SDG contribution and impact analysis

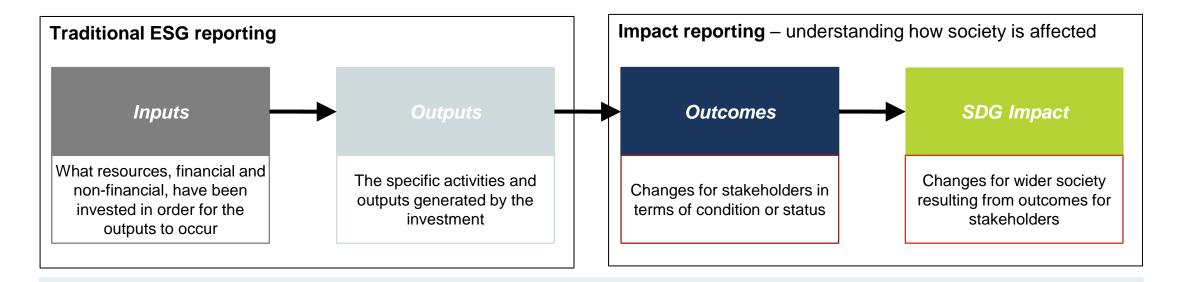
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TINC

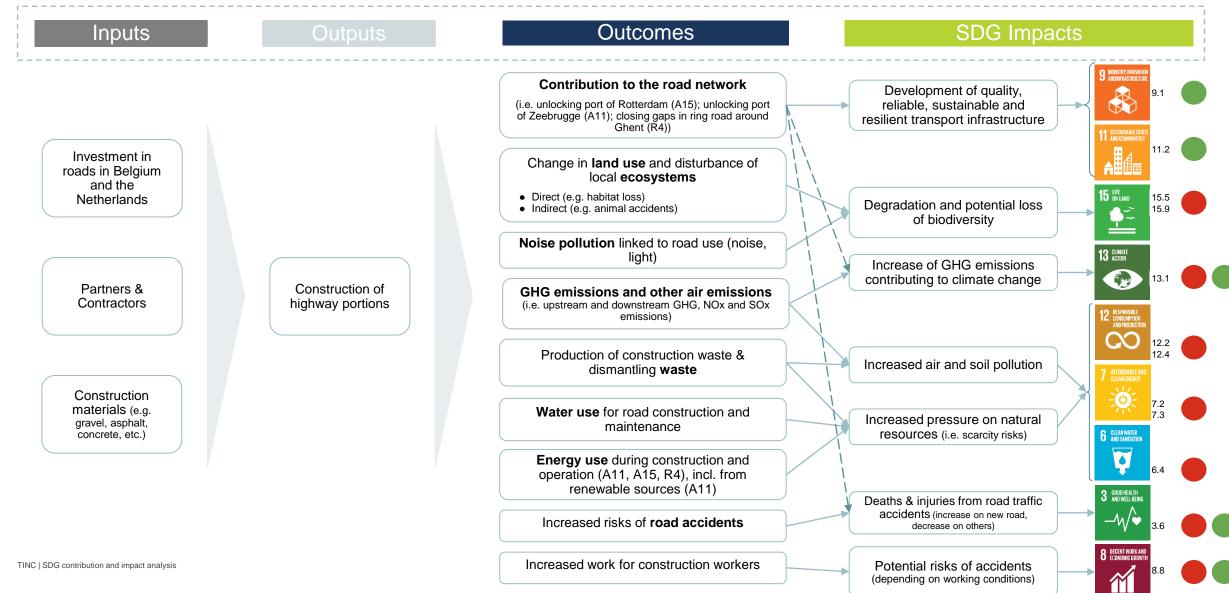
Using the impact pathways to track the contribution towards the SDG targets



Impact Pathways are critical for both understanding the types of impact (both positive and negative) from an investment, but also help with measuring the scale of impact. Data collection efforts at the portfolio company level can be focused on KPIs which fit into a logic model that allows the scale of impact to be determined, measured and potentially valued.

1. Public Infrastructure Public-Private Partnership





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Inputs	Outputs	Outcomes	SDG Impacts
Investment in lock		Facilitate maritime connection between Rotterdam and Amsterdam resolving bottleneck in traffic over water between major ports	Development of quality and, reliable infrastructure to support economic development
Partners &	Prinses Beatrixsluis: Lock in Lekkanaal	Change in land use and disturbance of local marine biodiversity (e.g. during operation, maintenance and construction)	Degradation and potential loss of marine biodiversity
Contractors (i.e. Besix, Heijmans, Jan de Nul)	- Refurbishment of 2 existing lock chambers - Addition of one lock chamber	Indirect emissions to water caused by increased boat transport	Indirect reduction of GHG
Construction materials (e.g.	Enables passage for	need for higher emitting forms of road transport GHG emissions and other air emissions	emissions
concrete, steel.)	50,000 vessels per year	(i.e. upstream, direct and downstream GHG, NOx and SOx emissions) Energy use during	Increase of GHG emissions contributing to climate change
Natural resource (e.g. energy)		refurbishment/construction and operation (incl. Renewable energy for operating lock doors)	Increased use of natural resources
NC SDG contribution and impact analysis		Production of construction waste	Potential risks of accidents (depending on working conditions)

2. Energy Infrastructure Wind and solar farms



Inputs	Outputs	Outcomes	SDG Impacts
Investment in renewable energy infrastructure		Increased production of renewable energy from solar and wind energy	Increased availability and consumption of renewable energy
Partners & Contractors		Use of natural resources (e.g. water, energy) for construction, maintenance and operation	
(i.e. to build and operate the wind and solar farms)	Construction and operation of on- shore wind farms	Use of raw and transformed materials for construction	Increased use of and pressure on natural resources (i.e. risks of scarcity)
Construction material (i.e. wind turbines, solar panels, ion lithium batteries, rare earth		Production of construction waste & dismantling waste	
minerals, etc.)	Construction and operation of solar	Indirect GHG emissions (i.e. upstream emissions from transport and energy consumption)	Increase of GHG emissions contributing to climate change
Land & marine surface	farms	Change in land use and disturbance of local biodiversity Direct (e.g. habitat loss, noise pollution, etc.) 	Degradation and potential loss of biodiversity
Natural resources (e.g. energy, water, etc.)		Indirect (e.g. negative visual impacts, etc.) Production of electromagnetic fields generated by the transport of energy	Unknown. (Potential risks to human health, currently no conclusive evidence)
ntribution and impact analysis		Increased work for construction and operation workers	Potential risks of accidents (depending on working conditions)

3. Digital Infrastructure Fiber networks (FttH)



Inputs	Outputs	Outcomes	SDG Impacts
Investment in optic fiber network		Providing fast broadband connection to support Dutch citizens in underserved areas	Development of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure to support economic
Partners & Contractors e.g. installation of fibre optic networks)	Fiber optic network access for selected cities in the Netherlands + 30,000 fiber optic connections in the Netherlands	Contribution to the digitalization of the Netherlands	development
Suppliers (e.g. manufacture of optic fiber)		GHG emissions (i.e. upstream, direct and downstream GHG)	Increase of GHG emissions contributing to climate change
Construction materials (e.g. glass or plastic)		Energy use during transmission of data (reduced energy consumption when transmitting data via fiber optic compared to traditional ethernet cable)	Increased use of natural
		Raw materials requirements (i.e. increased pressure on silica sand (used for glass) have led to supply shortages in 2022. It is to note that silica is less harmful to the environmental compared to traditional ethernet cables which require copper)	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN DERKY
Employees (GlasDraad, for development and maintenance)		Potential human health risk due to exposure to electromagnetic waves transmitted through optical fiber	Unknown. (Potential risks to human health, currently no conclusive evidence)
contribution and impact analysis		Increased work for construction workers	Potential risks of accidents (depending on working conditions)

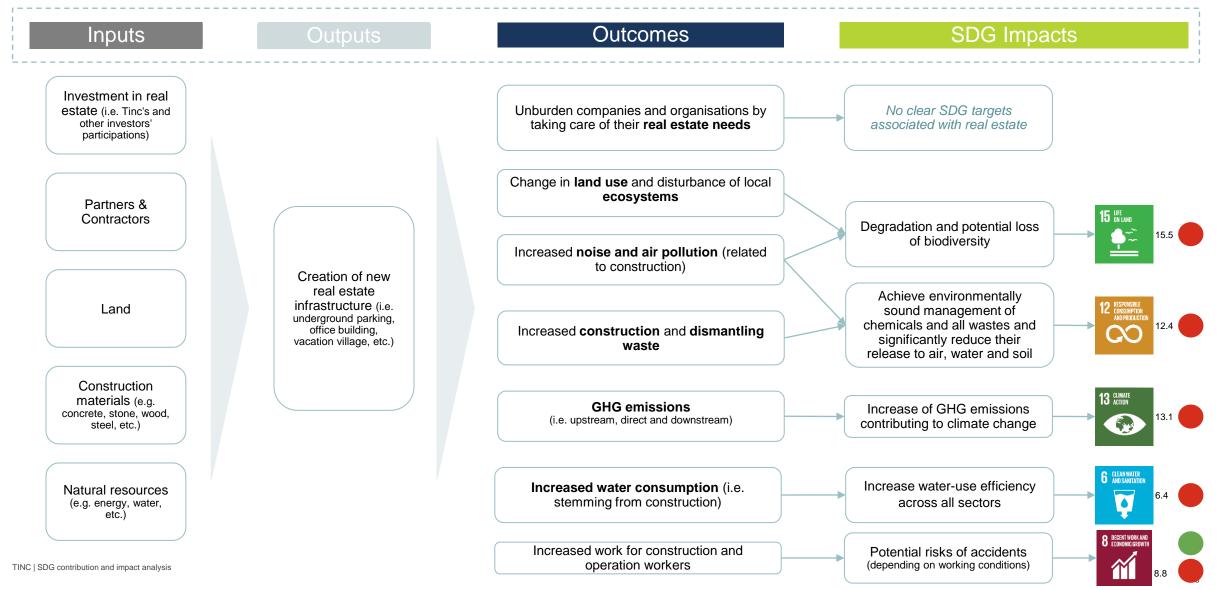
3. Digital Infrastructure Colocation data centers



Inputs	Outputs	Outcomes	SDG Impacts
Investment in data centers		Contribution to society's digitization (i.e. through lowered accessibility costs of data centres via economies of scale)	Development of digital infrastructure supporting economic development
Partners & Contractors (i.e. to build and operate the data centers)		GHG emissions (i.e. upstream, direct and downstream)	Increase of GHG emissions contributing to climate change
Construction materials (i.e. cement, steel,	Construction and operation of data	Energy use (including renewable energy) for construction, operation and maintenance	12 RESPONDED CONSUMPTION 12
IT-related (source)	centers	Production of construction and electronic waste	Increased use of and pressure
(e.g. servers, screens, cooling systems, rare earth minerals, etc.)		Use of natural source materials for IT materials (i.e. rare earth metals, steel, wood)	on natural resources (i.e. risks of scarcity)
Natural resources (e.g. energy,		Water use (i.e. for construction and for cooling systems)	6.4
water, etc.)		Increased work for construction and operation workers	Potential risks of accidents (depending on working conditions)

4. Selective Real Estate General





Direct impact Positive impact 4. Selective Real Estate --> Indirect impact Negative impact Residential care facilities **SDG** Impacts Inputs Outcomes Empower and promote the Housing for people Increased access to housing, healthcare social, economic and political 10.2 with mental and activities for people with special needs inclusion of all Investment in real disabilities estate (i.e. Tinc's and other investors' participations) Improved education and development of Build and upgrade education people with special needs through facilities provide inclusive and individual support plans and pedagogical effective learning for all Education services Physical assets (i.e. activities (i.e. pedagogical tools, property & equipment: 27 specialised care specialised know-how, etc.) homes, Abilis offices, **GHG** emissions equipment) (i.e. upstream, direct and downstream) Increase of GHG emissions 13.1 contributing to climate change Employees (i.e. educators, psychologists, Increased consumption of energy Food services administrative staff, medical teams, etc.) Ś 7.2 7.3 6 GLEAN WATER AND SANITATION Increased production of waste Natural resources Increased pressure on natural (i.e. household and medical waste) Ų (e.g. energy, water, resources (i.e. scarcity risks) etc.) **Cleaning services** 12.5 Increased consumption of water 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWT Increased work for construction workers and Potential risks of accidents TINC | SDG contribution and impact analysis the Abilis' employees (depending on working conditions)