BROADVIEW MATERIALS

GROUP POSITION PAPER 2025

A FOCUS ON ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Making real impact for less impact

1 | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Broadview Materials has a leading position in the global market for surface materials. Continuous investment in developing innovative and more sustainable products is a key part of the business and growth strategy for each of its companies: Arpa Industriale SpA, Direct Online Services Ltd, Formica Group, Hartson-Kennedy Inc., Homapal GmbH, Trespa International B.V. and Westag AG.

Our approach to sustainability is fact based and data driven. We measure our impact and select targets to reduce this impact based on clearly defined projects. Then, we monitor and report on progress on a yearly basis through our position papers.

To measure our impact, we use the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) methodology that evaluates the environmental burdens associated with the entire life cycle of a product. Amongst the numerous environmental indicators that LCA evaluates, we prioritise CO_2 emissions, as they receive the most public and regulatory attention.

We have adopted a cradle-to-gate approach for quantifying our footprint, by taking into consideration the life cycle stages from the extraction of raw materials to the manufacturing of our products. However, since we recognise the importance of the end of life of our products, as of this year, we have decided to report our cradle-to-grave footprint, while our primary focus remains on cradle-to-gate.

From 2019 to 2024, our cradle-to-gate carbon emissions passed from 420ktCO_2 eq. to 258ktCO_2 eq.

2019 vs 2024
cradle-to-gate emissions → **-39%**

In 2024, the cradle-to-gate carbon footprint of the Group was 258ktCO_2 eq. Compared to 2023, the cradle-to-gate impact reduced by 34ktCO_2 eq.

2023 vs 2024
cradle-to-gate emissions → **-12%**

So far, we have identified a footprint reduction opportunity of 216ktCO_2 eq., with further possibilities continuously being explored. Of these 216ktCO_2 eq., over 50ktCO_2 eq. have been achieved, whilst 25ktCO_2 eq. are planned for next year. The remaining 141ktCO_2 eq. are planned for future implementation.

This document presents our sustainability philosophy, approach, and impact results at a Group level. By consolidating this information, we aim to emphasise the collective efforts of the entire organisation, showcasing how we work together as a unified team toward our shared goals.

2 | INTRODUCTION

Broadview is a holding company that pursues long-term growth and value creation through active support of its operating companies and efficient capital allocation.

With combined sales of €1.2 billion, Broadview Materials has a leading position in the global market for surface materials. Continuous investment in developing innovative and more sustainable products is a key part of the business and growth strategy for each of its companies: Arpa Industriale SpA, Direct Online Services Ltd, Formica Group, Hartson-Kennedy Inc., Homapal GmbH, Trespa International B.V. and Westag AG.
These companies fabricate and sell composite panels and related products with superior esthetical and functional properties, which include FENIX®, an innovative material for interior design. Arpa, Homapal and Formica Group produce composite panels for interior applications such as kitchens and other residential furniture, as well as interiors for offices, healthcare, retail and hospitality.
Other companies include Trespa that focuses on façade cladding and laboratory furniture in addition to Westag that produces interior doors, kitchen worktops, solid surface material and coated plywood panels, and Hartson-Kennedy, a manufacturer of postformed laminate countertops. Broadview Materials also comprises Direct Online Services, an e-commerce-led, multichannel retailer of kitchen worktops.

Together, all the above companies have a global presence, operate 14 factories across Europe, North America and Asia and are supported by Group centres of excellence for innovation and technology (Nemho) and marketing, design and communication (Musa).

3 | OUR PHILOSOPHY

The most popular definition of sustainable development appeared in 1987 as the "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Several alternative definitions of sustainability have been proposed ever since, many of which are based on the 'three-pillar' or 'triple bottom line' concept. The latter describes sustainability as three overlapping ellipses representing economic and social development and environmental protection.
The three pillars of sustainability are interdependent, and none can exist without the others.

Well aware of the equal importance of these pillars and their interdependency, this paper focuses on the environmental aspects of sustainability.

We believe sustainability improvements start with ourselves and we have articulated this concept into three defining principles; *do no harm, do good* and *do better.*
Our approach to *do no harm* is as straightforward as it is fact based and data driven: we measure our impact and select targets to reduce this impact based on clearly defined and evaluated projects. Subsequently, we monitor and report on progress on a yearly basis through position papers.
Do good means looking for opportunities to support the environment beyond the direct scope of our footprint. This includes supporting our clients to meet their environmental challenges, for instance by providing products that warrant a long lifespan. Beyond that, some companies even guarantee that their products will be re-used in new applications.
Finally, many sustainability challenges constitute good business opportunities that will allow the companies to continue to grow and *do better*. This underlines our belief that investing in sustainability should—in the end—also be beneficial for companies to ensure that these efforts continue beyond the horizon of regulatory developments and personal considerations.

4 | OUR APPROACH

Our sustainability approach consists of four steps: *we measure, we act, we monitor, we share*.

We measure

To measure our impact, we use the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) methodology.
The LCA methodology represents a reliable and fact-based tool to help companies, institutions, and governments to systematically incorporate sustainability into their decision-making process, guiding their strategy towards a more sustainable future. LCA is defined as a process to evaluate the environmental burdens associated with the entire life cycle of a product, process, or activity by identifying and quantifying the energy and materials used and the waste and emissions released in the environment.

Due to its complexity and time-intensive nature, the LCA is carried out by our dedicated internal sustainability team of 11 experts, ensuring accuracy and consistency across all plants.

Given the strategic role of LCA, we deem pivotal having our LCA models and the processes we follow to get to those models and results verified by a third party. The reason for this lies both in the need of having another 'set of eyes' checking the soundness of what we do and to guarantee the highest degree of transparency and reliability of our sustainability claims to our customers and, in general, all our stakeholders. To this end, all LCAs related to our material business are certified.

In 2022, we obtained the EPD process certification for all our laminate manufacturing plants.
This certification covers every aspect of the LCA process—including data collection, quality checks, modeling, and result analysis—which is regularly audited. Due to the complexity of this certification, only a few companies worldwide have achieved it. Since 2022, we have published 61 EPDs. In 2025 we began developing an EPD tool as a natural evolution of our certified process. Once fully verified, this tool will enable us to publish our Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs), with a random selection of them undergoing audits. The tool is expected to be ready in 2026.

In addition to our laminate plants, we also have facilities that primarily manufacture doors and worktops. For these, we have adopted a different approach to third-party verification. Rather than pursuing EPD certification, our LCAs undergo a third-party critical review to ensure they comply with the relevant LCA standards.

Environmental Indicators

The LCA evaluates multiple environmental indicators, such as global warming (CO_2 emissions), acidification, eutrophication, ozone depletion, primary energy demand, photochemical oxidant formation, water footprint, abiotic depletion, and many others. However, managing numerous key performance indicators (KPIs) is not a practical task for any organisation wanting to make real progress.

We prioritise CO_2 emissions, as they receive the most public and regulatory attention—particularly at the European level, with carbon neutrality targets by 2050, and globally, through the Paris Agreement.

Carbon footprint

Carbon footprint is the total amount of greenhouse gases emitted in the atmosphere by a product. Greenhouse gases are a group of compounds that absorb the heat released by the Earth surface heated up by the sun. The more greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, the more heat stays on Earth. The main greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide (which is also the most abundant greenhouse gas), methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinate gases. The carbon footprint indicator is calculated in terms of carbon dioxide equivalents.

Scope of analysis

Our manufacturing companies, which usually don't produce end consumer products, have less influence over the use-phase and disposal. Therefore, we have adopted a cradle-to-gate approach for quantifying our footprint, by taking into consideration life cycle stages from the extraction of raw materials to the manufacturing of laminates (or other products in the case of our factory in Rheda-Wiedenbrück, Germany). Assessing the gate-to-grave footprint involves debatable use and disposal assumptions. Furthermore, there is currently no agreed guideline for the LCA methodology regarding benefits of long-lived products, like ours. These benefits stem from the long-term storage of biogenic carbon in the wood and paper components of our products, which makes up 50% to 90% of their content. As trees grow, they absorb and store carbon dioxide, which remains sequestered in our products until the end of their life cycle—ideally after reuse—when it is released back into the atmosphere. By storing biogenic carbon and thereby extending its natural cycle, we should reasonably expect a reduced environmental footprint, for example, through a discounted disposal burden depending on the product longevity.

Though the European Union commission recognised the relevance of extending the bio-based carbon cycle through long-lived products in an official communication to the parliament in 2021, no concrete progress has been made on the topic.

Despite the need for assumptions and current lack of modelling rules to include the benefits of durability into footprint calculations, we recognise the importance to assess the whole life cycle of our products. The impact of final disposal can significantly influence the overall sustainability performance of our panels. Therefore, since last year, we have decided to quantify our footprint from cradle-to-grave, while our primary focus remains on cradle-to-gate. At the same time, in the absence of clear rules for incorporating biogenic stored carbon benefits in cradle-to-grave impact calculations, we separately report the biogenic carbon uptake of our products to clearly highlight the biogenic carbon they store.

We act

The LCAs act as a foundational step in our sustainability strategy, allowing us to establish environmental targets for all companies. We primarily focus on cradle-to-gate emissions as those are the ones we can most effectively influence. However, we also work to reduce the impact after the gate through specific projects, such as Trespa Second Life. Our strategy to reduce the footprint consists of two main pillars: improving the efficiency of energy and material consumption and replacing the most impactful inputs.

Increasing efficiency

Efficiency upgrades represent the first lever for improving a product's environmental footprint by reducing the required energy and raw material inputs.

Energy

There are many opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of industrial equipment through the use of modern technology and intelligent system design. Replacing motors and pumps with new high-efficiency designs, storing and recycling heat within a closed-loop system, and optimising the integrated manufacturing system are examples to reduce energy consumption.

New buffer tanks in St. Jean (Canada)

One of the energy saving measures implemented in 2024 at the St. Jean sur Richelieu plant was the installation of heat recovery tanks. The tanks act as a buffer by capturing hot water from the press during its cooling phase and make use of it during the next heating phase. This helped us to reduce the boiler gas consumption by ~31,000GJ/year and an equivalent of 1.5ktCO_2 eq./year. In 2025, a new heat recovery initiative at a treater was launched and is scheduled for completion by year-end.

Materials

A large share of industrial emissions is associated with the extraction and manufacturing of materials used in our products. A key opportunity is to minimise material waste at each step in the process. Another important opportunity is optimising product and process designs to enhance performance while reducing material input.

Waste reduction in North Shields (United Kingdom)

In 2024, scrap was reduced from 6% to 2% in our plant in North Shields saving approximately 400tCO_2 eq. This achievement was the result of a challenging journey. The team began by learning how to measure scrap accurately. With the data in hand, they identified the areas with the highest waste levels. This insight was crucial in determining where to focus their initial efforts for maximum impact. They then strategically targeted waste reduction, addressing one machine at a time.

Replacing the most impactful inputs

There are also opportunities to shift to lower-carbon alternatives for the energy and raw material inputs we source into our process. This approach normally translates into switching from fossil-based to bio-based and renewable options.

Energy

The core element of this strategy is to actively pursue opportunities to replace traditional energy sources (e.g. natural gas) with renewable options for heat (e.g. wood pellets; waste), and electricity (e.g. wind, solar).

Steam from waste in Jiujiang (China)

In 2022 the Chinese plant of Jiujiang replaced 70% of its natural gas consumption with steam generated from waste incineration at a nearby facility. To enable this, pipelines were installed to transport the steam from the incinerator to the factory. Since then, the majority of the steam used in operations has been sourced from this recovered waste heat, which would have otherwise been lost. In 2025, the plant achieved over 90% replacement of natural gas consumption, marking a significant milestone in sustainable energy utilisation.

Materials

Our approach primarily focuses on replacing fossil materials with bio-based, renewable alternatives, as these materials offer a natural way to store carbon and reduce environmental impact. Forest and crops absorb CO_2 from the atmosphere during their growth and continue storing it once harvested. The CO_2 absorbed is kept in the wood products for their whole lifetime, contributing to reduce the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Our panels are made of a combination of bio-based, renewable materials (wood fibre) and resins, with the bio-based share exceeding the fossil-based one.
We are continuously looking for solutions to further increase the bio-based, renewable component of our panels.
Beyond innovation, we also recognise the importance of working with the right partners.
Whether selecting bio-based alternatives or choosing better-performing suppliers, sustainability is increasingly becoming a critical factor in our decision-making process.

Arpa® Bloom, FENIX NTM® Bloom and Trespa® TopLab® *PLUS ALIGN*

Nemho, our centre for innovation and technology, has developed an innovative technology to increase the bio-based, renewable material content in the core of our panels. In our Bloom and Align products, part of the fossil-based components of our thermosetting resins has been replaced with renewable secondary materials derived from industrial bio-based by-products. Consequently, these products present an increased bio-based content compared to their standard alternatives. For instance, TopLab *PLUS ALIGN* has a minimum bio-based content of 83% compared to 65% of its standard alternative. All these products have been third-party certified for their bio-based content.

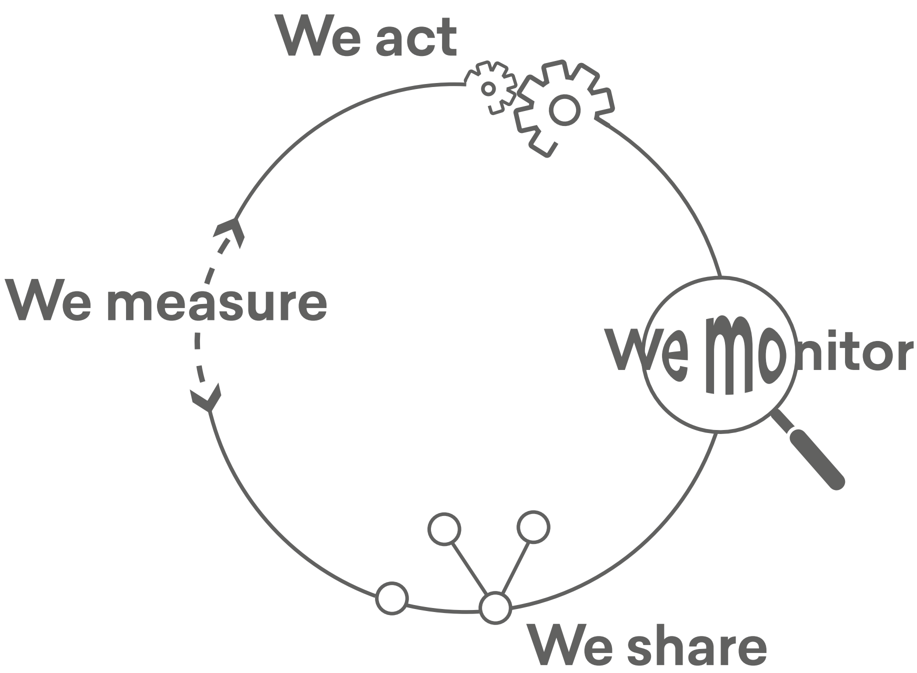
We monitor

Most sustainability improvement projects are inherently commercial or operational, and they simultaneously deliver sustainability benefits. As a result, these projects are deeply integrated into our business planning processes. They are included in our financial models and undergo monthly reviews to monitor their status and ensure progress is being made.

To validate the outcomes of these improvement projects, we conduct an annual review of the LCA results. The progress achieved over the year, along with the Group's operational agenda concerning sustainability, forms the essential foundation upon which the budget for the following year is built.

We share

We are dedicated to transparency in our sustainability efforts and progress, publishing our LCA results annually. We have consolidated our position paper into a single document for the entire Broadview Materials group.



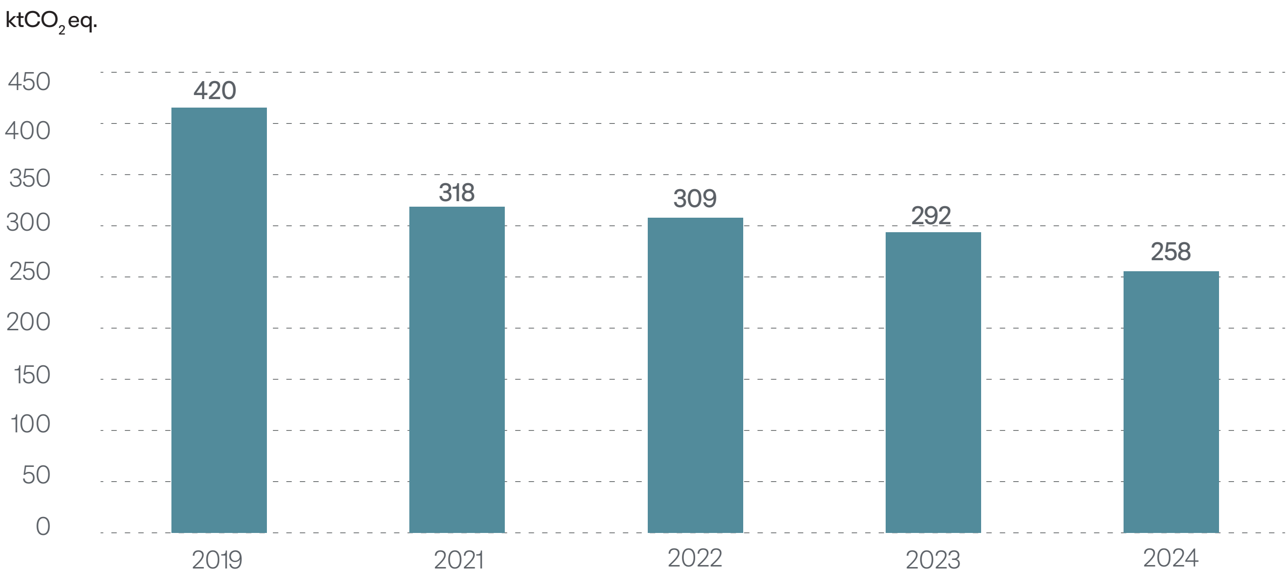
5 | CRADLE-TO-GATE DATA

Our journey to reduce our cradle-to-gate carbon footprint began back in 2010, and we have consistently measured and monitored our CO_2 reduction progress over the years.
In 2021, we established 2019 as our baseline (2020 not being representative due to the pandemic) and have continued tracking our emissions relative to that year.

The following sections outline our progress from 2019 to 2024, along with an analysis of the key contributors. This is followed by a comparison of the 2024 results with those of 2023. Additionally, the projections for 2025 and beyond, are provided.

Progress from 2019 to 2024

From 2019 to 2024, our cradle-to-gate carbon emissions passed from 420ktCO_2 eq. to 258ktCO_2 eq., reducing by approximately 39%, or 162ktCO_2 eq. This reduction is the combined effect of the improvements achieved by the different companies in the Group, lower production volumes and changes due to the refinement of the LCA models (updates in the databases).
The graph below shows the evolution of our cradle-to-gate footprint over the years (ktCO_2 eq.).



Chemicals and fossil fuels have been the primary drivers of our emissions, whereas wood and paper play a significant role in reducing emissions by absorbing and storing biogenic carbon.
Trees capture carbon dioxide from the atmosphere as they grow, storing it in the wood and paper. This carbon remains locked within the wood and paper used in our products until the end of their life. Though paper production generates carbon emissions, the carbon stored in the paper more than offsets these emissions.

In 2019, the beneficial contribution of paper and wood was more limited due to two main factors. Firstly, the Rheda-Wiedenbrück factory was only included in the LCA as from 2021.
This plant consumes a significant amount of wood, thereby adding to the carbon storage in our product portfolio. Secondly, the paper impact was modeled mainly using primary data starting from 2021, whereas, in 2019, it was based on a general database. This change led to a reduced impact for paper, as our suppliers performed better than the average of the database.

Contributors to the carbon footprint

tCO_2 eq.

	Total	Chemicals	Fossil fuel	Power	Wood/Paper	Waste	Other
2019-baseline	420,292	209,862	160,784	77,091	-71,589	24,767	19,377
2023	292,128	172,545	173,582	31,863	-180,276	33,249	61,165
2024	**258,142**	**157,333**	**163,249**	**13,855**	**-162,086**	**33,524**	**52,268**

2024 results

In 2024, the cradle-to-gate carbon footprint of the Group was 258ktCO_2 eq. Between 2023 and 2024, the cradle-to-gate impact was reduced by 34ktCO_2 eq. Volume loss is the main driver to this reduction. Improvement projects were expected to contribute 20ktCO_2 eq. in reductions (annual run-rate). Of this, 12ktCO_2 eq. were achieved, largely driven by the switch to renewable electricity sourcing in Rheda-Wiedenbrück (Germany). The remaining 8ktCO_2 eq. from efficiency projects were offset by inefficiencies caused by the volume decrease, changes in the production mix and the fact that the tier effect may not have been fully materialised (as implementation occurred throughout the year and the estimations are based on an annual run-rate). Apart from Rheda-Wiedenbrück, the largest emission reductions were achieved in Bangkok (Thailand) and Kalol (India), followed by Weert (The Netherlands). In Bangkok, electricity was switched to green sources, while Kalol saw a significant drop in emissions due to the complete replacement of coal with biomass. It is interesting to note that the plant of North Shields (UK)—despite its small size—achieved the fourth-largest carbon footprint reduction across the Group. This was driven by effective waste reduction initiatives and a shift to lower-impact resins.

Conversely, the most notable increases occurred in Bra (Italy) and Evendale (US). In Bra, the rise was driven by increased use of natural gas. In Evendale, the main contributors were a higher volume of phenolic resin waste and a shift in the production mix.

On a positive note, the use of primary data from some melamine suppliers led to a significant reduction in the footprint, 6.6ktCO_2 eq., included in the “data adjustments” category in the table below.

The table that follows presents the cradle-to-gate emissions of 2024 alongside with 2023.

Cradle-to gate carbon emissions (2024 vs 2023)

ktCO_2 eq.

Plant	2023	Data adjustments	ΔVolume	Net change	2024
Weert, NL	27	3	-1	-2	26
Kolho, FI	10	0	-1	2	11
North Shields, GB	15	-2	-3	-1	10
Bra, IT	50	-1	-1	3	50
Valencia, ES*	12	-1	-2	1	10
Saint Jean sur Richelieu, CA	29	-1	-1	0	26
Evendale, US	41	-6	-1	2	35
Bangkok, TH	20	1	0	-3	18
HsinChu, TW	28	1	1	0	30
Qingpu, CN	13	1	-2	0	12
Jiujiang, CN	11	1	-3	0	9
Kalol, IN	4	0	0	-2	2
Herzberg am Harz, DE	9	0	0	0	10
Rheda-Wiedenbrück, DE	22	0	0	-13	9
Total	292	-7	-14	-13	258

**2024 data related to the Valencia plant cover the period January-October 2024. In 2025, the factory was definitively shut down due to the consequences of the DANA floods*

Future outlook

To support progress, we maintain a comprehensive database of identified projects and their expected impact. As already mentioned before, the majority of these projects are commercial or operational in nature, while also delivering sustainability benefits. As a result, carbon reduction is fully embedded in our business planning, reinforcing its position as a core priority. So far, we have identified a footprint reduction potential of 216ktCO_2 eq., with further opportunities continuously being explored. Of these 216ktCO_2 eq., over 50ktCO_2 eq. have been achieved, whilst 25ktCO_2 eq. are planned for 2026. The remaining 141ktCO_2 eq. are planned for future implementation, ensuring we have the necessary capacity to execute these initiatives effectively.

Projects are categorised based on their reduction approach—either efficiency improvements or input replacements, as outlined in the previous sections.

2025

Based on the projects implemented in 2025, we anticipate a reduction in our (cradle-to-gate) carbon footprint of approximately 30ktCO_2 eq. annual run-rate and excluding volume changes.

The final 2025 results will be available in February 2026.

2025 carbon footprint estimate

tCO_2 eq.

	Total	Chemicals	Fossil fuel	Power	Wood/Paper	Waste	Other
2019 LCA	**420,292**	**209,862**	**160,784**	**77,091**	**-71,589**	**24,767**	**19,377**
Δ'19-'24	-162,150	-52,529	2,465	-63,236	-90,497	8,757	32,891
2024 LCA	**258,142**	**157,333**	**163,249**	**13,855**	**-162,086**	**33,524**	**52,268**
				2025 calculated reductions			
Energy efficiency	-8,100		-8,100				
Material efficiency	-2,080					-2,080	
Renewable energy	-5,100		-3,300	-1,800			
Renewable material	-3,149	-3,149					
Supply chain projects	-14,573	-6,133			-8,440		
Estimation end 2025 (excluding volume changes)	**225,140**	**148,051**	**151,849**	**12,055**	**-170,526**	**31,444**	**52,268**

2026

In 2026, we plan to achieve approximately a 25ktCO_2 eq. reduction.

To meet these targets, several projects have already been identified and are listed in the table below. This list is not exhaustive; additional projects may be added throughout the year. The projects serve as options from which Broadview companies can select to achieve the target, with the final combination chosen based on practicality and effectiveness.

tCO_2 eq.

	Total	Chemicals	Fossil fuel	Power	Wood/Paper	Waste	Other
Estimation end 2025 (excluding volume changes)	225,140	148,051	151,849	12,055	-170,526	31,444	52,268
			Potential reduction projects for 2026				
Energy efficiency	-3,200		-3,200				
Material efficiency	-6,179	-2,050				-4,129	
Renewable material	-4,710	-4,710					
Supplier-specific data	-12,183	-8,266			-3,917		
Estimation 2026 (excluding volume changes)	198,868	133,025	148,649	12,055	-174,443	27,315	52,268

Beyond 2026

As previously mentioned, we have identified significant improvement potential. So far, we have recognised a footprint reduction opportunity of 216ktCO_2 eq., with further possibilities continuously being explored.
After accounting for the reductions achieved in 2024, those estimated for 2025 and the ones planned for 2026, we still have a remaining potential reduction of 141ktCO_2 eq. Of this, approximately 10% is attributed to energy optimisation projects, 10% to material efficiency initiatives, 60% to less impactful raw materials, and the remaining 20% to the transition to renewable energy.

As it can be concluded based on these numbers, the greatest reduction potential for our Group in the future is primarily linked to innovations that redefine our products' raw materials and our processes. While efficiency improvements remain valuable, the most significant impact will come from forward-thinking solutions (e.g. bio-based raw materials; electrification) that minimise the environmental impact. Additionally, selecting the best-performing suppliers will play a crucial role in driving further reductions.

The potential for further reduction is significant, providing an optimistic outlook for the years ahead, as we know there is still much we can achieve. By fully leveraging these opportunities, we have the chance to not only make substantial progress in reducing our footprint, but also to establish ourselves as a leader in sustainability within our industry. However, realising this potential requires discipline and rigour to ensure that the most promising initiatives are effectively implemented and deliver meaningful impact.

6 | CRADLE-TO-GRAVE DATA

The sections below presents the cradle-to-grave LCA results as well as the emissions calculated using an alternative methodology to the LCA: the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol.

LCA results

As mentioned earlier, we expanded our reporting to include a cradle-to-grave assessment. In parallel, we report the biogenic carbon uptake of our products to clearly highlight the carbon they store. This biogenic carbon is subtracted as a "credit" from the cradle-to-gate impact and added back to the gate-to-grave, when it is released into the atmosphere. Our cradle-to-grave carbon footprint totals approximately 640ktCO_2 eq. The cradle-to-gate impact of circa 260ktCO_2 eq. includes a benefit of 248ktCO_2 eq. for the carbon stored in the biobased content—mainly wood—we use. This stored carbon is then added back in the gate-to-grave phase, resulting in the circa 380ktCO_2 eq. we report below.

2024 cradle-to-gate, cradle-to-grave, and carbon uptake data

ktCO_2 eq.	2024		
Plant	Cradle-to-gate	Gate-to-grave	Biogenic carbon
Weert, NL	26	69	-41
Kolho, FI	11	9	-5
North Shields, GB	10	11	-7
Bra, IT	50	43	-25
Valencia, ES*	10	17	-11
Saint Jean sur Richelieu, CA	26	37	-23
Evendale, US	35	41	-27
Bangkok, TH	18	17	-10
HsinChu, TW	30	25	-15
Qingpu, CN	12	12	-7
Jiujiang, CN	9	13	-8
Kalol, IN	2	2	-1
Herzberg am Harz, DE	10	3	-1
Rheda-Wiedenbrück, DE	9	83	-65
Total	**258**	**381**	**-248**

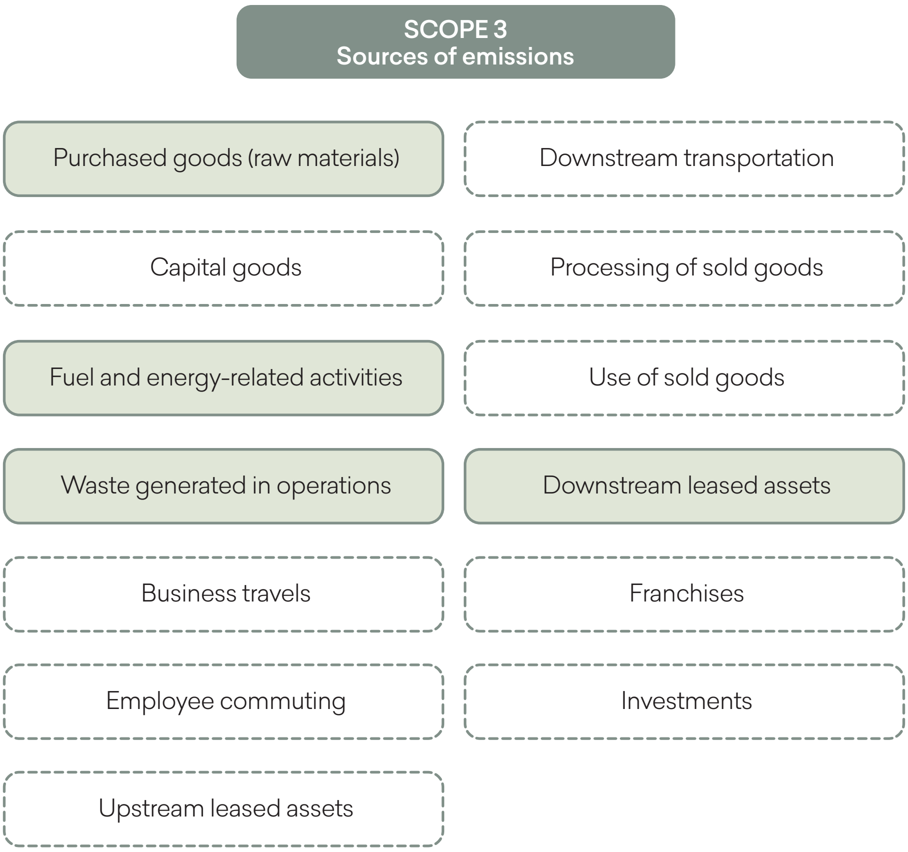
**2024 data related to the Valencia plant cover the period January-October 2024. In 2025, the factory was definitively shut down due to the consequences of the DANA floods*

2024 Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions

In addition to the Life Cycle Assessment methodology, carbon footprint results can be assessed using an alternative approach: the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol.

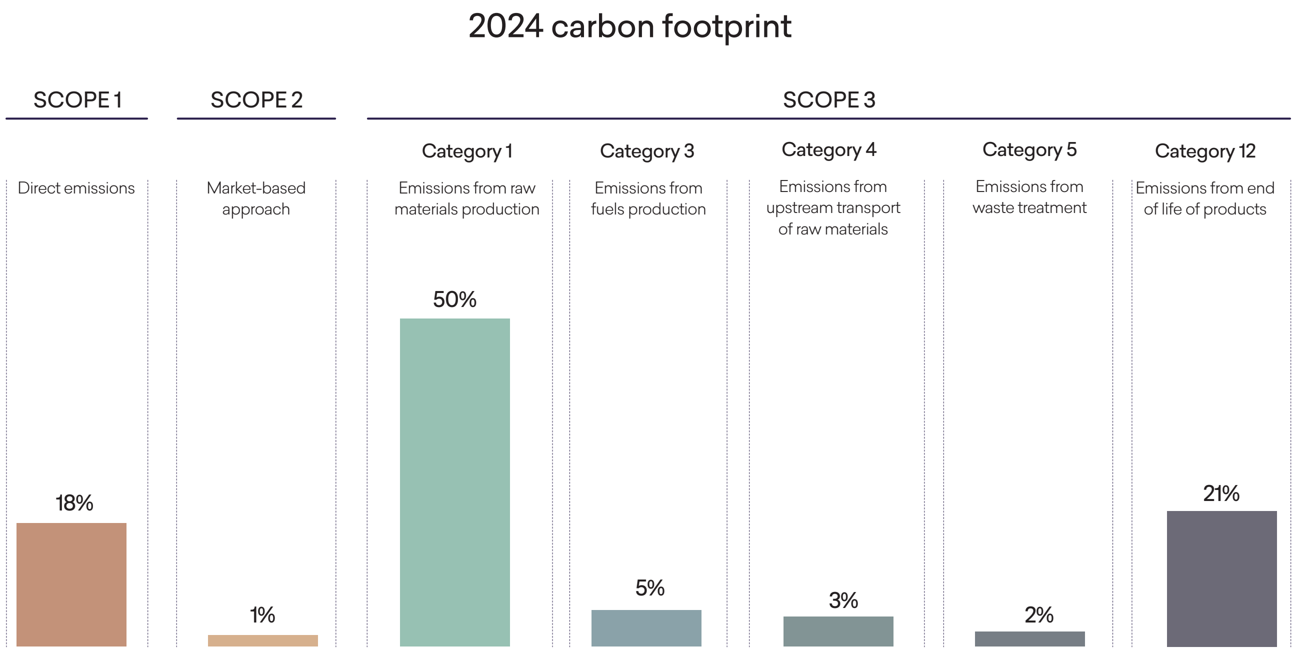
Whilst the LCA approach evaluates emissions from a product's life cycle perspective, including cradle-to-gate and cradle-to-grave, the GHG Protocol categorises emissions into Scope 1 (direct emissions from owned sources), Scope 2 (indirect emissions from purchased electricity, heat, or steam), and Scope 3 (all other indirect emissions in the value chain).

Scope 3 emissions encompass an extensive and diverse range of indirect emissions that occur across a company's entire value chain, both upstream and downstream. However, not all the sources have a material impact on our overall carbon footprint. To ensure a focused and meaningful approach, we prioritise the significant contributors. Based on a preliminary screening analysis, we excluded subcategories with a negligible impact (<3%). The graph below outlines the different Scope 3 emissions sources, with those included in our calculations highlighted in green.



The calculation principles and modeling assumptions applied to both the Life Cycle Assessment and the emissions scopes remain consistent except for a key difference concerning carbon uptake and biogenic emissions. The LCA method accounts for carbon uptake as a "credit" in the cradle-to-gate phase and later releases it in the gate-to-grave phase as biogenic emission. In contrast, the GHG Protocol does not account for biogenic carbon credits nor releases. As a result, although both approaches result in the same total emissions—approximately 640ktCO_2 eq.—the way these emissions are distributed throughout the product's lifecycle differs.

GHG emissions distribution per scope



7 | BEYOND THE GATE

Our products, at the end of their useful life, are typically incinerated, resulting in the release of all stored carbon into the atmosphere. However, for our durable products, this release occurs with a significant delay due to their extended lifespan. A longer lifespan not only keeps carbon stored for a prolonged period but also reduces the need for frequent product replacements. This, in turn, leads to lower resource consumption, less waste generation, and reduced emissions over time, ultimately contributing to a smaller overall environmental footprint.

Our products are designed to last longer, whereas shorter life cycles often mean lower-quality materials. We produce high-quality yet affordable materials, enhancing the durability of the final product without significantly impacting the price.

In addition to designing for longevity, we encourage and facilitate extended product lifespans through initiatives such as Trespa Second Life.

KITCHENS: PAST VS. PRESENT

In the past, kitchens used to last 20 to 30 years, whereas, today, their lifespan is often much shorter due to shifts in consumption patterns and manufacturing practices. Fast-changing trends, lower durability, and a culture of frequent upgrades have led to kitchens being replaced more often. Since kitchens are made from a complex mix of materials, they are difficult to recycle, meaning shorter lifespans result in increased resource extraction, higher production needs, and more waste. This, in turn, leads to greater carbon emissions and environmental impact.

Trespa Second Life

Trespa Second Life is a program aiming to reuse Trespa material that for one reason or another is being dismantled before the end of the product's useful life. That being changing building regulations or simply a change in taste of the building owner, we take back the material, which still has a lot of value to offer.

Over 2024 and 2025, approximately 24,000m² of Trespa panels that would have otherwise been incinerated have been repurposed for various applications such as outdoor furniture, bike sheds, garden projects, signage, and more, saving over 280,000kgCO_2 eq. The panels we took back were between 10 and 38 years old and still in very good conditions.

How Trespa Second Life works

Eligibility check:
Panels necessarily need dismantling, be verified as Trespa panels, not been exposed to hazardous materials, mechanically attached, and dismantled without excessive damage. Trespa assesses the environmental impact of transportation to ensure it's outweighed by the environmental benefits of reuse. Trespa Second Life is active in the Netherlands, France, Germany, and Belgium with plans for expansion to other regions.

Express interest:
Interested parties should send an email to secondlife@trespa.com and provide information about the panels.

Evaluation:
Trespa evaluates the request for take-back.

Reused and collaboration:
If approved, the panels are repurposed for various uses like (bike)sheds, storage, garden applications, signage, and waste separation bins in collaboration with partners.

8 | DISCLOSURE BESIDES THIS POSITION PAPER

As sustainability is at the core of our strategy, we include our LCA results in Broadview's financial report each year.

BROADVIEW
MATERIALS

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11/2025