

NS CSRD SUPPLIER REQUEST DATA

Do you supply products to NS?
Follow circular, fossil-free & supply chain responsibility

CIRCULAR



Inflow

= Physical goods (products/parts/materials) for which NS becomes the owner

[More information on page 3](#)

FOSSIL-FREE



Emissions (CO₂ eq.)

= Greenhouse gas emissions as a result of products and services for NS.

[More information on page 4](#)

CHAIN-RESPONSIBILITY



Country of Origin

= The country where the product is assembled/where the last essential processing takes place. Or the country where the service takes place.

[More information on page 5](#)

What information does NS want?

By product:
Mass in KG + Material group + Circularity

Do you supply products to NS? Then use [de invultemplate met inflow](#).

By product or service:
CO₂ emissions

Do you provide services to NS?
Then use [de invultemplate zonder inflow](#).

By product or service:
The country of origin

The completed template can be sent to:
sustainableprocurement@ns.nl



Sustainability in the NS value chain

Dear supplier,
Sustainable accessibility of the Netherlands
For and by everyone. That's what we stand for.

For this reason, we're engaging in fossil-free, circular and green enterprise, for and by everyone. Suppliers are essential to us in our mission to make our services and products more sustainable. In addition, NS has a reporting obligation under the CSRD (Corporate Sustainable Reporting Directive*).

Why do we ask for data?

NS therefore has a sustainability mission and a reporting obligation. This means, among other things, that we request data from our suppliers in order to comply with these reporting obligations. In addition, we need (possibly additional) data to be able to steer our sustainability mission. These two reasons form the basis of our request.

Which data do we request?

The most important sustainability themes that NS currently wants to work on together with its suppliers are greenhouse gases, circularity and supply chain responsibility.



CIRCULAR



FOSSIL-FREE



CHAIN RESPONSIBILITY

Data: The data needed to gain insight into these themes is often not known to NS, but it is known to our suppliers or further down the value chain. For each sustainability theme, we have made an overview in which the themes and the required data are further explained.

It is possible that the data requested by NS is not available. Of course, we understand this, but in that case we would like to make arrangements when they will become available to NS.

Scope: The sustainability report is based on the purchasing turnover based on the last four quarters.

Template: In order to be able to process the requested data properly, NS provides templates. There are two different types:

Template *with inflow*: To be used if you supply products in the execution of the contract that NS becomes the owner of. In it, 1. the inflow, 2. the CO2 impact and 3. the country of origin is requested

Template *without inflow*: To be used if you do not supply products that NS will own. In it, 1. the CO2 impact and 2. country of origin is requested.

The templates can be found here: <https://nsprocurement.nl/sustainability>

What do we do with the data?

We use the data to be able to comply with our reporting obligation and to be able to steer towards making our products and services more sustainable. For example, by working with the supplier to find more sustainable alternatives.

The data will be treated confidentially by NS and will therefore not be made public at supplier level. When we report on this in our annual report, this will not be at supplier level.

The templates can be found here: <https://nsprocurement.nl/duurzaamheid>.

The completed template can be sent to: sustainableprocurement@ns.nl.

* This is the CSRD guideline and how to get started with it | CSR Netherlands | CSR Netherlands



NS aims to achieve circular procurement by 2030



Currently, the weight and composition of our inflow (products which NS will own) is not always transparent to NS.

That is why we ask our suppliers to provide inflow data.

As a result, sustainable alternatives and opportunities can be made measurable and...

- Reducing the depletion of raw materials
 - We reduce our CO₂ emissions
 - We improve material availability



Which data do we request?

Ideally, we receive the complete inflow data, but if this is not available, limited data is also useful. Prioritize by weight to enrich the highest-impact products with material and circularity data first

 +  + 	Top	Mass, material and % circularity (inflow with source) Per item, per invoice line or per quarter for the supplier
 + 	Good	Mass and material group (inflow known without source) Per item, per invoice line or per quarter for the supplier
	Usable	Only the mass Per item, per invoice line, or per quarter for the vendor

 = Massa in kg

 = Materiaalgroep (bijv. 'metaal'), of Materiaal (bijv. RVS') en materiaal standaard (bijv. 304)

 = % (non-)renewable & % (non-) virgin

NS measures its inflow to become more circular, when is inflow circular?

 **Inflow = physical resources, including packaging, of which NS becomes the owner**

E.g. new trains, but also spare parts, maintenance products, workwear, IT hardware, etc.

 **Circular inflow = inflow that does not contribute to the depletion of raw materials:**

- they have been used before, e.g. recycled or refurbished (**non-virgin***); and/or
- They grow and are sustainably managed/harvested (**renewable****)

	non-virgin	virgin
renewable	Non-virgin & renewable Used earlier and grows quickly. e.g. recycled FSC wood	Virgin & renewable Never used before, but grows quickly e.g. FSC wood
non-renewable	Non-virgin & non-renewable Previously used, does not grow quickly e.g. recycled steel	Virgin & non-renewable Not used before, doesn't grow quickly e.g. new polyester

 = circular inflow  = linear inflow

Comprehensive definitions according to CTI framework and in line with CSRD ESRS E5

* **Non-virgin:** Previously used inflow (secondary), e.g. recycled materials, second-hand products or refurbished parts
Recycled inflow includes both "pre-consumer" and "post-consumer material", but excludes the reuse of materials within an industrial process, such as rework/regrinding or scrap metal that is generated in a process and can be recovered within the same process that generated the content. (ISO 14021:2016 (7.8.1.1)).

** **Renewable:** Materials from sustainably managed resources that, after extraction/harvesting, return to their previous stock levels.

The natural growth or replenishment processes do not last longer than the use cycle. They are therefore replenished or regrown at least as quickly as they are harvested or extracted. Usually, this is demonstrated by internationally recognized certification programs such as FSC, PEFC, RSPO, etc.

Please note: renewable/renewable is fundamentally different from recyclable. Renewable refers to the source of the material (!) Recyclable refers to the application after use.



NS contributes to achieving the 1,5°C scenario in The Paris Agreement

FOSSIL-FREE

NS has set science-based reduction targets to reduce scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions* by 27.5% by 2030, and to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 at the latest. In order to gain a better understanding of the emissions of these greenhouse gases, NS asks its suppliers to calculate the **greenhouse gas emissions** related to the product or service that is provided.

* See the section "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol" for an explanation.

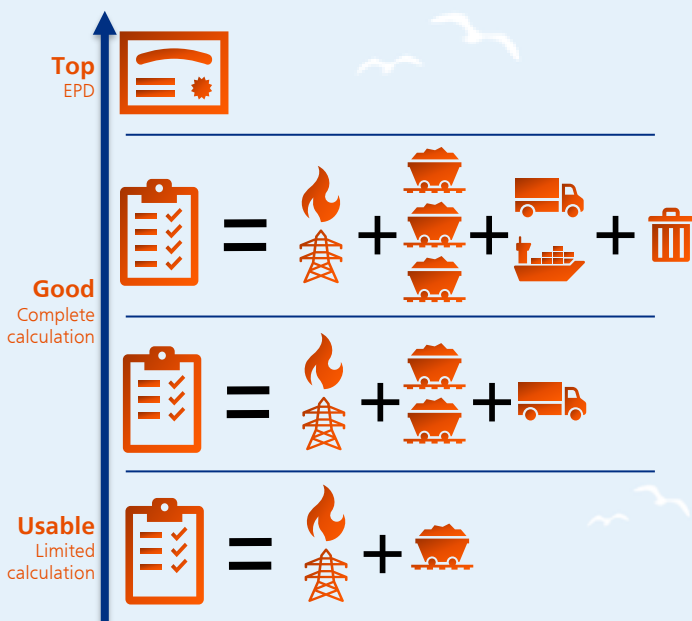
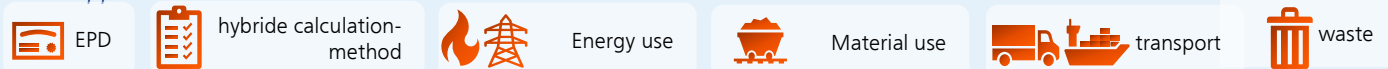
Which data do we request?

In order to be able to monitor and improve, we ask our suppliers to provide data on the greenhouse gas emissions of products and services for NS.

The desired data of greenhouse gases emitted per product or service:

- Top: Data based on an **Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)** or **product-specific emission factor**, verified by an independent third party.
- Usable to good: Data based on a **hybrid calculation method** in which the emissions from energy use, material use, transport movements and waste are added up or data based on the average data method (see the template for an explanation of the calculation methods).
- For services, the material component may be small or not applicable. Even then, we expect data on greenhouse gas emissions.

Tip: The required information will often have to be requested from suppliers in the chain.

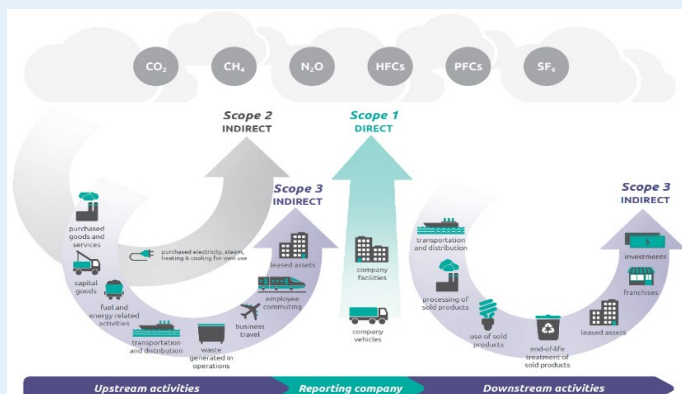


The Greenhouse Gas Protocol

Scope 1: direct emissions. These are the emissions released when burning fossil fuels such as gas in gas boilers and petrol/diesel in managed means of transport. This also includes other greenhouse gases that are released into the air under our own management, such as leaked refrigerants from refrigeration systems and air conditioners.

SCOPE 2: Indirect emissions from the use of electricity and heat. There is a separate scope for this because you have a lot of influence on your electricity and heat consumption, while the emissions take place at the power plant where the power or heat is generated

Scope 3: other indirect emissions. These are all emissions that arise from the activities of the organization, but where the emission source is not controlled by the organization. Think of the production of purchased materials or the processing of waste. The organization has more influence on some scope 3 categories than others.



Bron: GHG Protocol

An **EPD**, or Environmental Product Declaration, is a standardized document that provides information about the environmental performance of a product or service throughout its life cycle. It includes data on resource use, emissions, and energy consumption, among other things.

An **LCA**, or Life Cycle Assessment, is an evaluation method that analyses the environmental impact of a product throughout its life cycle, from raw material extraction to waste treatment.

The relationship between the two is that an EPD is based on the results of an LCA. The LCA provides data on the environmental impact, while the EPD reports this data to stakeholders.

NS wants to identify risks to people and the environment and mitigate risks throughout the supply chain



CHAIN RESPONSIBILITY

Supply Chain responsibility means that every link in the value chain takes responsibility for detecting and tackling mishandlings against people and the environment in the supply chain. NS does this through the Due Diligence process as described in the OECD Guidelines and UNGPs and because it is necessary for the CSRD.



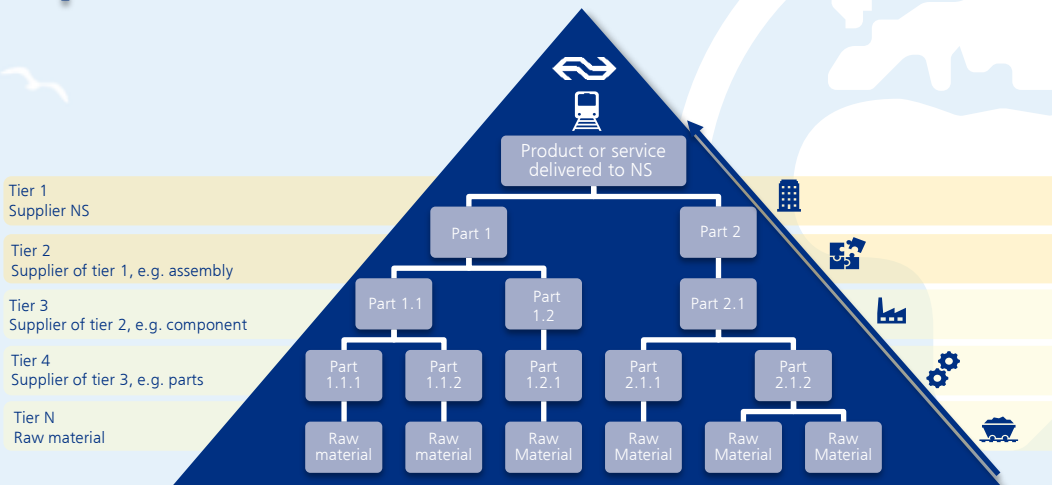
Which data do we request?

How does NS gain insight into the value chain in order to comply with laws and regulations?

As part of our ongoing Due Diligence process, NS collects data from our suppliers and the products and services they provide.

For this we would like to receive:

- Top The country of origin (tier 1,2) + deeper transparency in the production chain (tier 3, 4, N)
- Good The country of origin of the product or service being provided (Tier 1, 2) **



OECD DUE DILIGENCE

Due diligence is an ongoing process that helps companies identify and then mitigate or prevent human rights, labour rights and environmental risks.

If a supplier identifies issues in the supply chain, this must be reported to NS and mitigating measures must also be taken.

DUE DILIGENCE PROCESS & SUPPORTING MEASURES

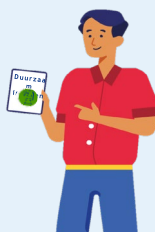
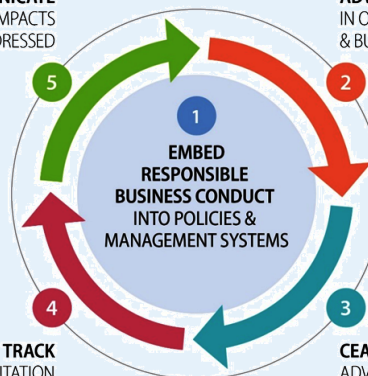
COMMUNICATE
HOW IMPACTS
ARE ADDRESSED

**IDENTIFY & ASSESS
ADVERSE IMPACTS**
IN OPERATIONS, SUPPLY CHAINS
& BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS

**6 PROVIDE FOR OR
COOPERATE**
IN REMEDIATION
WHEN APPROPRIATE

4 TRACK
IMPLEMENTATION
AND RESULTS

3 CEASE, PREVENT OR MITIGATE
ADVERSE IMPACTS



**Tier 1/2- Country of origin of the product: The country where the product is assembled or where the last essential processing takes place is considered to be the country of origin. This means the country where the product acquired its final shape, character or essential characteristics.

