate strategy 2025+ “Creating sustainable value” and thus determines both future orientation and day-to-day business. At Jungheinrich, we are pursuing the long-term vision of “climate neutrality” and are aiming for “net zero” by 2050 according to SBTi. In doing so, we are not only leading the way as a driver on the path to sustainable intralogistics but are also acting as a sustainability enabler in many key industries and thus supporting our customers and partners in making their business more sustainable.

Our basic attitude of partnership is not only reflected in our business relationships, but also in the fact that we recognise that we achieve the most as a community. That is why we have joined carefully selected initiatives that pay attention to various aspects, such as the Science Based Targets initiative, United Nations Global Compact or econsense - Forum for Sustainable Development of German Business.

Our compliance profile at Integrity Next shows our assessment about human rights, the environment, compliance and our own supply chain. This self-assessment is confirmed by the highest independent ratings and successful certifications, such as our EcoVadis Platinum status. This puts us in the top one of the world’s most sustainable companies.



This is a living collection; new measures and categories will be added.

CSH is available for your questions and to discuss matters at any time.

We are excited to learn about best practices from your locations and additional measures that we can add.

**Jungheinrich AG**  
Friedrich-Ebert-Damm 129  
22047 Hamburg

[sustainability@jungheinrich.de](mailto:sustainability@jungheinrich.de)  
[www.jungheinrich.de](http://www.jungheinrich.de)

