



Sustainability at Scheldebouw ■

CO₂ Performance Ladder ■

Final Report FY26

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01 Introduction

The construction industry has realised that we have to act now and start improving the human impact on the environment, if we want future generations to enjoy our planet the same way as previous generations did. Sustainability has finally become a key performance criterion in facade design, which allows us to create solutions and make decisions which were not viable before.

Our mission

Scheldebouw strives to be a front runner in the facade industry with our sustainability approach

To achieve this, we need to:

- Understand our environmental impact
- Develop knowledge and tools
- Deliver what we promise on the projects
- Show it to the world

01.1 CO2 Performance Ladder

The CO2 Performance Ladder is a Dutch initiative for companies in the construction sector that want to be pro-active and set ambitious targets to reduce their carbon footprint as a company. The initiative is chosen by Scheldebouw, because it provides a structured framework to manage our sustainability developments. It is aligned with current and expected European legislation and helps us to stay ahead of what is strictly mandatory.

On 19th October 2023 the initial audit took place and Scheldebouw has been awarded the level 4 certification on the CO2 Performance Ladder, Handbook 3.1. In this report we present the final results for Scheldebouw's CO2 Performance, Targets and Reduction Plan of Fiscal Year 2026, which runs from 1st April 2025 to 31st March 2026.

01.2 CO2 Reduction targets

In line with Paris agreements we need to reduce our CO2 emissions and waste to zero before the year 2050. Because this is a worldwide target, the general consensus is that developed countries need to reach this goal well before 2050 (around 2040) to compensate for developing countries. Before 2030 we already need to be halfway our reduction target to make sure that we don't exceed the total "carbon budget".

The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) is the most established initiative that encourages organisations to set targets to reduce their Green House Gas (GHG) emissions. Their set of standards and guidelines helps target setting on different levels and with different scopes. Scheldebouw sets their short term targets based on the Absolute Contraction Approach with a 1.5°C pathway. The base year is FY22 and the target year is FY31. Scheldebouw commits to the following set of targets:

	Base year (FY22)	Target year (FY31)	% Reduction
Scope 1	431 tCO ₂ e	250 tCO ₂ e	-42.0%
Scope 2	739 tCO ₂ e	429 tCO ₂ e	-42.0%
Scope 3	25,578 tCO ₂ e	14,835 tCO ₂ e	-42.0%
Total	26,748 tCO ₂ e	15,514 tCO ₂ e	-42.0%

Hereby Scheldebouw states that it is committed to achieve the above Carbon Reduction Targets, as part of the CO₂ Performance Ladder certification. In the Townhall Meetings on the 28th and 29th of September these targets were introduced and explained to the organisation. To achieve these targets carbon reduction measures have been proposed, which are described in our Carbon Reduction plan and are also summarised in this document. The information will be shared with our employees. We implement these measures to achieve our targets, in collaboration with all our employees.



Jens Mönnikes
General Manager



Janneke Verkerk-Evers
Sustainability Leader



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HSE Officer

01.3 CO₂ reduction approach

Scheldebouw's carbon reduction strategy focusses on:

- Scope 1 & 2: CO₂ emissions that are directly influenced by the company (its own energy use)
- Scope 3: embodied carbon emissions during the production of our façades (value chain emissions)

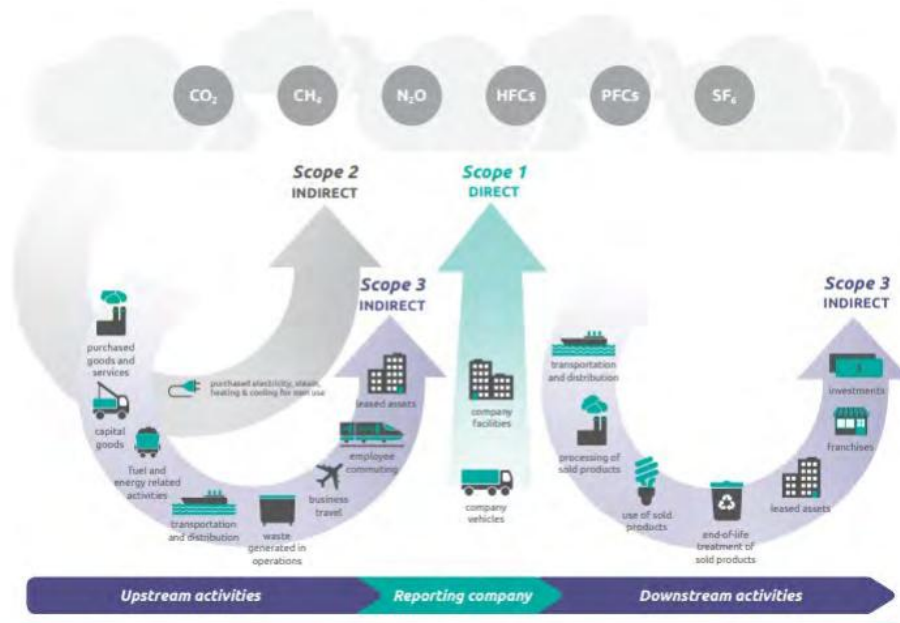
Using the LCA (Life Cycle Analysis) method, we went through the entire life cycle of our facades and mapped out the environmental impact per phase. Our expectation was confirmed that currently the choice of our suppliers and the further agreements with them in particular determine the CO₂ footprint of our product. Transportation, waste and the activities in our own assembly facilities and on the building site have a much lower impact. Still they cannot be neglected, if only because they are important for the visibility and awareness of our CO₂ reduction policy, both internally and externally.

The sustainability developments at Scheldebouw therefore focus on providing better insight for the project related design, engineering and purchasing decisions we have to make together with our clients. By comparing the environmental impact of different design and material related alternatives, we are able to make better informed decisions. We provide embodied carbon calculations from the early design stages on, update those regularly during the project execution phase and finalise the process by going through a full third party verification to obtain official Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) for the specific design of that project. All of this in close collaboration with our client's project team to make sure that we meet their expectations, requirements and architectural design intent. With this approach we try to reduce the embodied carbon of our products in a holistic way instead of focussing on specific solutions.

A key aspect in the above described approach is that we have a clear understanding of the developments in our supply chain. To advise our clients on the design and material choices that have to be made, we have to be able to present a complete picture of all the technical, visual, commercial and planning related impacts of a certain (low-carbon) option. One of our focus points is to improve and maintain this level of knowledge.

02 CO2 Performance of Scheldebouw

The CO2 emission inventory for the CO2 Performance Ladder is drawn up in accordance with ISO 14064-1 §9.3.1. Depending on the level on the CO2 Performance Ladder, the CO2 emission inventory comprises direct and indirect emissions as a result of the organisation's activities, subdivided in scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Indirect scope 3 emissions can originate upstream as well as downstream. As of CO2 Performance Ladder level 3 in Handbook 3.1, the organisation has to map out the CO2 emission (scope 1 & 2 emissions and business travel (in scope 3)) of the organisation. As of level 4, an organisation must also report about its scope 3 emissions.



Scope diagram of the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard

The CO2 emission inventory of Scheldebouw B.V. is composed of the following activities:

Scope 1

- Stationary combustion: natural gas for heating of the factory and offices
- Mobile combustion: fuels for company and leased cars

Scope 2

- Purchased electricity for the factory and offices
- Purchased electricity for leased cars

Scope 3

- 3.1 Purchased goods and services:
 - Curtain wall materials
 - Production and packaging materials
 - Other (not production related) purchased goods and services
- 3.2 Capital goods:
 - Depreciation of owned and leased assets

- 3.4 Upstream transport:
 - From supplier to production facility
 - From production facility to site
 - Other
- 3.5 Waste in operations:
 - Production waste
 - Office waste
 - Site waste
- 3.6 Business travel:
 - Flights
 - Train
 - Employee owned cars, rental cars and taxis
- 3.7 Employee commuting:
 - Employee owned cars

02.1 Organisational boundary

The organisational boundary for this CO₂ Performance Ladder report consists of only Scheldebouw BV and no other parts of the Permasteelisa Group. This also means that the site activities which are carried out for projects of Scheldebouw by Permasteelisa UK Ltd. are not in the scope. Just site-activities which are under the control of Scheldebouw are taken into account.

The organisation boundary is set by using the “lateral” method as described in paragraph 4.1 of the Handbook. In the past two years there were three to four C-suppliers among the 80% A-suppliers, ranging from 0.5% to 3.4% of our total expenses to suppliers. The sister companies provide either design and engineering services, outsourced production, materials or a combination of these and are in that sense not different from the other suppliers on the list. For this reason and because of the limited contribution to the total, we include them in the assessment in the same way as the other suppliers.

At the start of the current financial year the announcement was made to close the production facility in Middelburg. The premises have been sold and the office has moved to a rented facility in Goes. In general the Permasteelisa organisational model is being transformed so that we will work more closely together on a European level. These developments have led to the decision to enlarge the scope of the CO₂ Performance Ladder certification to the complete European organisation for the upcoming audit in October 2026.

In practice it means that this is the last report that will be drawn up for the boundary of Scheldebouw alone and following the “old” Handbook 3.1. After this we will proceed to report in a new CO₂ management system for the complete European organisation, following Handbook 4.0.

02.2 Data improvement and corrections during FY26

Since the final report of FY25 the following additional corrections and improvements have been implemented:

- Various small corrections to the travel data.
- The spreadsheet linked to the wrong column of carbon factors, so that it still calculated with 2024 values for 2025. This has been corrected.
- Transportation distances for Aluminium extrusions and Glazing corrected over FY25.
- Values for Activity 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 in Q1 of FY25 corrected.

The following actions are in progress or planned:

- Survey of site energy consumption. Started April 2024 and first results available, but not sufficient to draw conclusions yet. A new measurement campaign needs to be set up.
- On Permasteelisa Group level the software package Gravity has been purchased for the reporting of carbon footprint and other sustainability topics. This is currently being set up with the plan to transition fully to that software in the course of this financial year.

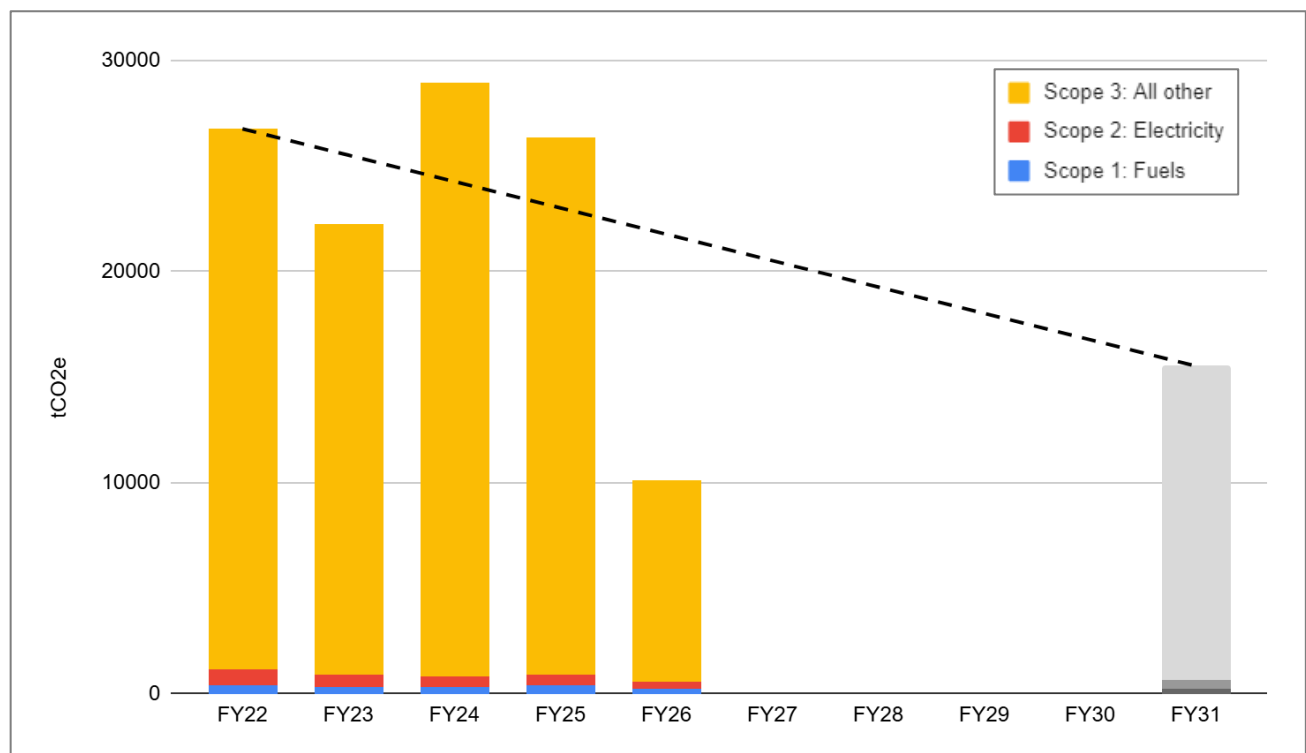
Impact of the closure of the production facility in Middelburg:

- Sub-metering of energy consumption between office and factory in Middelburg was implemented on 1 April 2024, but we were still working on a proper set up, so the results have not been used in the reports so far and have now become obsolete.
- Energy consumption and related CO₂ emissions were included in the list of requirements for the new office location. We not only focussed on the current energy consumption of the location to rent, but also looked at the adaptability to achieve future reductions and to the impact on business travel and employee commuting.

02.3 Overall performance evaluation

02.3.1 Absolute results

In the following figure the results are shown of the CO₂ emission inventory for the financial years FY22 to FY26 in absolute values.



Updated performance evaluation of FY25

By incorporating the corrections as explained in chapter 02.2 the values of the previously reported year FY25 changed slightly, but the overall conclusions remain the same. The reduction targets for Scope 1 and 2 together were achieved, where there was a big margin in the scope 2 results, sufficient to compensate for a small short fall in the scope 1 results. The Scope 3 emissions in FY25 decreased compared to FY24, but not sufficient to achieve our absolute reduction targets. For that reason the Scope 3 emissions are analysed further in relation to the operating income.

	Base year FY22	Target FY25		Achieved FY25	
Scope 1	431 tCO ₂ e	371 tCO ₂ e	-14.0%	385 tCO ₂ e	-10.6%
Scope 2	739 tCO ₂ e	636 tCO ₂ e	-14.0%	478 tCO ₂ e	-35.3%
Scope 3 total	25,578 tCO ₂ e	21,997 tCO ₂ e	-14.0%	25,435 tCO ₂ e	-0.6%
Scope 1, 2 & 3 total	26,748 tCO ₂ e	23,003 tCO ₂ e	-14.0%	26,298 tCO ₂ e	-1.7%

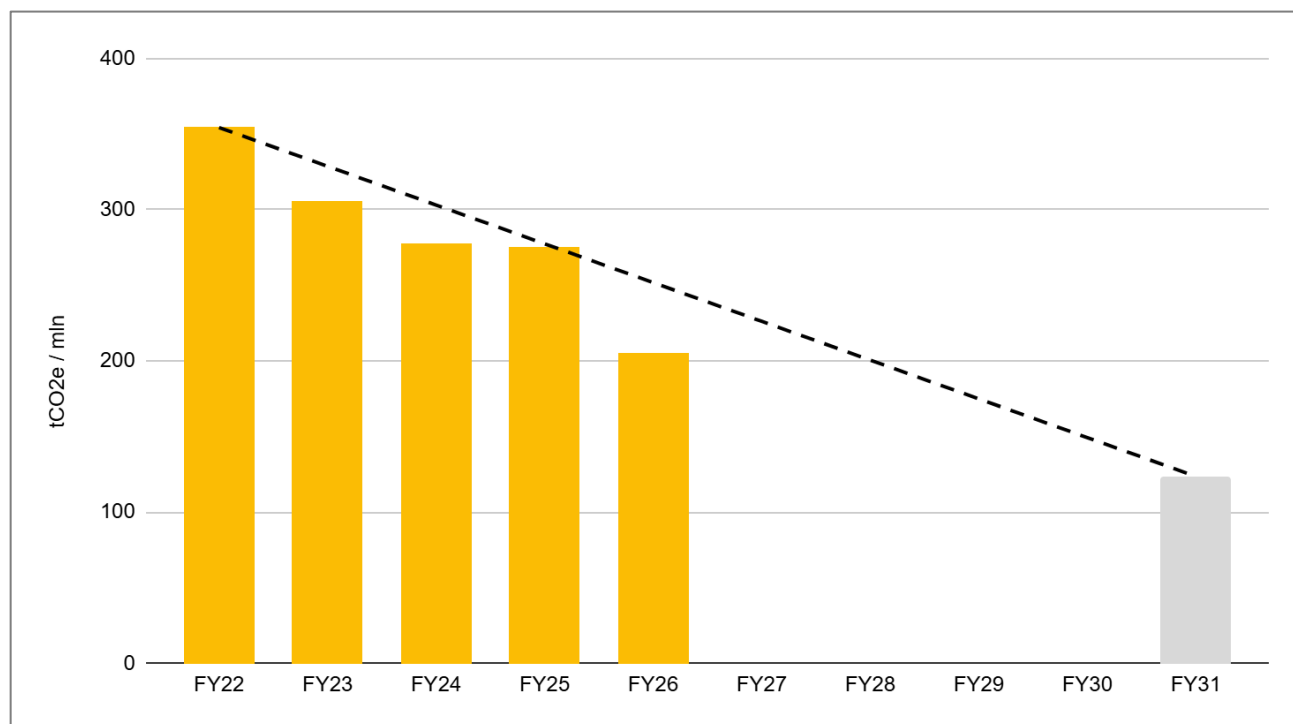
Final performance evaluation of FY26

The results of FY26 show a strong decrease of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to the base year FY22, so that we will achieve our targets over this year. FY26's Scope 3 emissions are also showing a strong decrease caused by the ending of production in Middelburg and no new materials being purchased anymore.

	Base year FY22	Target FY26		Achieved FY26	
Scope 1	431 tCO ₂ e	351 tCO ₂ e	-18.7%	255 tCO ₂ e	-40.9%
Scope 2	739 tCO ₂ e	601 tCO ₂ e	-18.7%	314 tCO ₂ e	-57.5%
Scope 3 total	25,578 tCO ₂ e	20,803 tCO ₂ e	-18.7%	9,565 tCO ₂ e	-62.6%
Scope 1, 2 & 3 total	26,748 tCO ₂ e	21,755 tCO ₂ e	-18.7%	10,133 tCO ₂ e	-62.1%

02.3.2 Results related to operating income

In the following figure the CO₂ emissions relative to the operating income are shown for the financial years FY22 to FY26. The relative target for the year FY31 is determined by dividing our organisation's absolute (official) target by an assumed operating income in FY31 of 120 mln. euros. The relative CO₂ emissions show a strong decreasing trend, just like the absolute CO₂ emissions. For FY26 we stay below the target line.



	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	Target FY31
Scope 3 emissions total [tCO2e]	25,578	21,304	28,107	25,435	9,565	14,835
Operating income [€]	72 mln.	70 mln.	101 mln.	92 mln.	47 mln.	120 mln.
Emissions relative to turnover [tCO2e / mln. €]	354	306	277	275	205	124
Reduction from base year FY22 [%]	-	-13.7	-21.7	-22.3	-42.2	-65.1

Note:

Using the SBTi target setting tool with the Economic intensity method, only a reduction of -51.5% in the target year FY31 would be required. Target setting for the new organisational boundary of Permasteelisa Europe is currently being discussed.

02.4 Scope 1 and 2: energy consumption and business cars

Our analysis and reduction plan for the scope 1 and 2 emissions in previous years was focused on the energy consumption of the buildings and specifically the company-owned facility in Middelburg, because there we could make the most impact. With the closure of the production facility and the relocation to a rented office, we will have less options to influence our emissions. We did have an influence in the choice of the new office location, though. Energy consumption and related CO2 emissions were explicitly included in the list of requirements. We took a holistic view on this and not only focussed on the current energy consumption of the

location to rent, but also looked at the adaptability to achieve future reductions and to the impact on business travel and employee commuting.

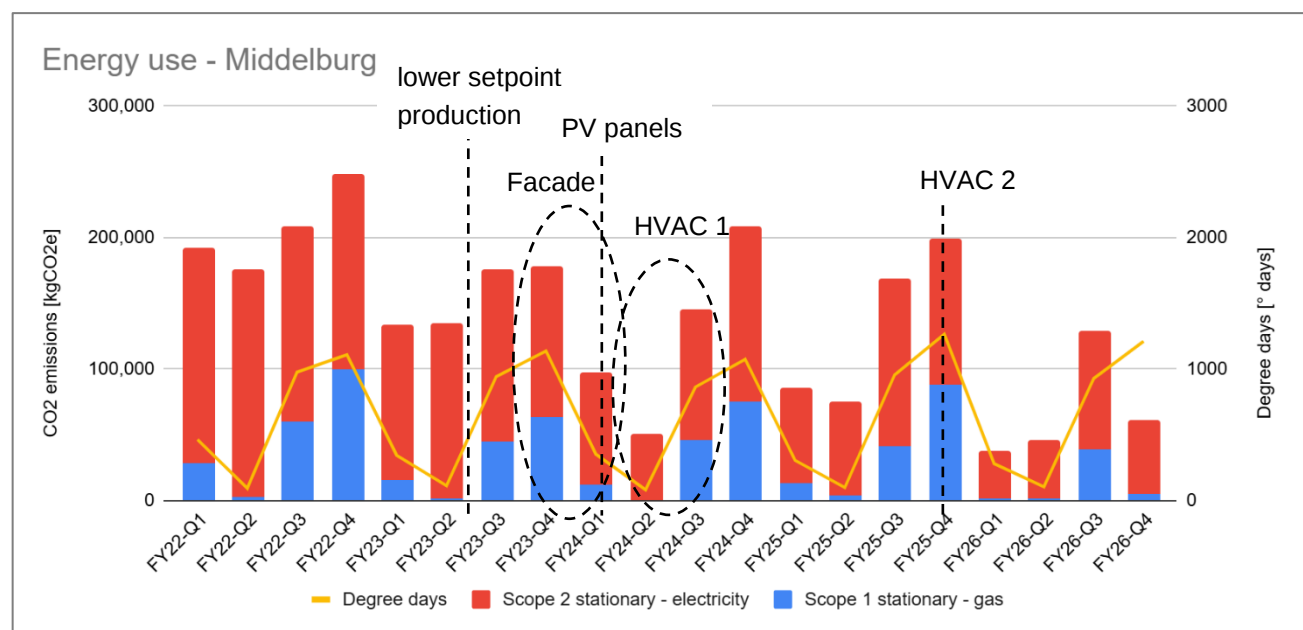
The new office is in Goes, which is about 20 km away from Middelburg. This means that some colleagues have to make more commuting kilometres and others will travel less. Colleagues who have to travel further are encouraged to take the train. The office building is only six years old, which makes it a far more energy efficient building than we owned before. Also the footprint of the building is more compact with less outside surfaces and therefore lower energy losses. The building is rated with an A+++ energy label. It is equipped with a balanced ventilation system, with compression cooling, that ensures a good working environment and better thermal comfort for the employees. It is an all-electric building and the roof is fitted with solar panels with a total power of 300kWp.

02.4.1 Effectiveness of the reduction measures

In the following figure the CO₂ emissions of Scope 1 and 2 Stationary activities in our Middelburg facility are shown per quarter. Due to the seasonal fluctuations of the external temperatures, also the emissions fluctuate over the year. The degree days method accounts for this effect. In the graph the degree days are plotted for reference (on a different scale). On the timeline also the interventions in our Middelburg facility are indicated.

Completed energy reduction measures in Middelburg:

- Setpoint of factory heating: the setpoint of the heating in the factory was lowered from 18 to 17 degrees Celsius in autumn 2022.
- Facade renovation: removal of the existing office façade and replacement with a better performing façade in the period January-May 2023
- PV panels: in June 2023, 738 solar panels were installed. These supply approximately 300,000 kWh of electricity per year.
- HVAC renovation, phase 1: the existing air conditioners were removed and replaced by a new air treatment system for heating, cooling and ventilation in autumn 2023.
- HVAC renovation, phase 2: replacement of remaining air conditioner in Middelburg office in January 2025.



		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Scope 1 stationary – gas [kgCO ₂ e]	FY22	28,573	2,270	60,160	99,959	190,962
	FY23	15,756	1,266	45,363	63,676	126,061
	FY24	12,195	484	45,609	75,806	134,095
	FY25	13,626	3,950	40,847	87,927	146,350
	FY26	1,801	1,257	38,905	5,621	47,584
Scope 2 stationary – electricity [kgCO ₂ e]	FY22	164,099	173,985	148,981	148,137	635,202
	FY23	117,646	134,007	130,813	114,030	496,497
	FY24	85,724	49,746	99,614	133,029	368,112
	FY25	72,714	71,199	128,566	111,562	384,041
	FY26	36,345	44,454	90,020	54,373	225,192
Degree days [° days]	FY22	464	94	978	1,110	2,647
	FY23	345	114	944	1,138	2,540
	FY24	353	83	864	1,075	2,375
	FY25	307	100	956	1,267	2,629
	FY26	282	106	930	1,211	2,529

In this financial year we see a significant reduction of the building related emissions for Scope 1 and Scope 2, compared to the years before. Part of the reduction in our energy consumption is caused by the fact that the production activities in the factory in Middelburg decreased during the year and completely stopped in the last quarter. During the first two quarters this effect was still limited. We believe that the results in Q1 and 2 clearly show the effectiveness of the reduction measures that have been taken over the years.

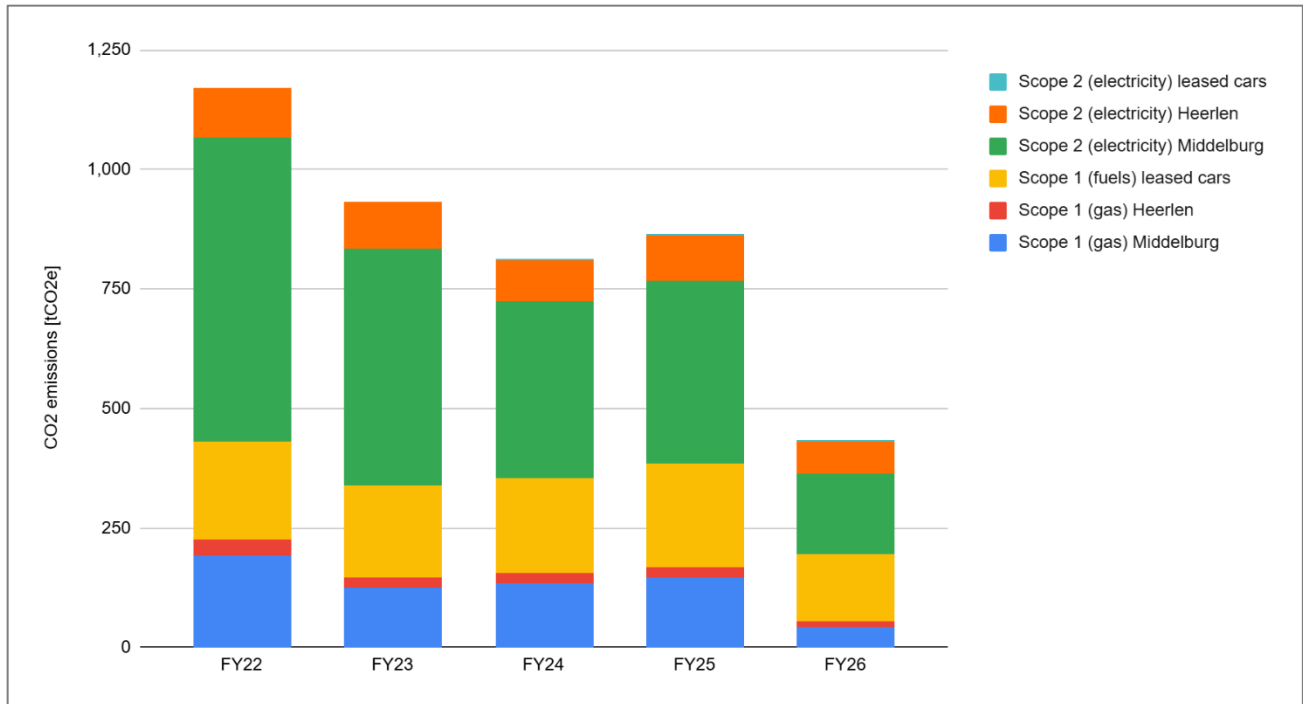
02.4.2 Projection and future plans

The closure of our production facility caused a significant reduction of our own energy use and thus our CO₂ emissions under Scope 1 and 2. The CO₂ emissions related to the production activities continue to exist, though. They become part of our Scope 3 emissions and are less under our direct influence. The production of our façade panels will be executed in future by our sister companies Gartner in Germany and Permasteelisa SpA in Italy. This is one of the reasons we re-evaluated the organisational boundaries for the CO₂ Performance Ladder.

Production activities in the factory in Middelburg decreased during the past financial year and stopped completely before the end of FY26. The relocation of the office took place at the start of FY27 and caused nearly no doubling of the energy consumption for two offices. We expect a similar performance for the new Goes office as we have in the current Heerlen office, because the size and type of location are similar. At the

moment it is not possible to make more exact predictions than what is stated here. When the first data become available, we will make a more detailed analysis.

In our future reduction plans for Scope 1 and 2 we need to make a new assessment where to put our focus. In the following figure the emissions related to the six components of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are shown. There's a split between Scope 1 and 2 and both are further subdivided between location Heerlen, location Middelburg and the leased cars.



If we assume an equivalent energy consumption for the new office in Goes (former Middleburg) to that in Heerlen, Scope 1 would predominantly consist of the emissions caused by our leased cars and our Scope 2 emissions would mainly consist of the electricity use in the rented offices. Once the first data of the new office location is available, we will analyse this further.

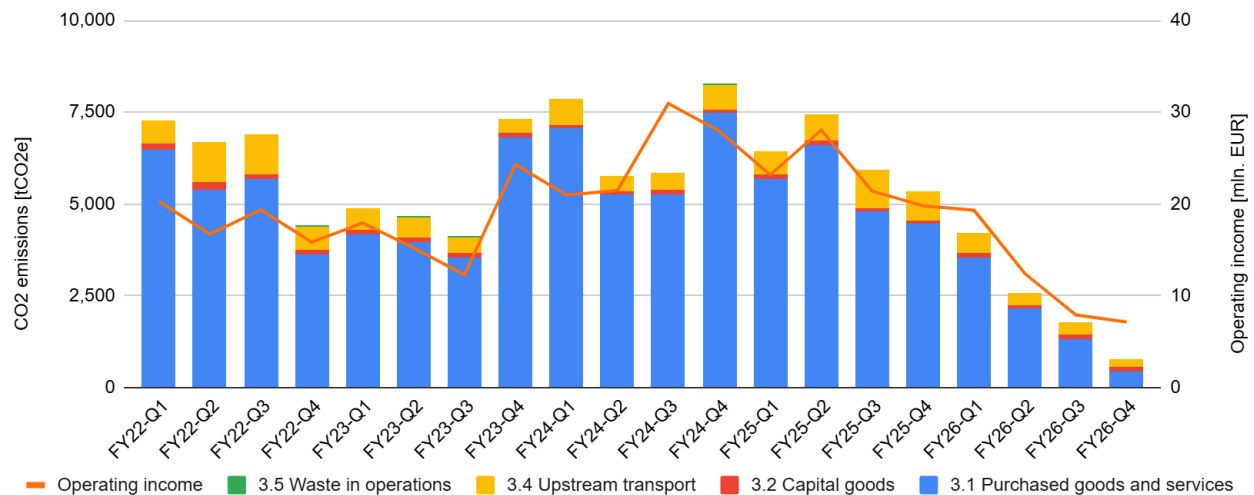
02.5 Scope 3: embodied carbon of our products

The previously described organisational changes do not impact our Scope 3 reduction approach. The sustainability developments at Scheldebouw continue to focus on providing better insight to our clients about the environmental impact that different design alternatives have, so that they (and we) are able to make better informed decisions. The design options focus on a combination of the following aspects to achieve the biggest impact:

- Optimising the design to reduce the quantities of a material
- Comparing different materials, e.g. aluminium sheets vs. terracotta
- Comparing different suppliers and/or production methods, e.g. low-carbon aluminium billets

In the following figure the CO2 emissions in our value chain (Upstream Scope 3) are shown per quarter. On a different scale also the operating income is plotted in the same graph.

Scope 3 upstream



		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
3.1 Purchased goods and services [tCO ₂ e]	FY22	6,464	5,394	5,651	3,610	21,119
	FY23	4,143	3,947	3,538	6,797	18,425
	FY24	7,034	5,233	5,230	7,454	24,951
	FY25	5,670	6,583	4,771	4,435	21,459
	FY26	3,521	2,121	1,320	438	7,400
3.2 Capital goods [tCO ₂ e]	FY22	160.0	171.9	126.1	134.1	592.0
	FY23	118.6	112.5	111.5	107.3	449.9
	FY24	97.5	104.0	122.0	109.6	433.0
	FY25	117.7	123.5	111.1	106.6	458.9
	FY26	107.9	90.2	87.0	89.0	374.2
3.4 Upstream transport [tCO ₂ e]	FY22	631	1,104	1,091	638	3,465
	FY23	588	569	435	391	1,983
	FY24	722	416	477	680	2,296
	FY25	624	704	1,013	777	3,118
	FY26	577	367	344	210	1,498
3.5 Waste in operations [tCO ₂ e]	FY22	2.03	1.97	1.55	2.79	8.33
	FY23	4.32	13.57	10.23	5.83	33.93
	FY24	2.15	0.98	3.30	1.62	8.05
	FY25	1.94	1.89	2.20	1.56	7.59
	FY26	2.75	0.86	4.15	5.33	13.09
Operating income [mln. €]	FY22	20.29	16.70	19.35	15.83	72.18
	FY23	17.92	15.21	12.26	24.28	69.67
	FY24	20.97	21.45	30.95	27.94	101.30
	FY25	23.17	28.05	21.41	19.79	92.41
	FY26	19.31	12.39	7.89	7.12	46.72

Recently completed and planned actions to reduce the embodied carbon of our products:

- Embodied carbon calculation now standard part of tender bid, even without client request (implemented)
- Engagement with suppliers to stay informed about developments and technical and commercial feasibility. (First overviews created and working on a more structured approach with the involvement of procurement.)
- Using aluminium extrusions in our facades from billets produced by hydro-electricity (three projects under execution). In the table below the total amount of purchased aluminium extrusions and the portion low-carbon are shown, together with the achieved emission reduction.

	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
Total aluminium extrusions [t]	836	785	1,549	788	58
Low-carbon aluminium extrusions [t]	0	1	398	363	13
Portion low-carbon	0.0%	0.1%	25.7%	46.0%	23.0%
Emission reduction [tCO ₂ e]	0	4	1,400	1,202	44

- For the coming period the intent is to start using aluminium extrusions with higher recycled content on the first project, which leads to an even lower carbon footprint per kilogram of purchased aluminium. Also the use of glazing with a production process that has lower carbon emissions is planned for the first suitable project.
- Alignment with the sister companies in Europe to adopt the same approach for Scope 3 emissions reduction

02.6 Sustainable company culture

To engage internal and external stakeholders we believe that it's not sufficient to focus on measurable quantities and numbers alone, but our actions should also be visible. For this reason we have a working group from various people of all departments throughout the company that come up with initiatives to improve our sustainable company culture and that collect ideas from other employees. They are also involved in the Sustainability Newsletter that is circulated three times per year.

A recent initiative is to investigate how we can improve car sharing of employees. There are a lot of travel movements between our facilities in Middelburg / Goes and Heerlen and often people are not aware that a colleague is travelling on the same day. We have set up a platform in which we make this information available for the employees, so that they can reach out to each other and make arrangements.

03 Conclusion

The CO₂ performance ladder is a Dutch initiative for companies in the construction sector that want to be proactive and set ambitious targets to reduce their carbon footprint as a company. The initiative is chosen by Scheldebouw, because it provides a structured framework to manage our sustainability developments. It is aligned with current and expected European legislation and helps us to stay ahead of what is strictly mandatory. On 19th October 2023 the initial audit took place and Scheldebouw has been awarded the level 4 certification on the CO₂ Performance Ladder, Handbook 3.1.

Scheldebouw's carbon reduction strategy focusses on:

- Scope 1 & 2: CO₂ emissions that are directly influenced by the company (its own energy use)
- Scope 3: embodied carbon emissions during the production of our façades (value chain emissions)

Currently the choice of our suppliers and the further agreements with them in particular determine the CO₂ footprint of our product. Transportation, waste and the activities in our own assembly facilities and on the building site have a much lower CO₂ impact. By providing in house Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) services to optimise the design we try to reduce the embodied carbon of our facades in a holistic way instead of focussing on specific solutions. The process is finalised by obtaining project specific, fully externally verified Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs).

Based on the guidelines and standards of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) carbon reduction targets have been defined so that we can check if our reduction measures are sufficiently effective. Our results until FY26 show that the measures to reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions were effective. The focus of our Scope 1 and 2 reduction plan so far has been on our production facility in Middelburg, because there we have the highest emissions and the highest influence. With the closure of the production facility in Middelburg we need to make a new assessment where our focus should be. At the moment it is not possible to make good predictions. Once the first data of the new office location is available, we will analyse this further.

Our Scope 3 reduction approach does not change with the organisational changes. FY26's Scope 3 emissions show a reduction compared to the previous year FY25, both in absolute values and in relation to our operating income, sufficient to reach our targets. By purchasing an increasing portion of our aluminium extrusions from billets produced with hydro-electricity, 2648 tCO₂e emissions have been avoided since FY22.