

**N** Nederlands  
Dans Theater  
**DT**

**Results  
CO<sub>2</sub> Scan  
Season 2024-2025**

November 6th 2025  
PHI Factory



**Nederlands Dans Theater** (NDT) is one of the world's most prominent contemporary dance companies. The group is based in The Hague but performs for an international audience of 150,000 visitors across Europe, America, Asia, and Australia.

The international character of NDT goes hand in hand with an ecological footprint. Sustainability is therefore important to NDT and has already led to several sustainability initiatives. To gain insight into this footprint, NDT conducts an annual CO<sub>2</sub> measurement. The most recent measurement concerns a 2-measurement and was carried out for the 2024–2025 season. These measurements serve as input for NDT's sustainability policy.



CO<sub>2</sub>

## CO<sub>2</sub> Scan

PHI Factory mapped the climate impact for NDT for the 2024–2025 season by executing a CO<sub>2</sub> Scan. The scope of the measurement is comparable to that of the baseline and first measurements conducted by PHI Factory in 2022 and 2023: **ICT, Business Travel, Textiles & Clothing**, and **Production & Tech**. This season, the categories **Bouquets** and **Marketing** have also been included. Additionally, a more in-depth analysis has been made for the Textiles & Clothing category, where in addition to CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions, other environmental indicators such as toxicity are also examined. For Production & Tech, this year's calculation includes the climate impact of both productions and inventory. Hot Beverages, Catering, Commuting and Cloud Services have not been included this year, as their climate impact is expected to be similar to the results of the first measurement, and it is already clear where the main reduction opportunities lie within these categories.

The data was collected by NDT and processed by PHI Factory using carefully selected standards and key figures. The *Greenhouse Gas Protocol* guidelines were followed to calculate the climate impact – a globally recognized framework for measuring greenhouse gas emissions. The climate impact is expressed in a single factor: CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents. The *Greenhouse Gas Protocol* divides CO<sub>2</sub> emissions into three scopes: (1) Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources, (2) Indirect emissions from purchased energy, and (3) All other indirect emissions in the value chain. The scope of NDT's CO<sub>2</sub> Scan includes only Scope 3 emissions.

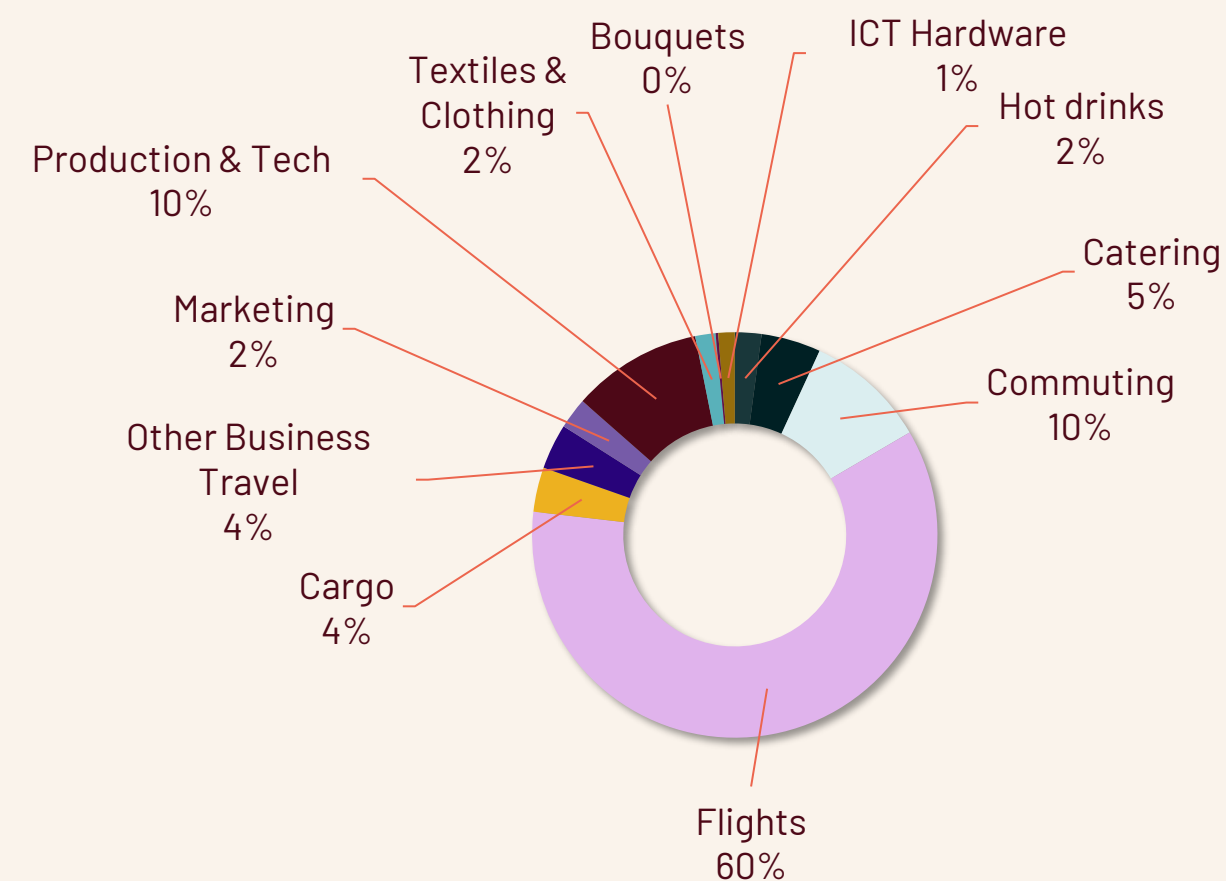
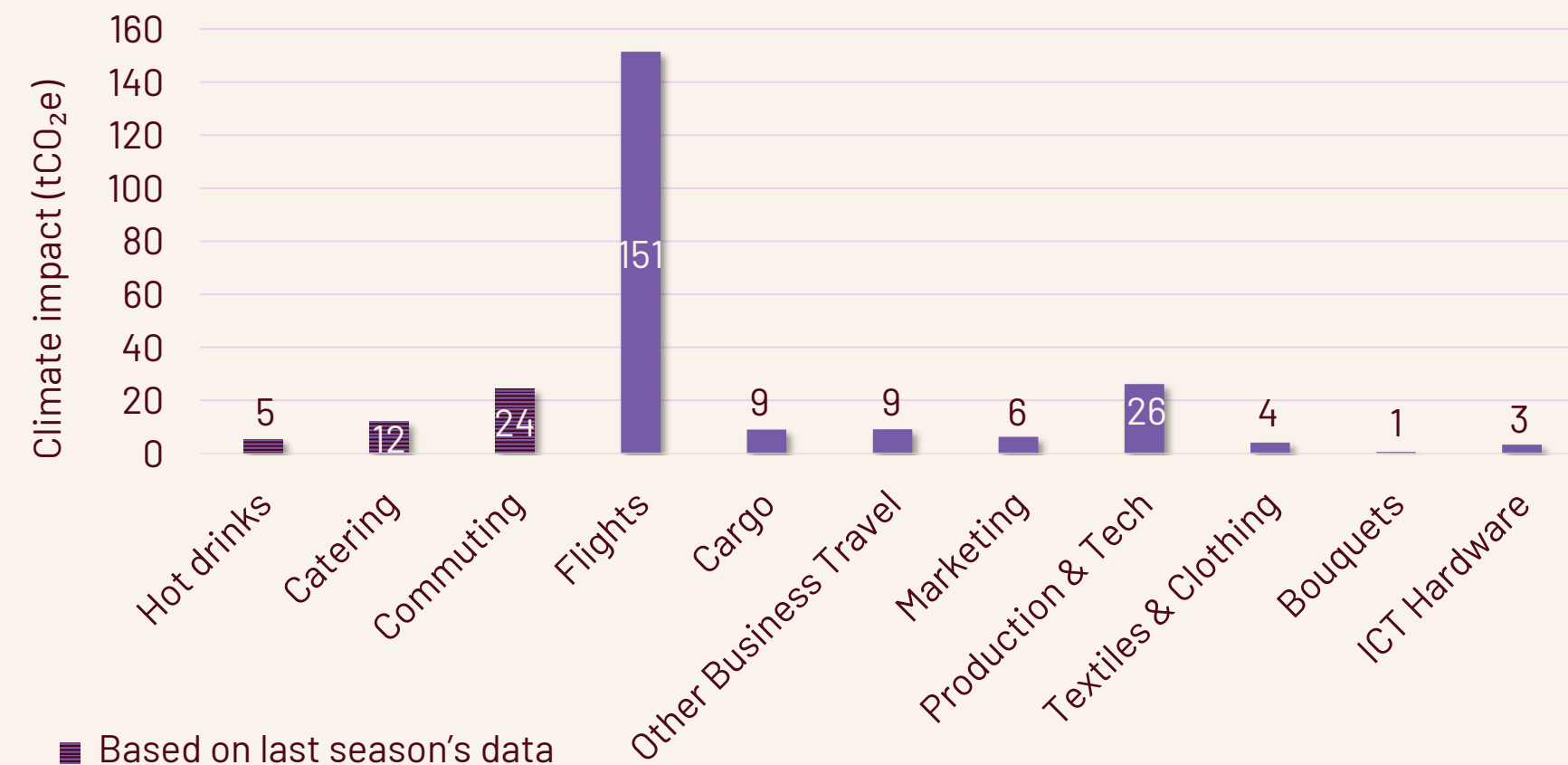
## Total climate impact

The total climate impact of NDT in 2024-2025 amounts to **210 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>e)**.

This amount does not include additional categories such as: *Catering*, estimated at 12 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e, based on last season's data; *Hot drinks*, estimated at 5 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e; *Commuting*, estimated at 24 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e. This would lead to a total of 251 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e.

All emissions within the scope occur in the value chain and fall under Scope 3 emissions according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

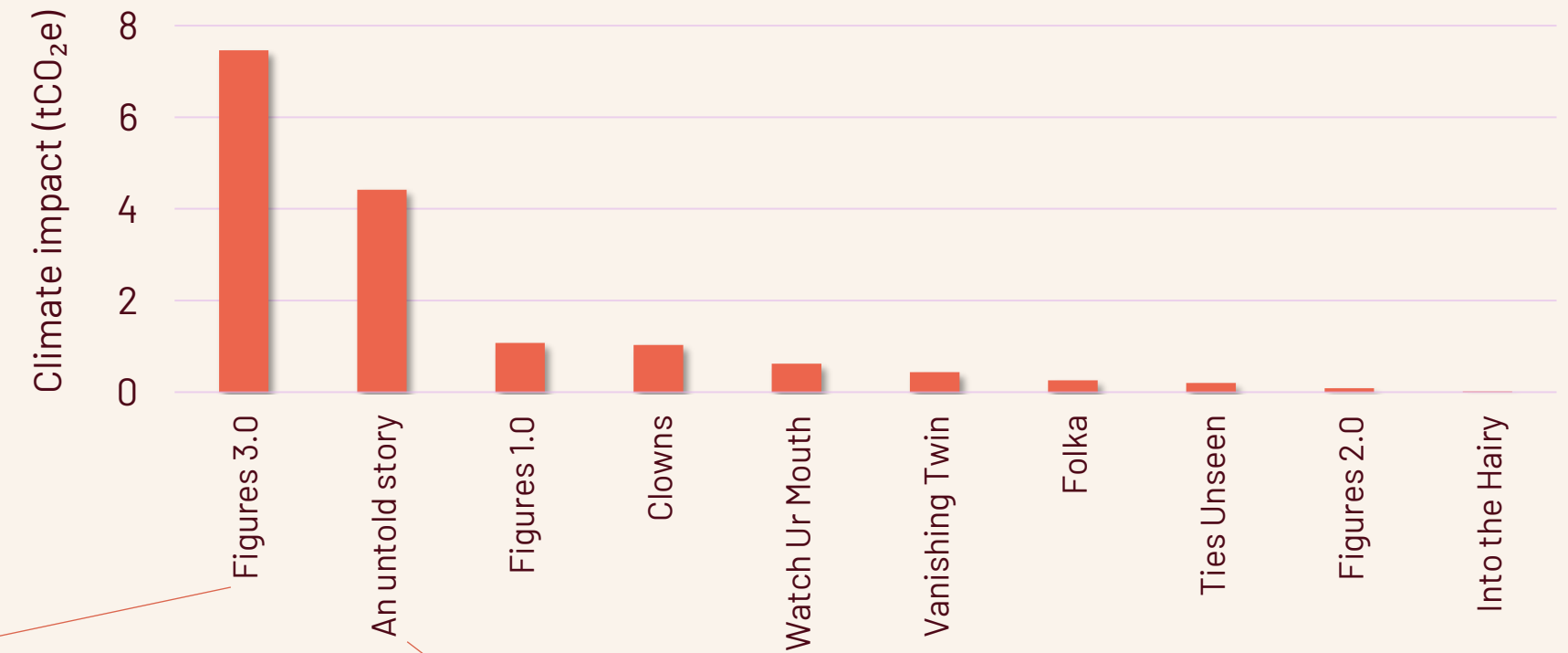
Since the scope of the 2024-2025 season is different to the 2023-2024 season, it is hard to compare the results.



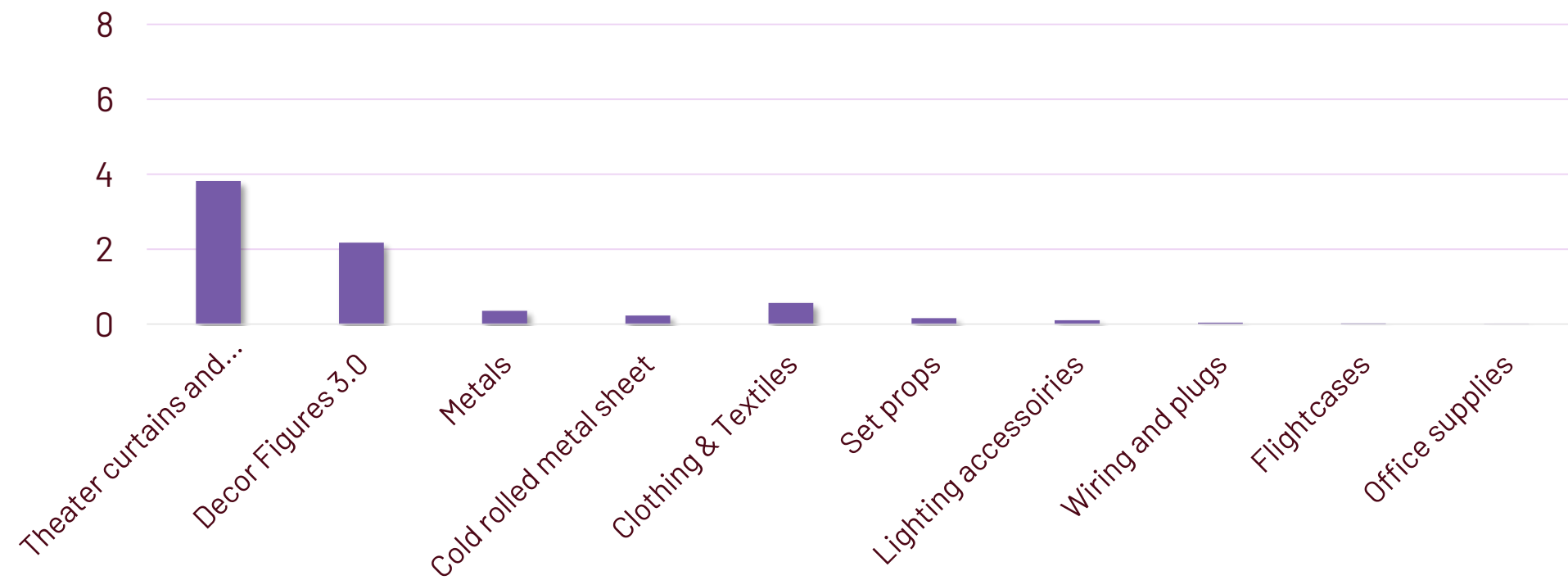
## Impact per production

The environmental impact has been allocated across individual productions, allowing for a clearer understanding of how each production contributes to the overall footprint. Where data was available, production-related emissions (e.g., from sets, costumes, printed materials, and other elements) were calculated for the productions. The results are shown in the figure on the right; the two productions with the largest impact are highlighted below:

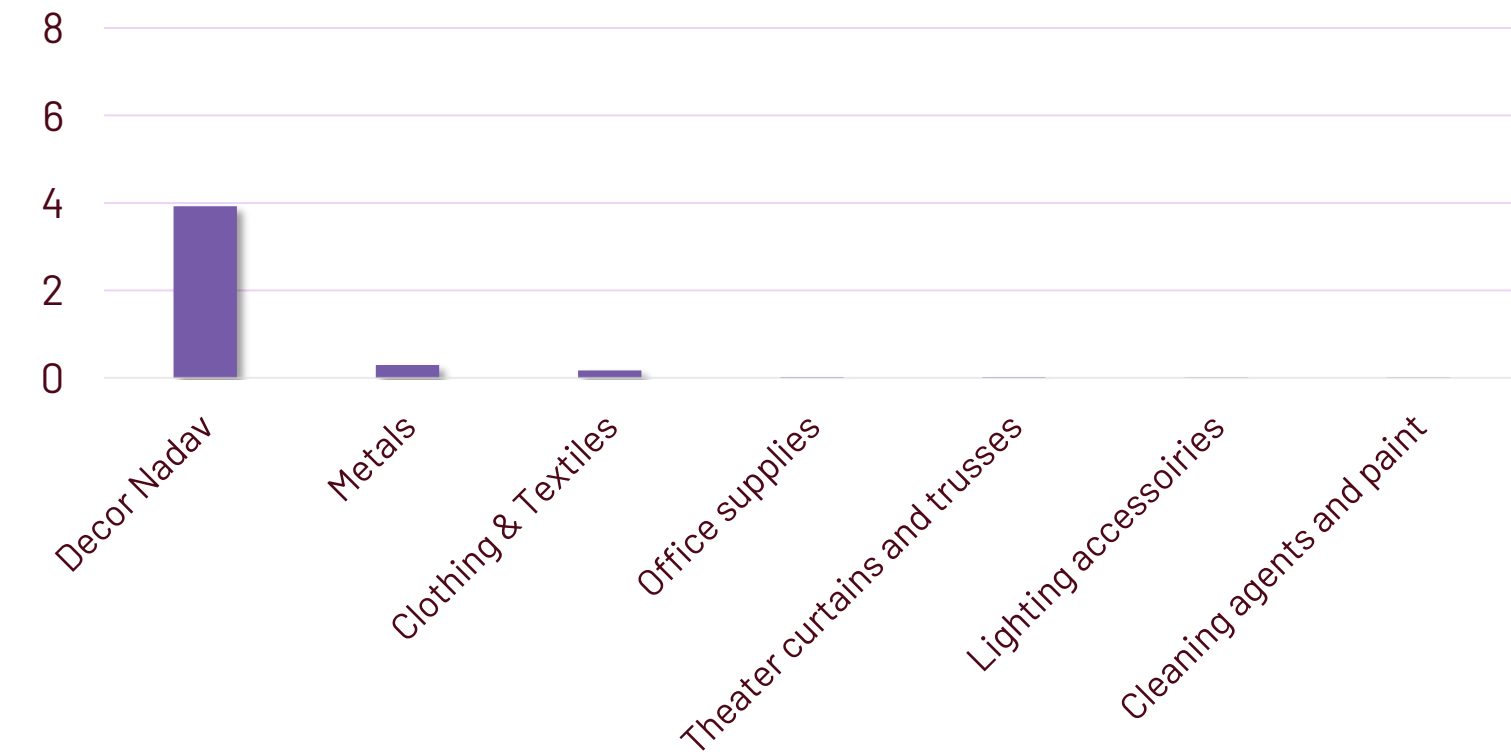
Climate impact per production of NDT's 2024-2025 season



Figures 3.0



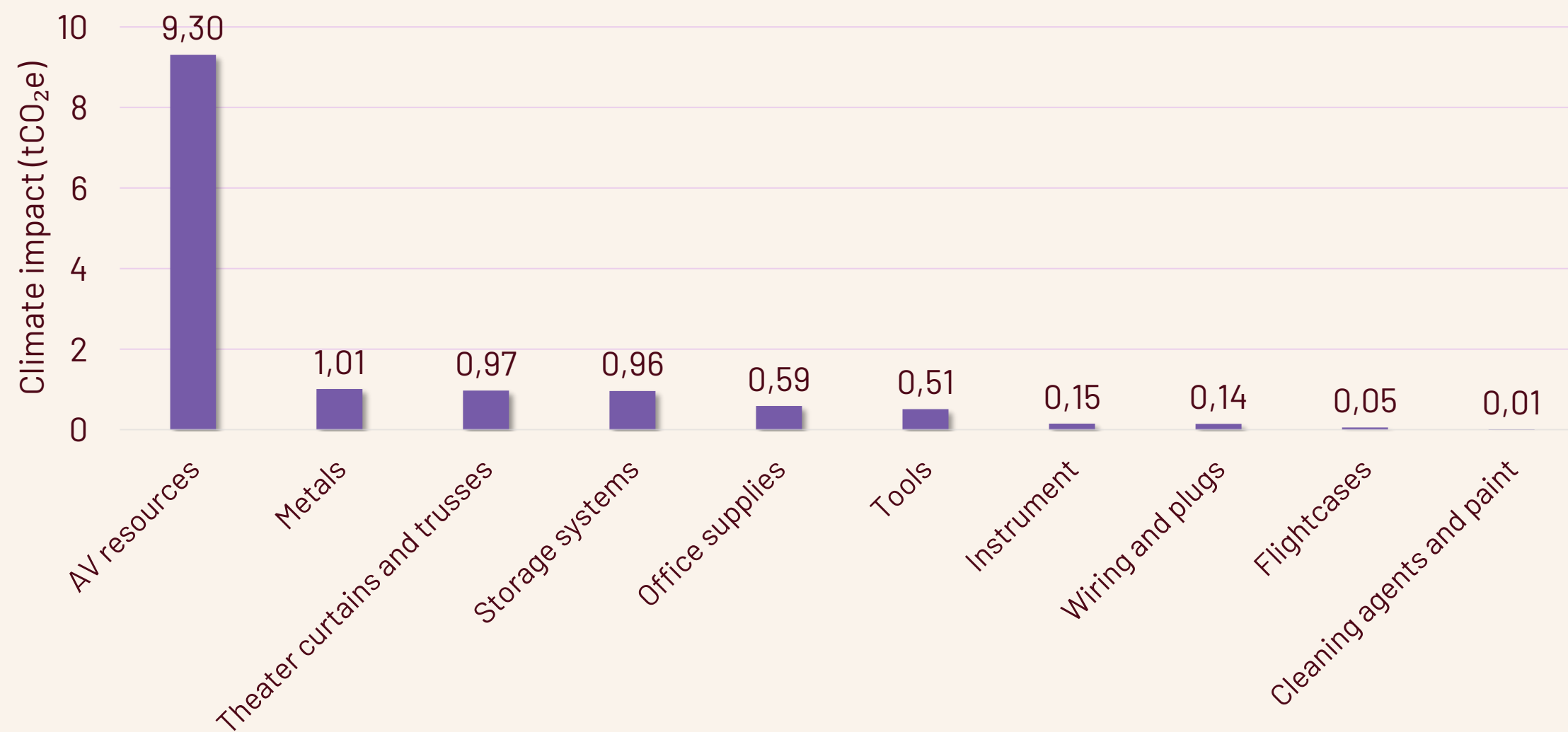
An untold story



## Impact of inventory

As shown on the previous slide, productions such as *Into the Hairy* have relatively low CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions due to the limited use of decor materials. However, additional inventory purchases made during the 2024-2025 season also contributed **14 tonnes** to the total emissions.

Climate impact of purchased inventory items of NDT's 2024-2025 season



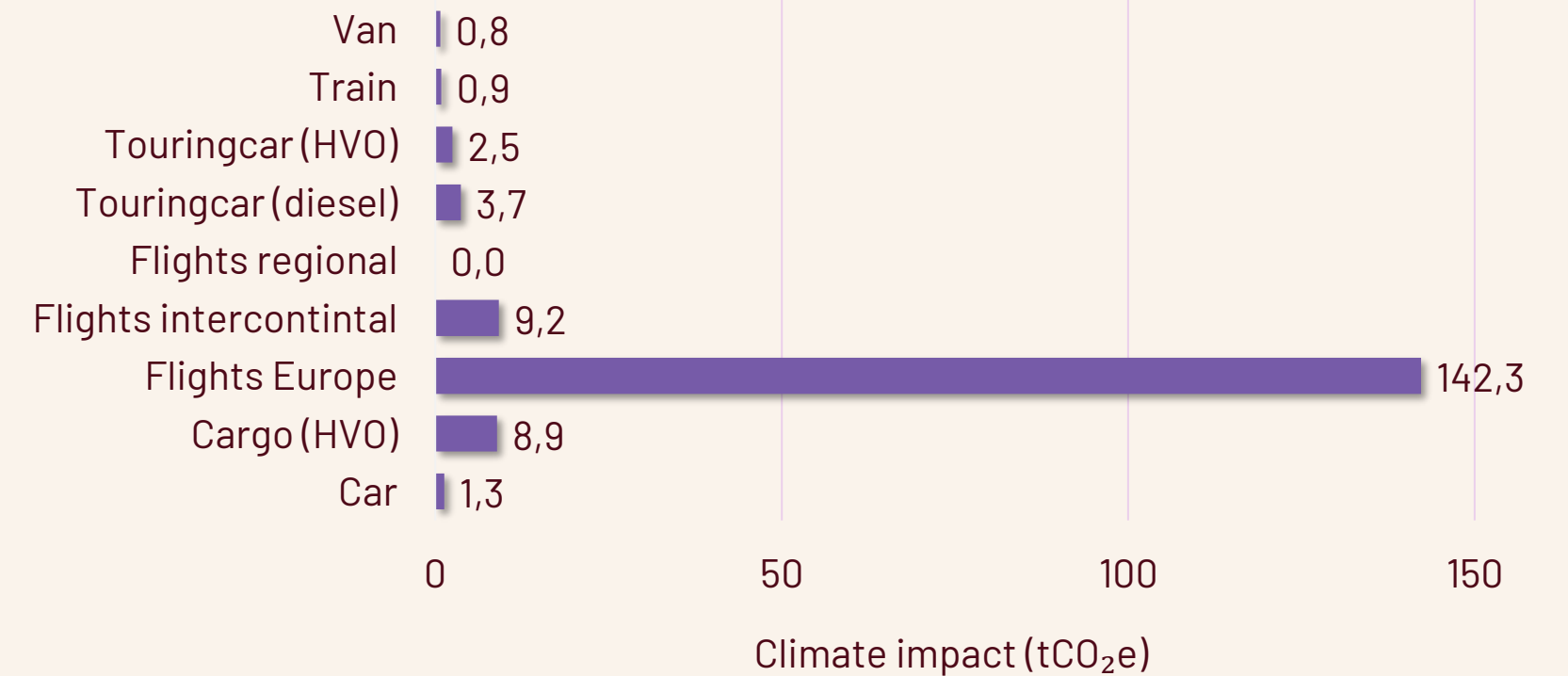
## Business Travel

The CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions of Business Travel during the 2024-2025 season amount to **169 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**, a decrease of 22% compared to last season. This has to do with a reduction in kilometers made by intercontinental flights:

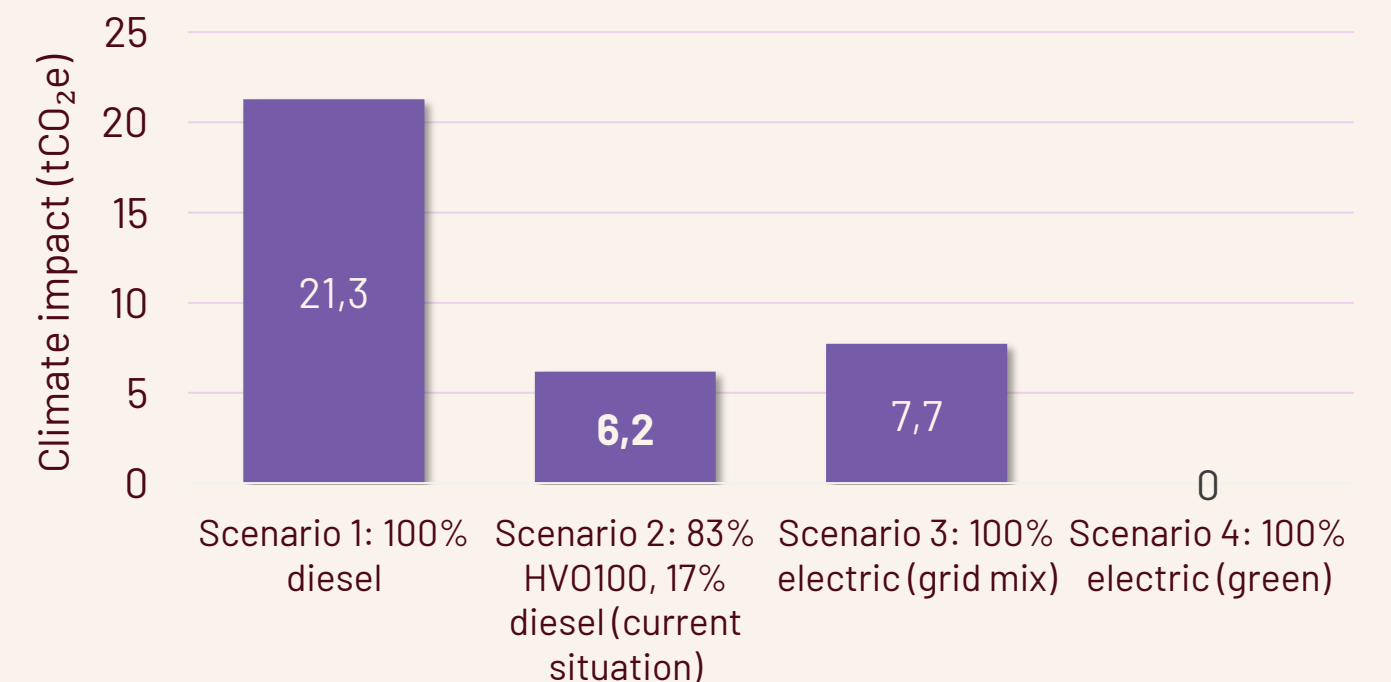
	Regional flights (<700 km)	European flights (700-2500 km)	Intercontinental flights (>2500 km)
<b>Kilometers last season</b>	3.200	734.030	252.000
<b>Kilometers this season</b>	0	827.078	58.500

For road transport there are also noticeable differences. The touring car has travelled 18238 km this season, compared to 15638 km last season. However, **83% was travelled using HVO** as a fuel, which results in a big decrease in emissions. The figure on the right shows how the CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions would differ under varying scenarios.

Climate impact of Business Travel (S24-25)



Scenarios for the climate impact of touring car transport

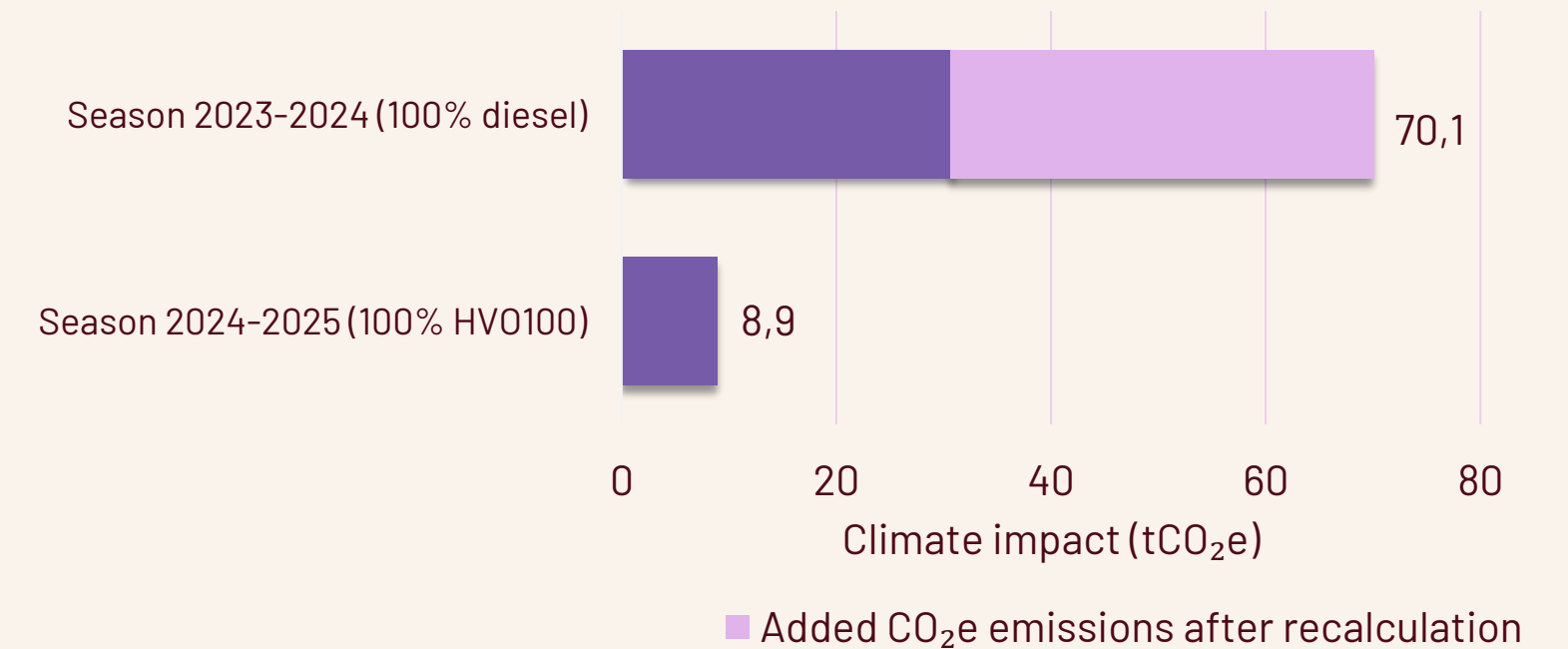


## Business Travel

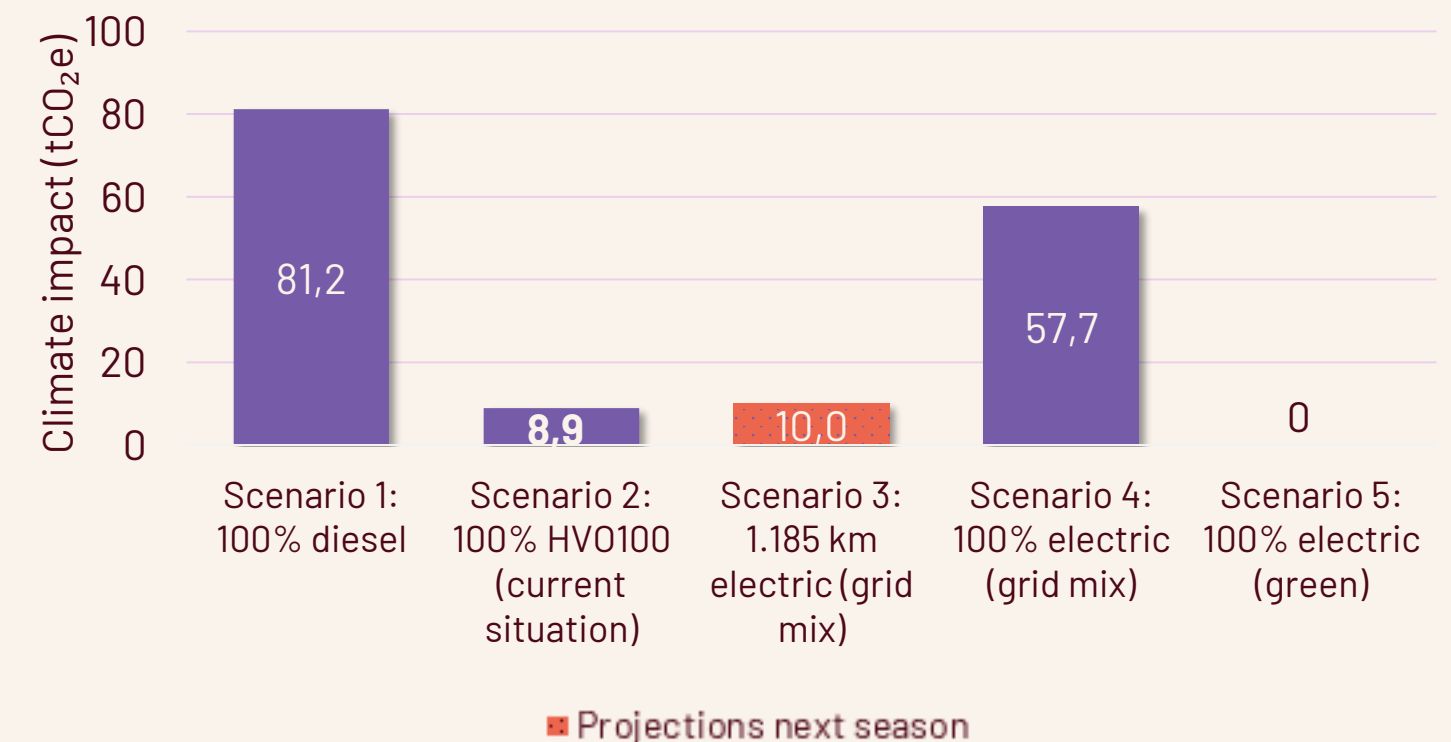
Last season's (2023-2024) emissions were recalculated using more detailed data from the transport supplier, including vehicle types and cargo loads. At that time, all vehicles still operated on diesel, leading to 70 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions; more than double the initially estimated 31 tonnes. In total, 45.288 km were covered last season, compared to 52.497 km this season. In 2024-2025, the switch to HVO100 fuel resulted in a substantial improvement: despite the higher transport distance, emissions dropped from 70 to just 9 tonnes.

Next season, 1.185 km will be driven electrically instead of with diesel as part of the Dutch tour of PR1. This replaces 13 fossil-fuel-based transport legs with 13 electric ones (Scenario 3). The figure on the right also illustrates the potential climate impact if NDT were to transition fully to electric cargo transport in the future. When using the average grid mix, emissions may temporarily increase compared to HVO100, since most charging stations are connected to the regular electricity grid. This grid mix still contains a significant share of fossil energy sources, leading to higher CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions per kilometre. However, when electric trucks are charged using 100% renewable electricity, their CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions become close to zero, making full electrification a key opportunity for achieving near-zero-emission logistics in the long term.

**Comparison of the climate impact of cargo in 2023-2024 after recalculation vs. 2024-2025**



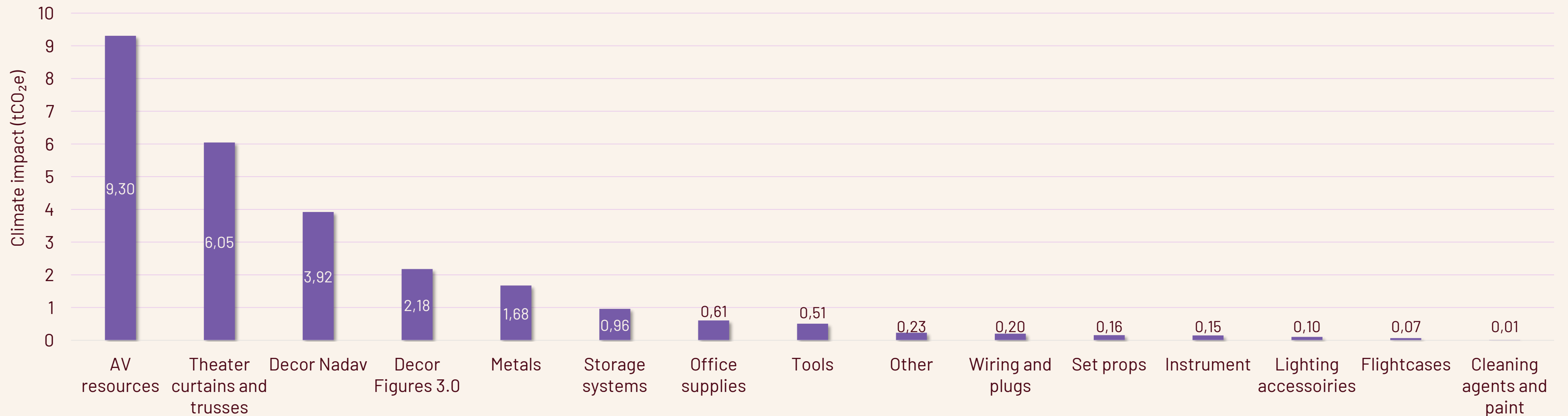
**Scenarios for the climate impact of cargo transport**

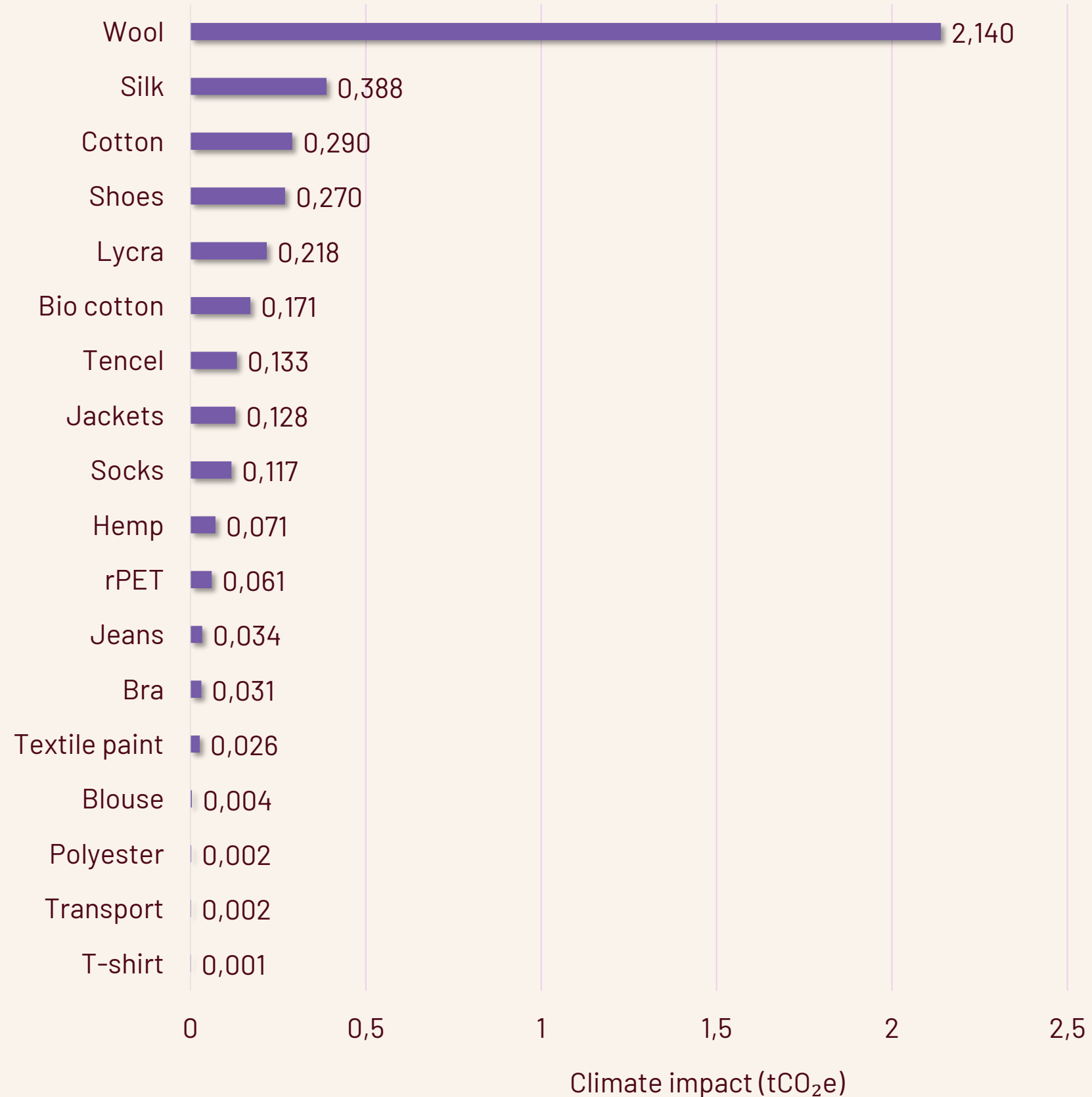


## Production & Tech

The Production & Technology impact category contributes **26.1 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents** to the total climate impact. 52% of the emissions come from Inventory items; 48% from the Productions. The main sources within this category are AV resources, theater curtains and trusses, decor elements and metal items such as steel cables and chassis elements.

AV resources include speakers, amplifiers, a base station, sound set (with microphone, PC and audio interface), monitor controller and fader. Most of these AV items were calculated using a spend-based method, since good reference items are not available. Decor elements mostly consisted of wood, metal and plastics. A total of **3.4 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e** were saved by choosing **second-hand** instead of new items. To reduce the environmental footprint further, we advise to choose either second-hand or refurbished products.



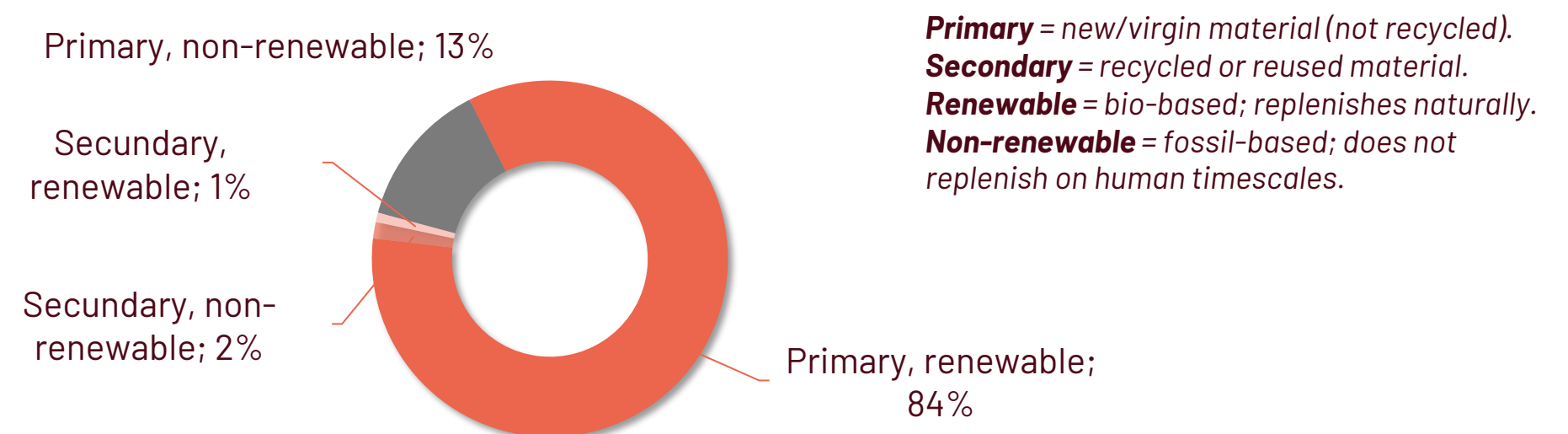


## Textiles & Clothing

The Textiles & Clothing impact category is responsible for **4.1 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**. Most of these emissions come from purchased textiles. Among materials, wool has the highest climate impact (2,14 tCO<sub>2</sub>e), followed by silk and cotton. The productions **Figures 1.0** and **Clowns** had the largest contribution to the emissions within this category (26% and 25%), followed by Figures 3.0 (14%) and Vanishing Twin (11%).

The figure below shows the source of the procured materials and items. Most items are from a circular source, whereas 13% of the materials are from a linear source (grey part in the figure below). 3 clothing items were bought through Vinted/Vintage.

### Source of procured materials and items for season 2024-2025



## Textiles & Clothing


For this season's CO<sub>2</sub> Scan, an additional analysis was done for the category Textiles & Clothing. While previous assessments focused primarily on climate change (CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents), this extended analysis includes a broader set of environmental indicators to reflect the full life-cycle impact of procured textiles.

The selected indicators (water use, land use, eutrophication, eco-toxicity and non-renewable energy resources) capture the main environmental pressures specific to textile production, such as irrigation, pesticide use and land occupation for natural fibres. Each indicator is supported with quantitative and qualitative data.


The textiles that were procured for season 2024-2025 include **cotton** (35 kg), **elastane/Lycra** (18 kg), **hemp** (6 kg), **PP** (19 kg), **polyester** (0,1 kg), **rPET** (7 kg), **Tencel** (12 kg), **wool** (40 kg) and **silk** (5 kg). Unfortunately, no quantitative data was available for Tencel, rPET and elastane/Lycra, but some suggestions are made based on qualitative data.


### Scope of additional analysis


#### Indicators

 Water use

 Land use

 Eutrophication

 Eco-toxicity

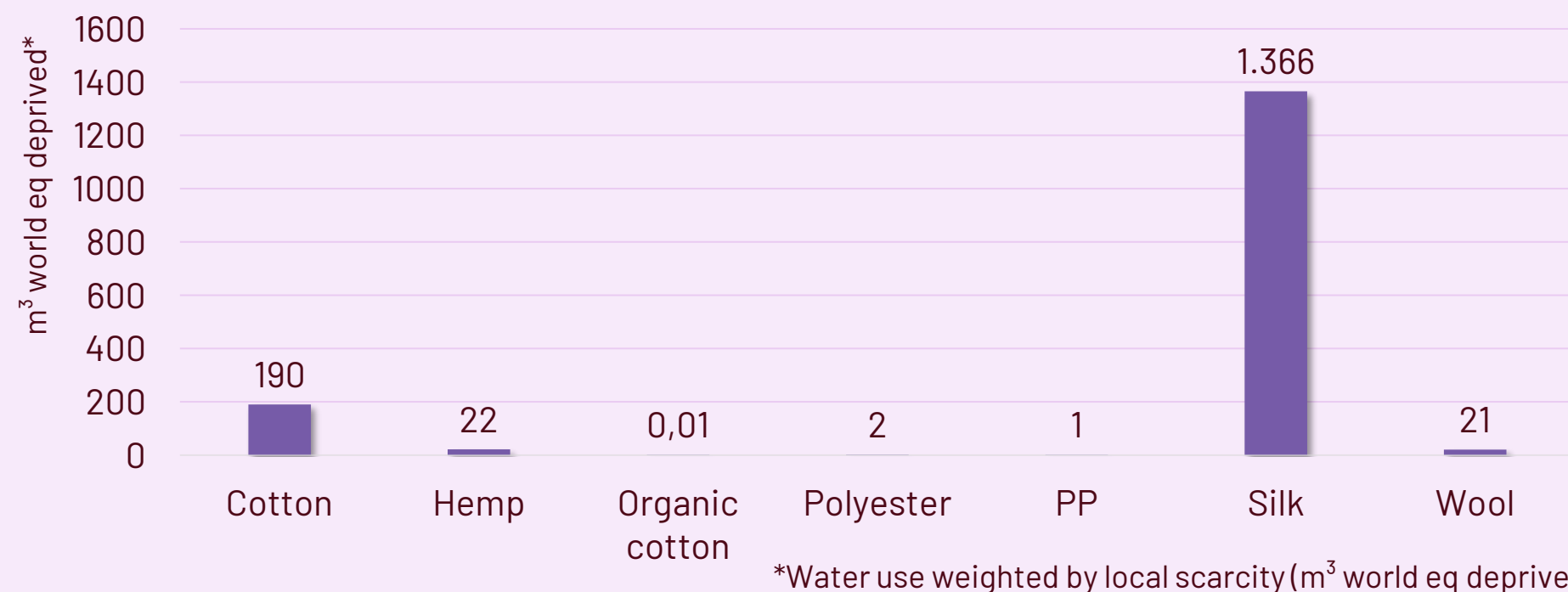
 Energy resources: non-renewable

#### Scope of analysis

The comparison in this analysis is made at the fibre level. This means the results cover everything from the raw material up to the production of the fibre itself. This level is used because:

- Downstream steps (spinning, weaving/knitting, bleaching, dyeing, finishing) vary widely by product and are often unknown.
- There is no single reference fabric/garment that fits every material equally. Fabrics can vary significantly in weight, density, and structure. A light knitted T-shirt, and a heavy woven denim can both be made of cotton but differ greatly in environmental impact per square meter.

## Impact on water use per kg of fibre



## Cotton-producing countries and their risk on water use

Source: "Milieu-informatie van textiel", CE Delft (2018)

	% of global cotton production	Risk on water use, based on the amount of water used for irrigation and water-scarcity in the region (0-5)
<b>China</b>	26%	1
<b>India</b>	25%	2
<b>US</b>	12%	1-2
<b>Pakistan</b>	9%	3
<b>Brazil</b>	5%	0
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	4%	4
<b>Australia</b>	4%	3
<b>Turkey</b>	3%	3
<b>Greece</b>	1%	2
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	1%	5



## Textiles & Clothing – Water use

Water use represents the amount of water required to produce one kilogram of fibre. It is one of the most significant environmental indicators for textiles, as water is consumed not only during fibre production but also in subsequent dyeing and finishing steps.

Producing natural fibres such as cotton, wool and silk often requires large amounts of water. For instance, cotton grown in dry regions depends heavily on irrigation, which can deplete local water sources and affect surrounding ecosystems. Cultivation in more rain-fed areas requires less irrigation. For viscose, there are also significant differences depending on the origin. Viscose from Asia has a water scarcity score more than three times higher than viscose from Europe. Therefore, the impact largely depends on the location; the same amount of water in dry areas is more harmful than in wet areas due to water scarcity.

During this assessment, information on the producing country of the textiles was not available. For future assessments, it is recommended to obtain this data from suppliers, which will also require more transparency in the supply chain.

## Fibres with high water demand

### 1. Silk

- This fibre has the highest water consumption per kilogram. This is because the silkworms are fed mulberry leaves, and these plants require irrigation. 26 kilograms of leaves are needed to produce 1 kilogram of silk.

### 2. Cotton (conventional)

- Often irrigated in areas with high water scarcity. Water use varies greatly between countries depending on rainfall, temperature, and irrigation efficiency.
- Up to 2.700L water needed to produce 1 cotton T-shirt.

### 3. Wool

- Wool shows high water use due to irrigation of grazing lands, but this does not apply everywhere; many sheep are raised on non-irrigated pasture.

## Fibres with low water demand

### 1. Synthetic fibres, such as polyester (preferably recycled)

- Hardly any water needed for production.

### 2. (Organic) hemp

- Often cultivated in Europe, where the amount of irrigation is close to zero.
- Grows fast and have efficient water uptake, which lowers water use.

### 3. Organic cotton

- Generally uses less water than conventional cotton, although studies differ. This is because a healthier, more absorbent soil retains moisture better.



## Textiles & Clothing – Water use

On the left, fibres are shown according to their water demand. Silk, cotton and wool require the most water, and hemp, linen and synthetics such as polyester requiring the least. For organic cotton, different studies can be found, but usually their water use will be less since their growth results in healthier soils that retain more water, and organic cotton is usually grown in rain-fed areas.

The wet processing phase of textiles (bleaching, dyeing, and rinsing) also adds substantial water demand. The more processed the textile is, the more water is usually needed. In this stage, wastewater containing salts, surfactants, and residual dyes becomes a key contributor to water pollution, not just water use.



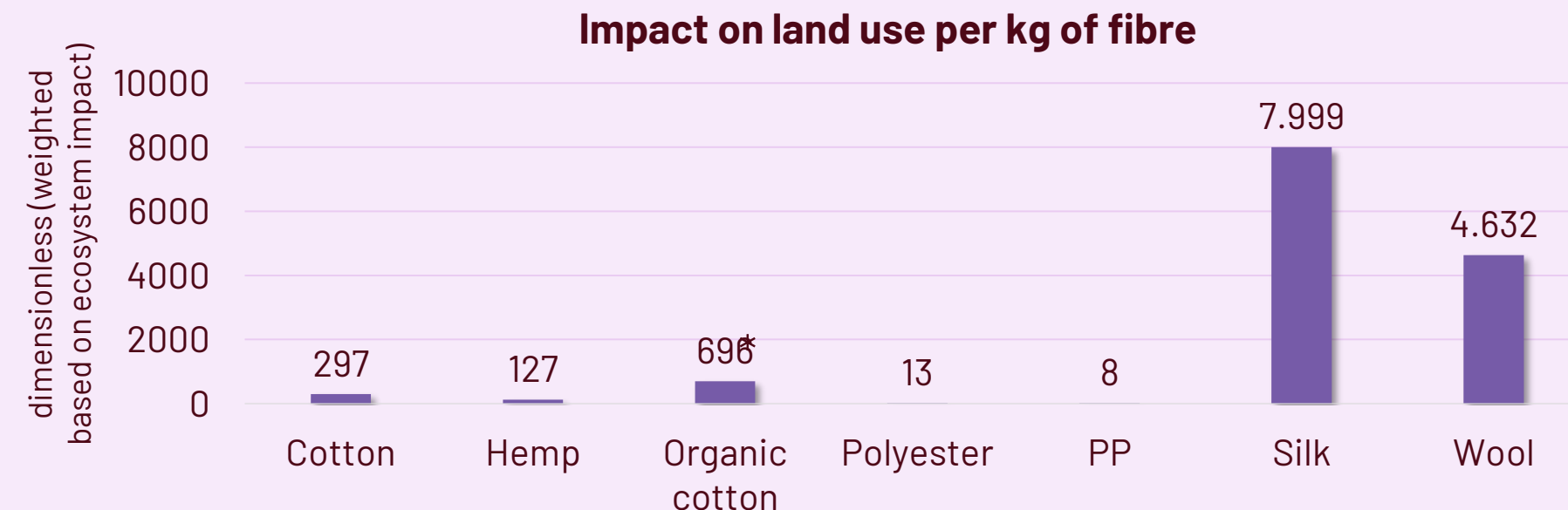
## Textiles & Clothing – Land use

Land use refers to the amount of land required to produce a certain amount of fibre. It is an important environmental indicator for textiles because fibre crops and livestock can occupy large areas of agricultural land for long periods of time, reducing biodiversity and competing with land needed for food.

Fibers such as cotton, wool, leather and silk generally require more land than synthetic fibers. Natural fibres require farmland for cultivation, while wool and leather come from grazing animals that need pastureland. Silk also has a land component because of the mulberry trees needed to feed silkworms.

Hemp and linen perform favorably because they are high-yield crops: they produce large quantities of fibre per hectare with minimal input.

Synthetic fibres like polyester and nylon are produced from fossil resources in industrial facilities, requiring virtually no agricultural land. Recycled synthetics, such as rPET, avoid new resource extraction altogether and therefore score lowest in this category.



\*Organic cotton scores higher than conventional cotton because lower yields per hectare mean more land is needed to produce the same amount of fiber

### Fibres with high land use demand

#### 1. Silk

- This stems from the inefficient production process, which requires large amounts of mulberry trees.

#### 2. Wool

- The production systems for wool show considerable variation in land use depending on the intensity of sheep farming but is usually high.

### Fibres with low land use demand

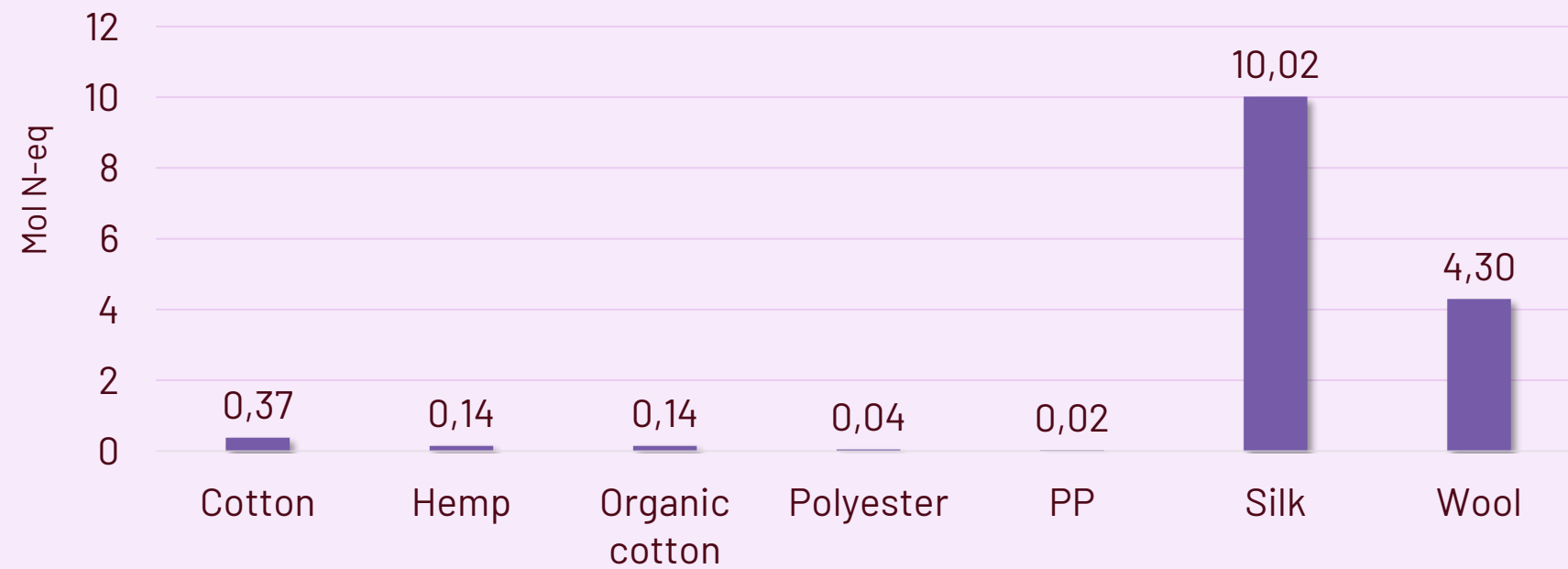
#### 1. Synthetic fibres, such as polyester (preferably recycled)

- These materials are derived from fossil fuels (oil/gas) and by avoiding cultivation their land use is limited.

#### 2. (Organic) hemp

- Hemp is a high-yield crop; they produce a large amount of usable fibre per hectare compared to other natural fibres.

Impact on eutrophication per kg of fibre



## Fibres with high eutrophication potential

- 1. Silk**
  - Fertilizer-use and nutrient-rich and organic wastewater from the reeling and dyeing processes.
- 2. Wool**
  - Manure and pasture emissions have high eutrophication potential.
- 3. Cotton (conventional)**
  - High amounts of nutrient-rich fertilizers are used.

## Fibres with low eutrophication potential

- 1. Synthetic fibres**, such as polyester (preferably recycled)
  - No agricultural practices.
- 2. Tencel**
  - It's made from wood pulp in a closed-loop production system.
- 3. (Organic) hemp**
  - Requires little synthetic fertilizer and little irrigation, limiting nutrient runoff.



## Textiles & Clothing – Eutrophication

Eutrophication describes the release of nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus into water or soil, which can cause algae growth, oxygen depletion, and damage to aquatic ecosystems. This is primarily caused by fertilizer use during cultivation and is therefore mostly relevant for natural fibres, or through chemical discharges from industrial processes.

Cotton has a high eutrophication potential because of the fertilizers and pesticides used in intensive farming systems. In contrast, organic cotton avoids synthetic fertilizers and therefore performs better. Wool production contributes through manure and nutrient runoff from grazing lands. Hemp and linen require little fertilizer, and Tencel (lyocell), produced from wood pulp in controlled industrial processes, also emits minimal nutrients into the environment.

Synthetic fibers usually have very low eutrophication impacts because they are not grown on farmland, although chemical production processes can still contribute to water pollution if wastewater is not treated properly.

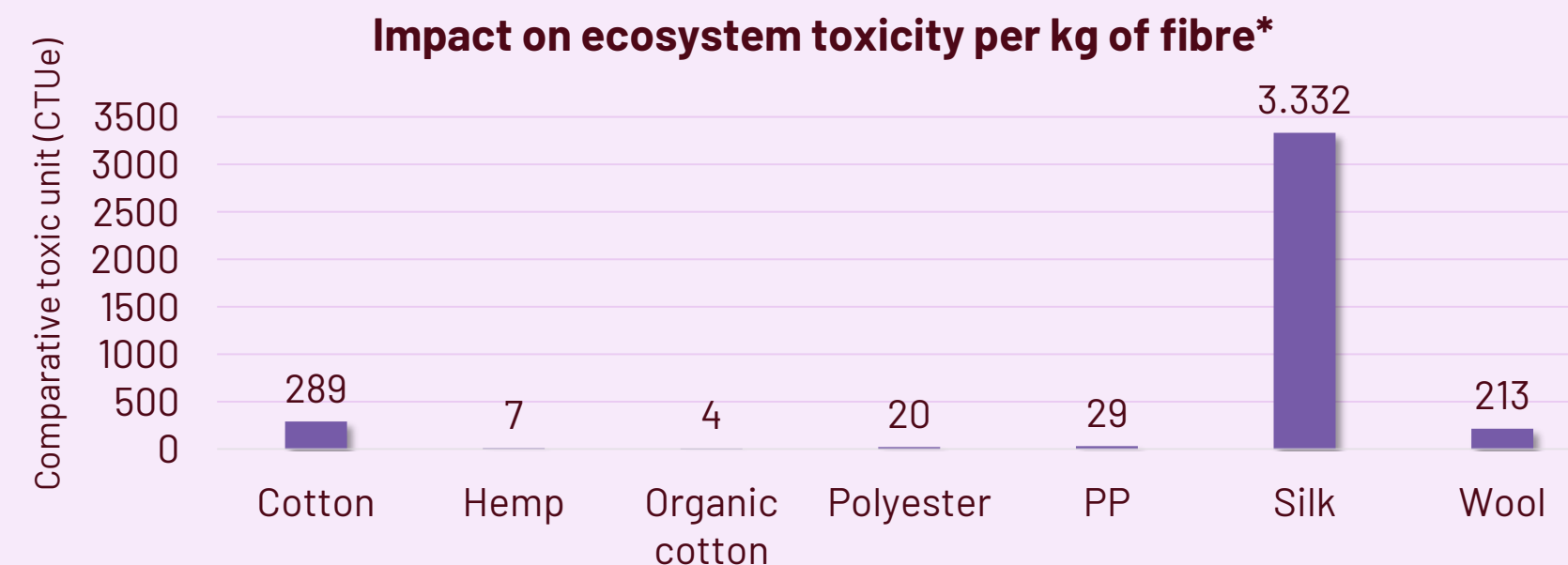
## Textiles & Clothing – Toxicity

Toxicity\* is one of the most complex and significant impact categories in textile production. It mainly results from chemical use during fibre production and wet processing, such as bleaching, dyeing, and finishing. For synthetic fibres like polyester, nylon, and elastane, risks stem from chemical synthesis (e.g. DMF or caprolactam), while for natural fibres, pesticide and fertilizer use are key contributors.

Dyeing and finishing usually dominate within this impact category. Cotton dyeing uses large amounts of salts and alkalines, polyester dyeing releases carrier solvents, and bleaching or finishing can introduce persistent or toxic compounds. Without proper wastewater treatment, these substances can severely harm ecosystems and human health.

Also, during the use phase synthetic textiles release microplastics, which accumulate in waterways and carry toxic residues; this is mostly the case during the first washes, so especially for new materials. Overall, toxicity depends more on chemical management and wastewater treatment than on the fibre type itself.

Note\*: Toxicity represents a risk that is not fully captured in LCAs. The use of chemicals such as dyes or finishing agents does not automatically cause environmental or human harm; impacts occur when substances are mismanaged or discharged without proper treatment. Microplastics are therefore also not captured in this factor.



### Fibres with high toxicity

#### 1. Silk

- Degumming, the process of making silk softer, releases toxic compounds.

#### 2. Wool

- Scouring effluents contain grease, detergents, and pesticides from sheep husbandry; high ammonia loads.

#### 3. Elastane/Lycra

- Solvent-based processes (DMF, isocyanates) and plasticizers (phthalates) are highly toxic and hard to remove.

*Be aware that plastics release microplastics, which have significant long-term effects on ecosystem health and biodiversity.*

### Fibres with low toxicity

*Provided they are not/minimally dyed and finished without harmful chemicals:*

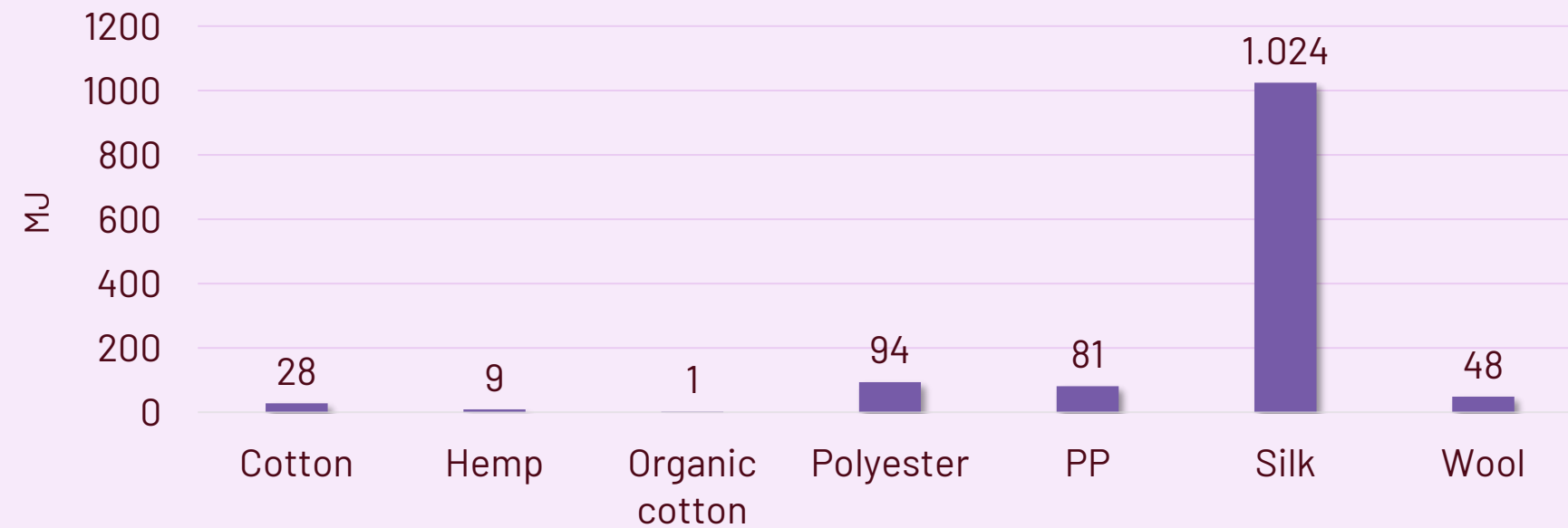
#### 1. Tencel (Lyocell)

- Low input, closed-loop solvent system with >99% recovery.

#### 2. Organic cotton

- No synthetic pesticides used.

### Non-renewable energy demand per kg of fibre



#### Fibres with high non-renewable energy demand

- 1. Silk**
  - Energy-intensive processes, despite renewable origin.
- 2. PP, Polyester**
  - Fully fossil-derived; fibre production significant thermal energy.
- 3. Wool**
  - Raw wool must be washed to remove grease, which is an energy-intensive process.

#### Fibres with low non-renewable energy demand

- 1. Tencel**
  - Little energy needed due to a closed-loop manufacturing process.
- 2. Organic cotton**
  - Less dependent on non-renewable energy (re)sources and machinery.



## Textiles & Clothing – Energy

The indicator energy (non-renewable) measures the depletion of fossil fuels such as crude oil, natural gas, and coal used throughout the textile value chain.

Synthetic fibres such as polyester, nylon, polypropylene, and elastane are derived directly from fossil feedstocks. Their production therefore contributes strongly to non-renewable energy use. Even though their manufacturing processes can be efficient and use little water, the reliance on petrochemical inputs makes them inherently non-renewable.

Natural fibres such as cotton, hemp, linen, wool, and silk come from renewable sources, but their cultivation and processing still require fossil energy. Among these, silk stands out for its exceptionally high energy demand, caused by the heating, boiling, and drying processes involved in silk extraction.

Recycled synthetic fibres significantly reduce energy demand compared to virgin synthetic fibres because they bypass the extraction of new petrochemicals.



## Textiles & Clothing – Certifications

Textile certification labels play a crucial role in improving transparency and guiding more sustainable material choices. They differ widely in scope: some cover only the cultivation of raw fibres, others focus on

chemical use during production, and a few assess the entire supply chain from fibre to finished product. These labels can help you to make sustainable procurement choices:

	Labels	Focus	Used for
<b>Fibres</b>	Organic Content Standard (OCS), Fairtrade Cotton, EU Organic/USDA Organic	Organic or fair cultivation of natural fibres; limits pesticides & fertilizers	Verifying biological origin of fibres
<b>Processing &amp; chemical management</b>	OEKO-TEX Standard 100 / STeP, bluesign®, ZDHC, Cradle to Cradle (C2C)	Chemical inputs, wastewater, energy & worker safety in processing	Ensuring safe dyeing, bleaching, finishing
<b>Biodegradability</b>	TÜV Austria OK Biodegradable (applied to Lenzing’s TENCEL and VEOCEL fibres), US ASTM D6691	End-of-life biodegradability and composting	Confirms full biodegradation in specified environments
<b>Full-chain</b>	GOTS, EU Ecolabel for Textiles, Nordic Swan, Fair Wear Foundation	Combine fibre, process & social criteria	Most comprehensive sustainability assurance

## Textiles & Clothing – Other take-aways

### Effect of weight

The fabric weight (g/m<sup>2</sup>) is a decisive factor when assessing the true environmental impact of textiles. Even similar garments can differ significantly in mass, and since most impact indicators scale with material quantity, lighter fabrics typically result in lower CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions and resource use. However, reducing fabric weight only leads to real environmental benefits if durability and performance are maintained. A lighter garment that wears out faster or loses shape quickly can ultimately have a higher impact over its lifetime.

### Processing and dyeing

Techniques such as stonewashing and sandblasting, used to create a worn look, can be environmentally and socially harmful. Sandblasting in particular exposes workers to fine silica dust and is banned in regions like Europe, the U.S., and Turkey, but it still occurs elsewhere. Consumers can avoid garments visibly treated in this way. Color intensity also affects impact: darker shades require much more dye (up to 4% of fabric weight) than light colors (around 1%).

Light-colored products therefore tend to have a lower impact, unless they are washed more frequently, as often happens with white textiles for hygienic use.

### Weaving vs. knitting

Fabric can be made by weaving or knitting, depending on its application. Trousers are usually woven, while T-shirts and sweaters are typically knitted. Knitted fabrics are more elastic, while woven fabrics are stronger and more stable. From an environmental perspective, weaving generally has a higher impact than knitting. The process itself requires slightly more energy, but the main difference comes from the extra processing steps needed in weaving: yarns must be sized to prevent breakage, and after weaving they are desized and often singed to remove loose fibres.

Comparisons made for cotton, wool and linen show that woven fabrics have about 3 to 5 kg CO<sub>2</sub> per kg of fabric more impact than knitted ones, corresponding to roughly 17–25% higher climate impact depending on the fibre type.



## Textiles & Clothing – Advice

When evaluating textile fibres, both short-term environmental performance and long-term material circularity must be considered. The ranking below reflects combined performance across climate, water, land, eutrophication, and toxicity indicators, while also accounting for long-term pollution and resource use:

1

### Reuse and repair clothing

Maximize opportunities for reuse and repair to extend the lifespan of materials. Establish partnerships to ensure that discarded garments are either repurposed for a second life or responsibly processed through appropriate recycling and recovery channels.

2

### Low-impact renewable fibres: e.g. organic cotton, organic hemp & linen, Tencel/Lyocell, Modal, and recycled renewables

Derived from renewable biological sources, often cultivated with little irrigation or pesticides. These fibres can be biodegradable when responsibly processed and not blended/printed and may avoid long-term plastic accumulation. Organic options are preferred. Recycled renewable fibres reduce the demand for new agricultural production and therefore save land, water, and fertilizers. Think of recycled cotton or recycled wool. However, recycled natural fibres often have shorter fibre length and may need blending with virgin materials. Still, they represent one of the most promising material categories for a circular textile system.

3

### Recycled synthetic fibres (e.g. rPET, ECONYL, recycled nylon)

These avoid fossil extraction and reduce greenhouse gas emissions compared to virgin synthetics. Yet, they remain non-biodegradable and are still toxic at the end of their lifetime. Recycled synthetics should therefore be seen as a transitional solution; useful to close current waste loops, but not a fully sustainable long-term alternative.



## Textiles & Clothing – Advice

When evaluating textile fibres, both short-term environmental performance and long-term material circularity must be considered. The ranking below reflects combined performance across climate, water, land, eutrophication, and toxicity indicators, while also accounting for long-term pollution and resource use:

4

### Higher-impact renewable fibres, such as conventional cotton

These are also derived from renewable sources but require large amounts of irrigation and pesticides. Even though they might be biodegradable (if not blended/printed/heavily dyed), they still impose a large impact on ecosystems.

5

### Virgin synthetic fibres (e.g. polyester, nylon, elastane)

Require almost no land or irrigation but depend on fossil resources and high energy inputs. While their production may show lower water and land use in LCAs, they score poorly on long-term sustainability due to their non-renewable nature and microplastic emissions. Also, incineration after disposal causes a higher climate impact than for renewable fibres.

6

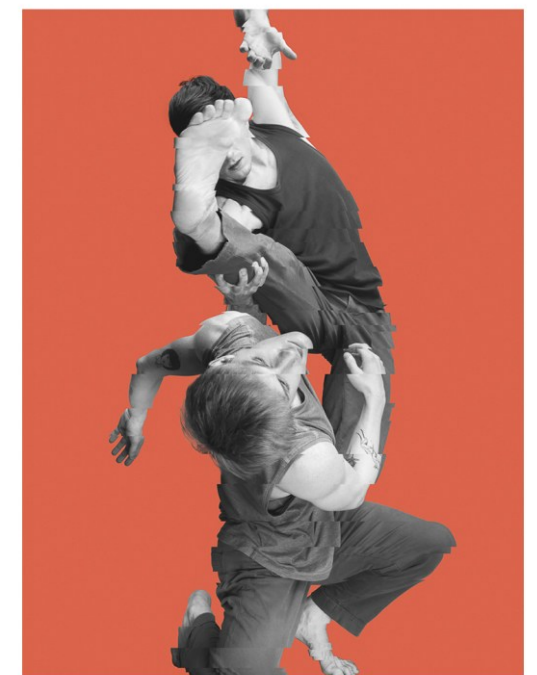
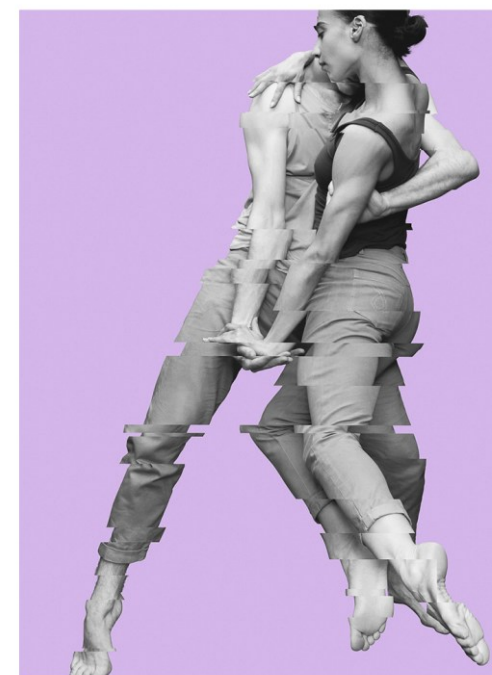
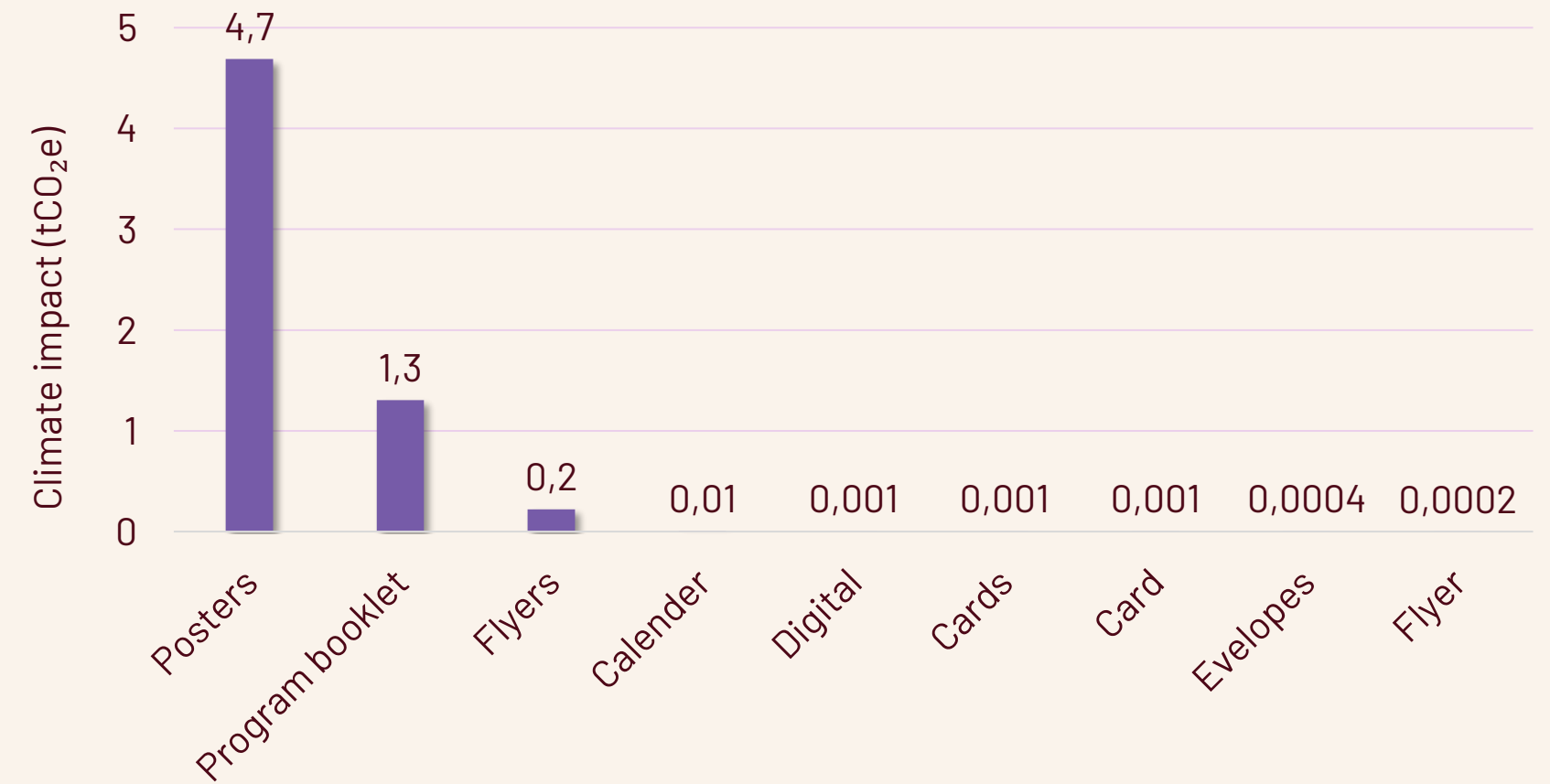
### High-impact non-synthetic fibres (e.g. silk, leather)

These materials have both high resource requirements and chemical-intensive processing (e.g. tanning, degumming, coating). As a result, they show the highest overall environmental burden.

## Marketing

For the 2024-2025 season, printing for marketing purposes has been included in the scope. This category accounts for **6.2 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**. The largest contributors were posters, followed by program booklets and flyers. The impact can be reduced by switching to digital alternatives or using recycled paper sources.

Another option is PaperWise, which offers low-carbon paper made from agricultural waste. According to the company, PaperWise products result in 47% lower CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions compared to conventional paper and 29% lower emissions compared to recycled paper.

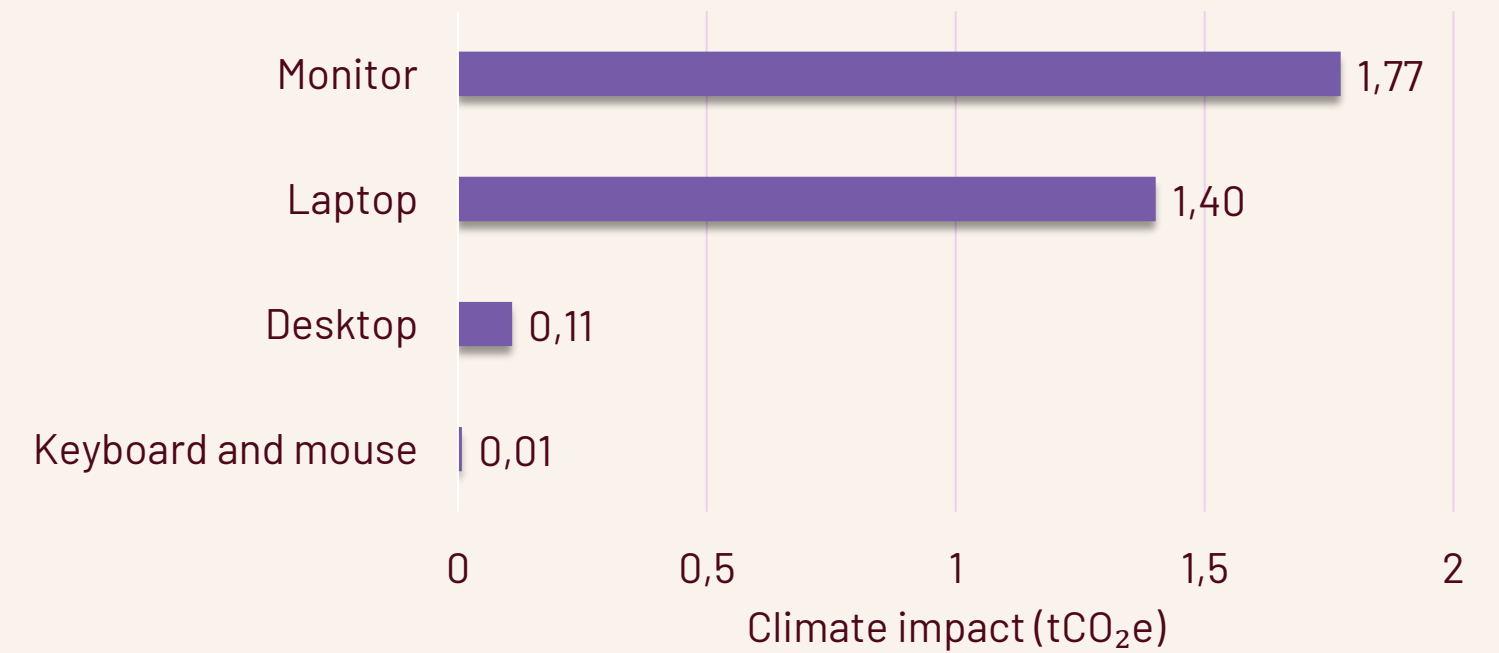


## ICT Hardware

The emissions associated with newly purchased IT equipment in this category amount to approximately **3.2 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**. The largest contribution comes from monitors (3 pieces), followed by laptops (8 pieces). The desktop (1 piece) and keyboards/mouses (4 pieces) have a significantly smaller share. The impact within this category could be lowered around 40-60% by choosing refurbished hardware.

## Bouquets

Bouquets have also been included in this season's scope, accounting for **0.5 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**. A total of 60 bouquets were purchased. Opting for seasonal flowers can help further reduce the climate impact in this category. When flowers are used to decorate NDT's office spaces, silk flowers offer a more sustainable alternative.



# NDT

Nederlands  
Dans Theater

