



# Planet

We open the doors wide to a  
low-carbon and circular economy

# Energy & Emissions

We are demonstrating leadership in the transition to a low-carbon economy within the industry and beyond.

## Our approach

The emission of greenhouse gases (GHG), which are generated through the burning of fossil fuels, is one of today's biggest challenges. Every business, government, and individual has a role to play in meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement. We understand the risks posed by climate change, and we are taking action to reduce our energy consumption and related emissions to strive for a low-carbon economy. We use the latest scientific knowledge to guide a sound management approach, and our emission reduction targets have been validated by the [Science Based Targets initiative \(SBTi\)](#).

Our energy consumption and GHG emission reduction program is part of our global [Environment Directive](#). Furthermore, our Environment, Health & Safety, and Sustainable Products Expert Groups are developing and implementing initiatives to achieve the related targets. One such target is the establishment of [energy management systems](#) at our manufacturing sites that account for 85% of all on-site energy consumption. As of 30 June 2024, 61% of our sites in scope (18 sites) have established energy management systems.

## Our contribution to the fight against climate change

In 2021, the SBTi approved our targets for operational and value chain emissions. We aim to **reduce operational (Scope 1+2) emissions by at least 42% in line with a 1.5°C future by 2030, without the use of carbon offsets** (baseline 74,770 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in FY 19/20). We are currently on track with our annual reduction targets and have reduced emissions by 17% versus our baseline. Any residual emissions will be voluntarily compensated through Gold Standard offsets to achieve our target of **becoming carbon neutral by 2030**. Progress against the operational emissions target is being tracked as part of our [sustainability-linked credit facility](#).

Many components used to create our products are manufactured in-house through processes including melting, aluminum and zinc die casting, machining, purchased parts processing, and final assembly. The aforementioned processes also require controlled, HVAC-conditioned space for process control, labor efficiency, and maintenance of a healthy working environment. Together, these processes drive our total energy demand. As a result, we are focusing many of our energy-saving initiatives in this area. In line with our science-based emission reduction targets, we aim to **reduce the energy intensity of our operations by 25% by 2030** (baseline 100.5 MWh/mCHF in FY 19/20).

We also aim to **reduce our value chain emissions (Scope 3) from purchased goods and services, and the use of sold products by 25% by 2030** (baseline 734,850 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in FY 19/20).

To achieve our ambitious targets, we are focusing on the following activities:

- Investing in energy efficiency projects
- Increasing on-site production of solar power
- Purchasing electricity from renewable sources
- Electrifying our fleet
- Improving the energy efficiency of our products in the use phase

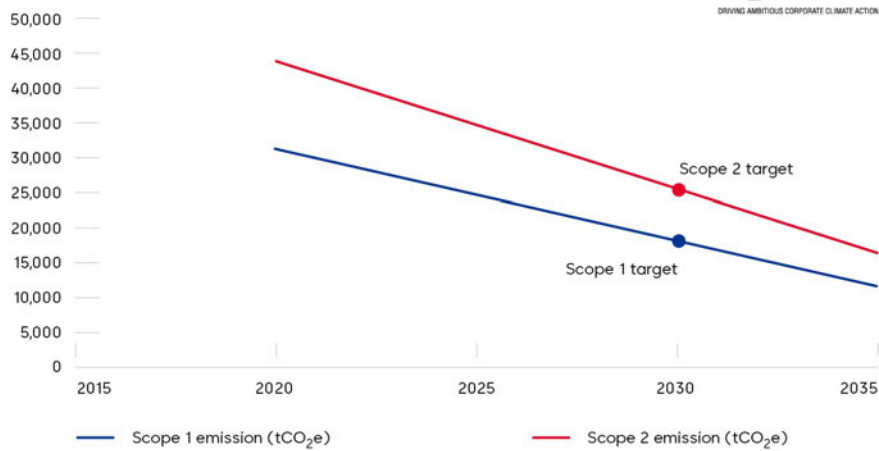
# Our climate transition plan

We are opening the doors wide to a low-carbon economy. In fact, we aim to be net zero by 2050 at the latest. Let's look closer at our near-term Scope 1+2 targets.

## Absolute emissions targets: Scope 1+2

As approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), our target is to reduce absolute Scope 1+2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 42% by 2030. This means total emissions savings of 31,403 tCO<sub>2</sub>e versus the baseline.

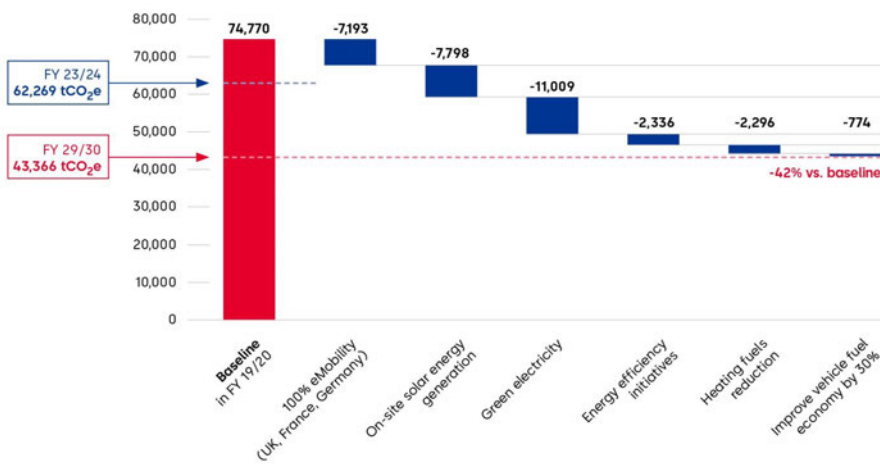
Absolute emissions targets | 1.5°C



## Our strategy

To achieve the 42% reduction (31,403 tCO<sub>2</sub>e), we have set Must-Have initiatives along six levers, that must be completed by 2030. These initiatives are executed at dormakaba sites, where we can have the largest impact on reducing our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. We are on track with our climate action plan and already achieved a 17% reduction since the baseline in FY 19/20.

### CO<sub>2</sub> reduction by action (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



### dormakaba locations around the world with Must-Have initiatives





We welcome stakeholder feedback, questions, or suggestions related to our climate transition plan. Should you like to share your opinion, kindly send an email to [sustainability@dormakaba.com](mailto:sustainability@dormakaba.com).

## Our performance

### Greenhouse gas emissions

In FY 23/24, our total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Scope 1+2) amounted to around 62,300 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. More than 52% were emitted as a consequence of electricity consumption, followed by vehicle and heating fuel consumption, volatile and process gas emissions. Climate-related initiatives implemented during the reporting year resulted in total annual savings of approximately 21,500 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (over a third of our total footprint from own operations).

Thanks to the implementation of the energy-saving initiatives outlined in the next section, we expect to reduce our annual GHG emissions by approximately 400 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. We have worked diligently to source renewable electricity or generate our own renewable energy where feasible, leading to annual emissions avoidance of approximately 21,100 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. In addition, we have expanded the production of on-site solar energy by more than five times.

63,715 MWh (53%) of the electricity that we consumed or generated came from renewable sources. 31% of the locations covered in this report, purchased 100% green electricity in FY 23/24.

dormakaba locations purchasing 100% green electricity



Solar panels on the rooftop of dormakaba's manufacturing facility in Melaka, Malaysia

## Commissioning of 21,000 solar panels at three production sites

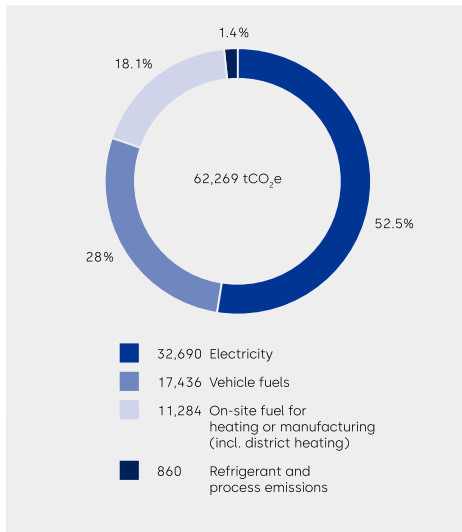
During FY 23/24 we significantly increased the generation of solar energy at our sites. We started operating three photovoltaic power plants with a total of 21,000 solar panels on the roofs of our production sites in Melaka (Malaysia), Suzhou (China), and Taishan (China). The solar installations are expected to produce more than 11,000 megawatt hours (MWh) of electricity and to save almost 7,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e annually.

Key data of the solar energy projects:

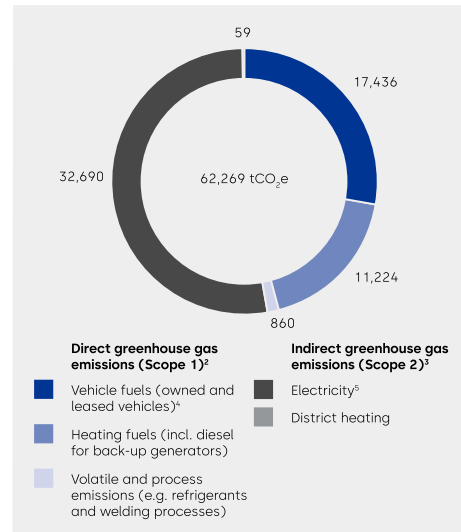
- Melaka (Malaysia): 1,020 solar panels, expected annual production of 826 MWh, and savings of 540 tCO<sub>2</sub>e
- Suzhou (China): 2,258 solar panels, expected annual production of 1,216 MWh, and savings of 762 tCO<sub>2</sub>e
- Taishan (China): 17,675 solar panels, expected annual production of 9,050 MWh, and savings of 5,671 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

The commissioning of the solar panels is a significant step towards achieving our CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction target and contributing to the transition to a low-carbon economy. This measure is both ecologically beneficial and makes economic sense due to the expected high carbon price in the future. These on-site solar panel installations contribute to 25% of the total savings planned in our climate transition plan.

**Greenhouse gas emissions by source (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)**



**Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)<sup>1</sup>**

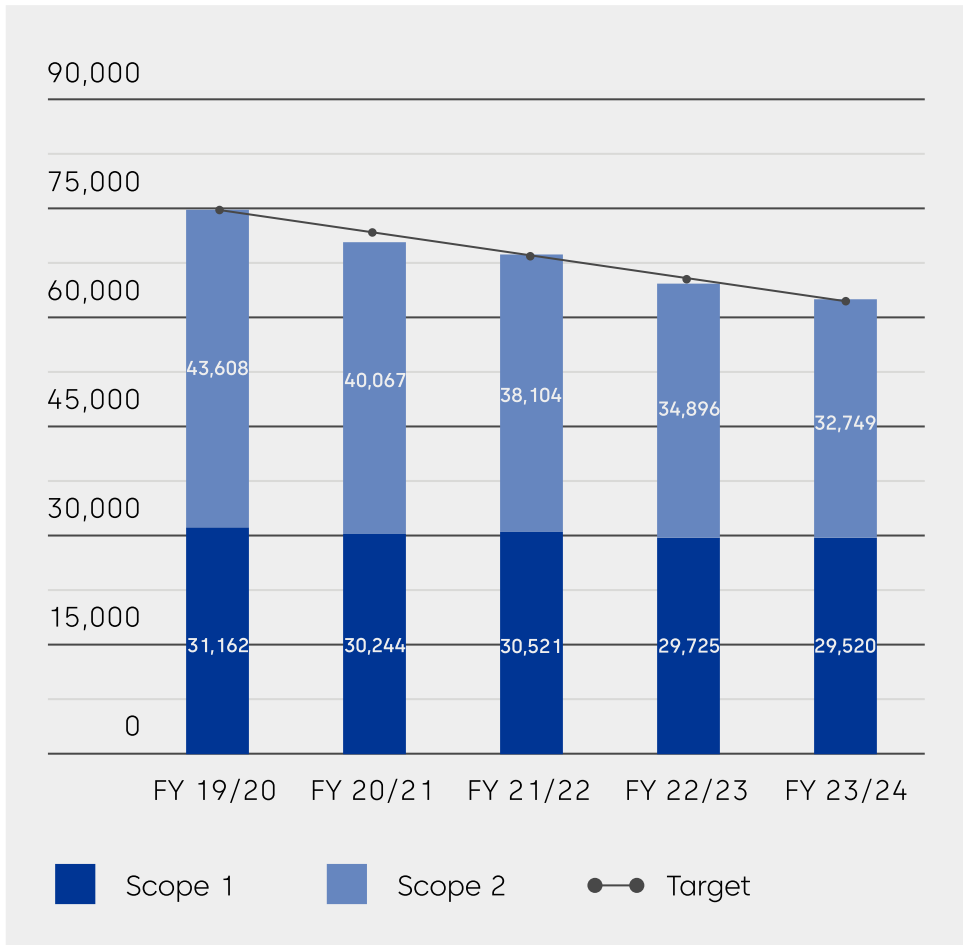


- Greenhouse gas inventory calculated in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Emission factor sources: UK Defra (2019), US EPA eGRID (2018), IEA (2019), AIB (2018).
- Scope 1: direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources owned or controlled by dormakaba.
- Scope 2: indirect greenhouse gas emissions from sources owned or controlled by another entity, as a consequence of the company's activities.
- Biogenic emissions associated with the combustion of biofuel amount to 74 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. These are called "outside of scopes" emissions and reflect the impact of burning biomass and biofuels. The fuel source itself absorbs an equivalent amount of CO<sub>2</sub> during the growth phase to that released through combustion.
- The greenhouse gas emissions associated with electricity consumption are reported according to the "market-based approach", as defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 2 Guidance.

For historical and more detailed emissions data, view the ESG Performance table.

[ESG Performance Table](#)

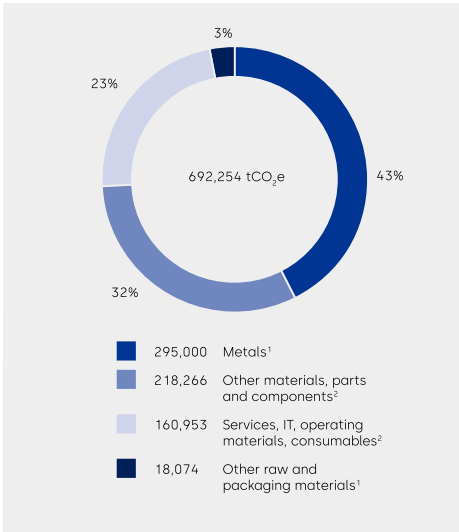
Year-on-year absolute Scope 1+2 emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



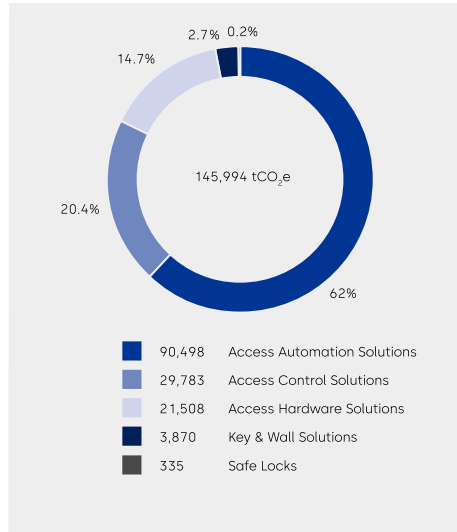
Scope 3 emissions constitute around 90% of our combined Scope 1, 2, and 3 carbon emissions, highlighting the importance of Scope 3 emissions for our climate strategy. While setting our baselines, we carried out screening across all relevant Scope 3 emissions categories, which showed that the largest sources of Scope 3 emissions are purchased goods and services (75%) and the use phase of sold products (11%). This is why we have set our SBTi targets based on these two categories.



Scope 3 emissions: purchased goods and services (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)<sup>1, 2</sup>



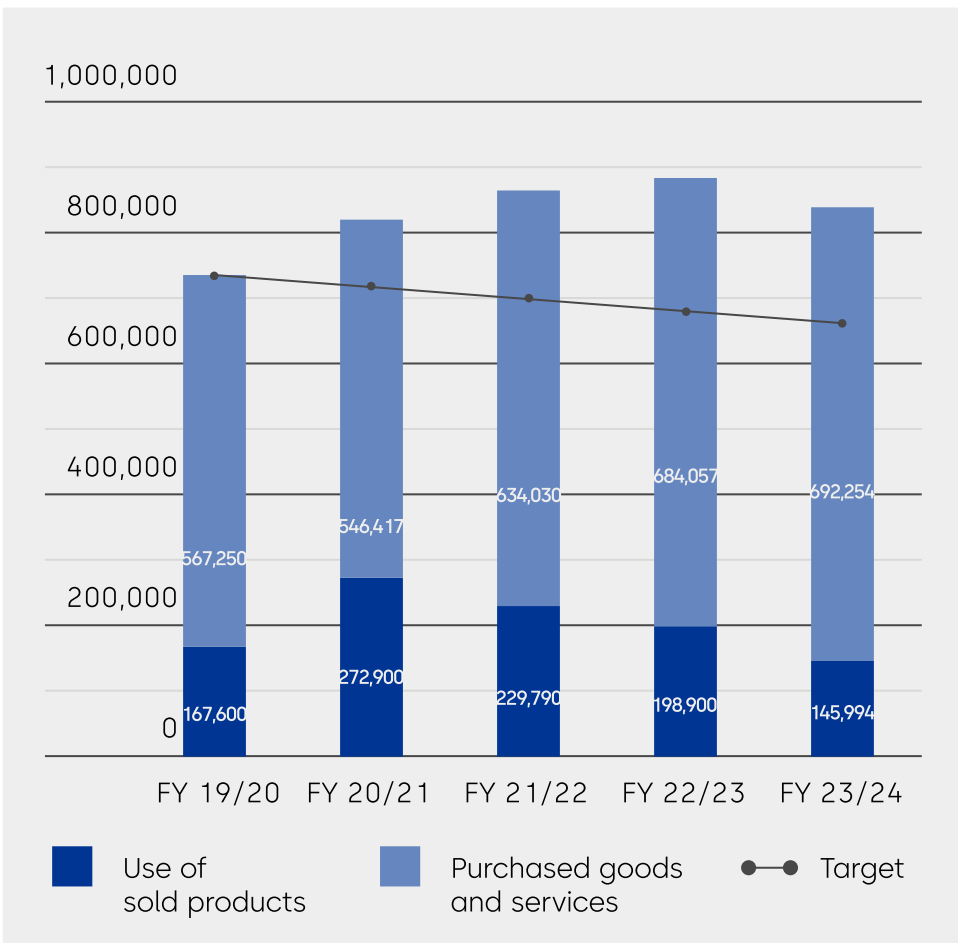
Scope 3 emissions: use phase of products (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)<sup>3</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Calculated via direct material weight. Emission factor sources: UK Defra (2019), US EPA eGRID (2018), IEA (2019), AIB (2018). <sup>2</sup> Calculated via spend volume.

<sup>3</sup> Calculated via energy consumption during the use phase. Emission factor sources: UK Defra (2019), US EPA eGRID (2018), IEA (2019), AIB (2018).

Year-on-year absolute Scope 3 emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



For the second year in a row, we saw reductions in emissions stemming from the use of sold products. However, emissions from purchased goods and services continued to increase. Currently, data is collected on a material type basis, rather than disaggregating to an individual supplier level. This means we have little leverage to encourage suppliers to decarbonize. To address this, in FY 24/25 we will start to collect primary CO<sub>2</sub> data from our most carbon intensive suppliers and collaborate with them on their reduction strategies.

In FY 23/24 we improved our Scope 3 reporting processes and included five new categories in our ESG Performance table for the first time.

ESG Performance Table

### Innovation for a low-carbon economy

When it comes to primary energy consumption, the building sector is one of the largest energy users in the world – as a result, its influence on climate change is enormous. We have therefore set a target of **having best in class energy efficiency for new products**, which we have achieved last year. Our digital Product CO<sub>2</sub> Inventory Tool has been supporting us in this as it provides information on the carbon emissions of energy-consuming products during their use phase (the calculation method is in line with the GHG Protocol). The tool includes the footprint of around 350 products that consume energy after installation, including those that are battery-operated or connected to the electricity grid. This supports product development and optimization activities to create more energy-efficient products and also contributes to our target of decreasing Scope 3 emissions from the use phase of sold products.

We also offer two further sustainable solutions: our Motion IQ, which is an intelligent sensor system for automatic doors, and our Door Efficiency Calculator, which is a tool that helps customers choose the most energy-efficient entrance solution for their building.

Our MotionIQ system ensures that automatic doors only open when they really need to and for no longer than necessary. This means the doors move less frequently, therefore reducing air exchange with the outside and minimizing the amount of energy needed for heating or cooling indoor air. Using the MotionIQ system together with swing door operators typically saves 50% of energy versus without. Additionally, the service life of the drive technology is extended, as unnecessary openings are avoided.

Our Door Efficiency Calculator makes it possible to compare and analyze different automatic doors in terms of their impact on a building's airflow, energy use, and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, depending on factors such as building type, usage, and typical weather conditions for the site. This tool provides our customers with a valuable decision-making aid for selecting the best solution that also meets the requirements of the building in question.

### Energy consumption

Our total energy consumption for FY 23/24 was over 240,700 MWh. Electricity and fuels for heating or manufacturing constitute nearly 73% of total energy consumption and play a crucial role in our production processes. Fuel consumption of our vehicle fleet makes up the remaining energy consumption.

Energy-saving initiatives were implemented at various sites. This work included upgrading equipment such as air compressors, the optimization of heating and cooling systems, and improving fuel efficiency.

Below are some specific examples of activities from our facilities across the world in FY 23/24:

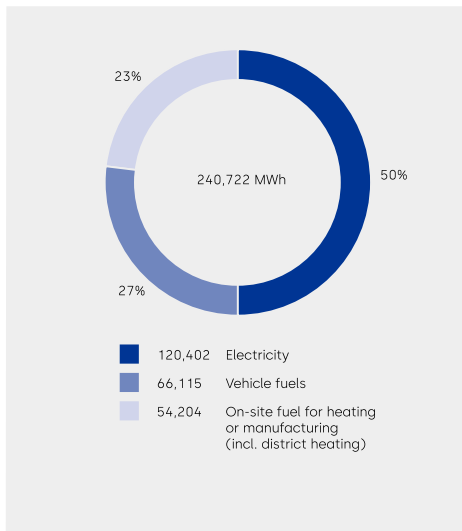
- In Indianapolis (USA) we have replaced two old HVAC units that contributed to a large portion of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of the facility. Additionally, new replacement energy recovery units were installed that help recover waste heat generated by the air-conditioning units. Monitoring of savings is still ongoing.
- In addition to the solar panel installations in Suzhou (China) and Melaka (Malaysia), the optimization of the air compressors led to further energy savings. In Suzhou the compressed air usage of a thinner recycling machine was reduced, resulting in an estimated annual saving of 107 MWh or 67 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. And in Melaka, we expect annual

savings of 318 MWh or 207 tCO<sub>2</sub>e after replacing an inverter air compressor, installing an optimizer controller to efficiently run the three compressors, installing an additional air receiver tank, and resizing the piping system.

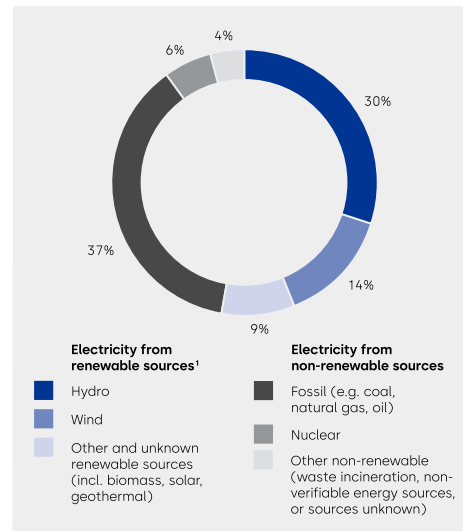
- To improve the heating fuel efficiency, in Villingen-Schwenningen (Germany) we have monthly workshops where we look at the consumption values and optimize the heating phases accordingly in order to operate the heating as efficiently as possible. At 773 MWh we have stayed well below our target consumption of 1,000 MWh.
- To reduce the use of vehicle fuels, we have trained 30 of our drivers in Columbia on fuel-efficient driving methods. Furthermore, with four new electric vehicles purchased in FY 23/24, the Austrian fleet now has 30 electric vehicles, making up about the 30% its total fleet.

As a result of these and other activities, we realized total quantifiable annual energy savings of more than 700 MWh for the sites covered within the scope of this report.

Energy use (in MWh)



Electricity by source (in %)



<sup>1</sup> Including own generation

## EU Taxonomy

### EU taxonomy for sustainable activities

The EU taxonomy allows financial and non-financial companies to share a common definition of economic activities that can be considered environmentally sustainable, in recognition of the fact that the shift of capital flows towards more sustainable activities has to be underpinned by a shared, holistic understanding of the environmental sustainability of activities and investments.

Based on the EU taxonomy technical screening criteria, a company's internal economic activities can be classified according to their environmental sustainability. The classification system is broken down into six environmental objectives:

- Climate change mitigation
- Climate change adaptation
- Transition to a circular economy
- Pollution prevention and control

- Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

Economic activities that have the potential to contribute to one of the environmental objectives are referred to as taxonomy-eligible. Those taxonomy-eligible activities that are actually environmentally sustainable are referred to as taxonomy-aligned. Taxonomy alignment requires fulfillment of the following three criteria sets:

- Substantial contribution to one of the six environmental objectives
- No significant harm regarding the other five environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm, DNSH)
- Compliance with minimum social and governance requirements (minimum safeguards)

Articles 3 and 9 of Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy) require dormakaba to disclose sales, capital expenditure (CapEx), and operating expenditure (OpEx) related to environmentally sustainable economic activities. In this reporting year, taxonomy eligibility must be reported for all six objectives. Additionally, as in the last financial year, we also meet our requirements to report on both taxonomy eligibility and alignment for the first two environmental objectives, climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation.

**Approach and methodology**

After thorough examination of Technical Annex 1 of the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852, and the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486, we have found that only a few of our revenue-generating activities are taxonomy-eligible regarding climate change adaptation and mitigation. We conducted this review against the full scope of our products and solutions together with the Product Sustainability department and Product Managers. It was found that the EU taxonomy classification is largely not applicable to the majority of our revenue-generating activities – nor to that of the access solutions industry in general. On the other hand, greater alignment on eligibility can be seen in the area of the circular economy. There was no eligibility found at this time regarding the environmental objectives of pollution prevention and control, protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, and sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources. However, we will reevaluate this on a regular basis.

You can find the company's eligible activities related to revenue listed in the table below.

Objective	Economic activity	Taxonomy-eligible activities
Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	3.5. Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings	Manufacture of doors that could be installed as external doors with U-value lower than or equal to 1.2 W/m <sup>2</sup> K*
Substantial contribution to the transition to a circular economy	1.2. Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment	All new electrical products include the circularity approach
	4.1. Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions	We develop, install, deploy, maintain, repair, and provide professional services related to operational technologies for some of our products.
	5.2. Sale of spare parts	We sell spare parts to maintain the functionality of the product.

\* Taxonomy Report 2020/852 Technical Annex 1, section 3.5. Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings; relating to "doors with U-value lower or equal to 1.2 W/m<sup>2</sup>K". Revenues from all doors that could be installed as external doors were therefore defined as eligible. Product management then reported the U-values for all such doors to determine taxonomy alignment.

Cross-cutting activities to which only capital and operating expenditures are attributed were also considered, such as solar PV projects, electric vehicle charging installations, and energy efficiency initiatives. Eligible activities can be found below.

Objective	Economic activity	Taxonomy-eligible activities
Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	Installation and operation of solar panels on the rooftops of our manufacturing sites, such as in Melaka (Malaysia), Suzhou (China), and Taishan (China) in FY 23/24
	7.3 Installation, maintenance, and repair of energy efficiency equipment	Installation of new air compressors or other energy-consuming equipment
	7.4 Installation, maintenance, and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)	Construction and maintenance of EV charging stations

## Calculation

A summary of the results for FY 23/24 can be found below. The investment and spend values related to CapEx and OpEx were taken into account only for those initiatives that are eligible and/or aligned and that are tracked and controlled in our global Sustainability Initiatives tracker tool to ensure against double counting. A due diligence assessment against the minimum safeguards and DNSH criteria was undertaken by our Human Rights function. The detailed breakdown by environmental objective related to turnover and CapEx can be found in the [Indices](#) section of this report.

	Taxonomy-aligned	Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned	Taxonomy-eligible	Taxonomy non-eligible
Turnover <sup>1</sup>	0.2%	36.14%	36.3%	63.7%
CapEx <sup>2</sup>	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	98.8%
OpEx <sup>3</sup>	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	100.0%

<sup>1</sup> Turnover (eligible): Net sales from external doors, software, spare parts, electronic products. For the latter three, alignment was not assessed and therefore categorized as not aligned. Turnover (aligned): Net sales from doors with a thermal efficiency U-value of less than or equal to 1.2 W/m<sup>2</sup>K

<sup>2</sup> CapEx includes: CapEx for generation of renewable energy (e.g., solar power installations); CapEx for energy efficiency initiatives; CapEx for electric vehicle charging points, plug-in hybrids, and full-electric vehicles in the fleet

<sup>3</sup> OpEx includes: OpEx for energy efficiency projects

## Outlook

In FY 24/25, the top 85% of our most energy-intensive manufacturing sites will continue to set up energy management systems. We will also continue facility improvement measures to reduce our operational carbon emissions in eight plants, primarily in the Americas and APAC. For example, we will install more efficient air conditioners, chillers, compressors, and heat recovery technologies. And are also installing 66 EV charging stations in Germany and upgrading a large portion of our fleet in Australia to hybrid. In total, we expect to save around 2,300 tCO<sub>2</sub>e through these investments.

# Circular Economy & Materials

We are accelerating circular solutions to develop material-efficient, energy-efficient, high-quality products that reduce our customers' environmental impact and meet the needs of a sustainable built environment.

## Our approach

We live in and depend on an interconnected world, with complex environmental, social, economic, and cultural systems. Damaging one element may have an unexpected impact elsewhere. We recognize the limits of our planet and that we must act more sustainably in order to meet increasing social and economic demands. As a leading manufacturer, dormakaba is committed to incorporating the latest product life cycle approaches and environmental technologies to continuously advance our product development and improve our own and our customers' sustainability performance. This not only provides new opportunities for our design and manufacturing processes; it also addresses our customers' expectations regarding environmentally friendly products.

We are aware that the sustainability of our products is essential for our success. The Product Sustainability department, under the Global Innovations function, acts as a competence center for all product clusters globally. It provides the right resources, skills, and expertise, and is responsible for shaping a state-of-the-art development environment for product sustainability. This includes, for example, developing Environmental Product Declarations, incorporating sustainability criteria into all product development-related processes, and elaborating guidelines.

Our global [Environment Directive](#) regulates minimum business standards on environmental management in manufacturing practices. It also regulates mandatory requirements on product circularity and eco design, including minimum energy efficiency and recycled content benchmarks for each product class. These have also been integrated into our global product development process.

The dormakaba sustainability commitment and life cycle approach are also integrated into our Product Design Manual.

## Our activities

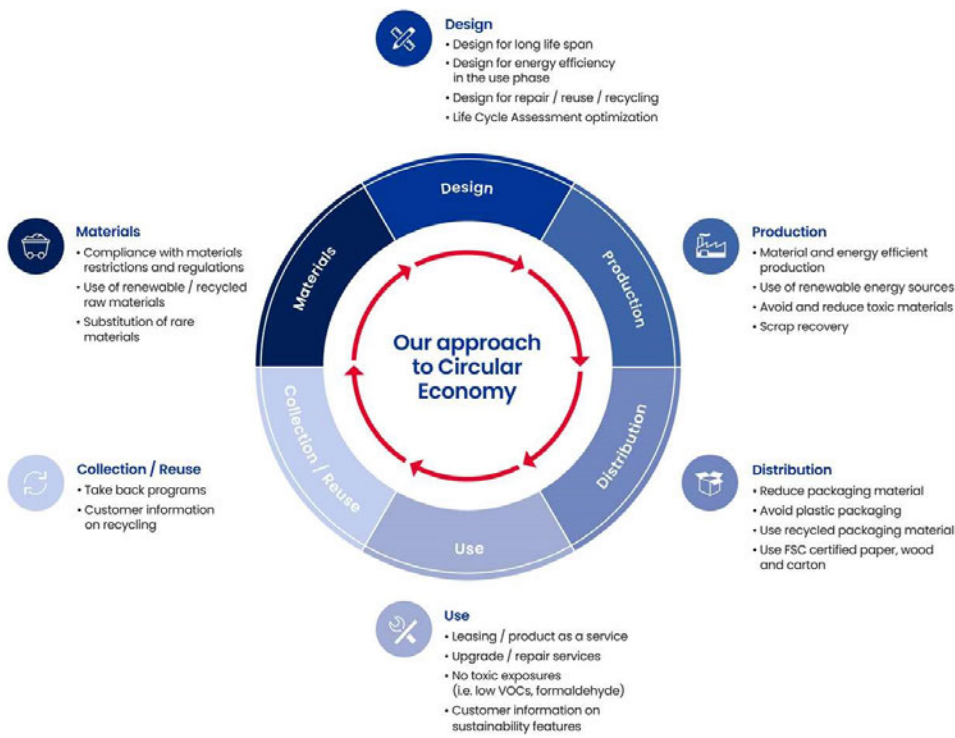
### Product design with the circular approach

With an average lifespan of 40 to 50 years, buildings should ideally be constructed in a way that allows the required materials and natural resources to be used efficiently. We are dedicated to producing high-quality and reliable products and solutions, while also integrating our customers' desire for environmentally friendly options. As a result, product design remains a core focus of our sustainability strategy, with an emphasis on energy consumption and carbon emissions during the product's use phase, waste management, and recyclability at its end of life.

**During FY 22/23 we achieved our target of covering all new product developments and optimizations using our circularity approach.** We achieved this aim by developing an EcoDesign Specification Template, which has been mandatory for all new product developments since FY 23/24. The template is used as a single source of truth for sustainability criteria for every product development-related process within the dormakaba

Group. Therefore, its use is mandated and described in our global product development guideline, the Adaptive Innovation Methodology (AIM) Directive. All local product development processes need to adhere to the AIM Directive. The EcoDesign criteria include guidelines on energy use, materials selection, longevity/durability, reparability, adaptability, and disassembly. The template also defines minimum values for the use of recycled content and how to design and select the product packaging. Further guidance and explanations for the implementation of the different EcoDesign criteria are provided in the Environment Directive.

In FY 23/24, we worked together with Key & Wall Solutions teams to include additional requirements based on their unique product portfolios as well.



**Environmentally friendly packaging**

For the packaging of our products, we mostly use paper, cardboard, wood and plastic. It is our aim to substitute packaging materials with more sustainable alternatives. **By 2027 we want to use zero fossil fuel-based plastic in our packaging (baseline 223 tons in FY 20/21). We also aim to obtain 100% of the paper, wood, and carton from sources that are Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)-certified or similarly certified by other accepted responsible forestry schemes.**

We collaborate with our suppliers to highlight the need for them to become certified under a responsible forestry scheme. In order to support our suppliers, we organize meetings together with FSC representatives to raise awareness and clarify questions related to the certification process.

In addition to FSC, we also accept the following standards for forest-based products: Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI), American Tree Farm System (ATFS), and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), as these are also accepted by the green building standard LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design). In FY 23/24, we were able to confirm that about 25% of our total paper, wood, and cardboard purchases are FSC (or similarly) certified.

We have included the above requirements in an updated Corporate Design Packaging Guideline. Additional new requirements include that preference must be given to water-based inks and adhesives and that plastic packaging should be recyclable and biodegradable. If plastic packaging is currently used, it must contain a minimum of 30%

recycled plastic material. Plastic materials such as polystyrene, PVC, or fossil fuel-based plastics should be avoided, and fossil fuel-based plastics must be eliminated by the end of FY 26/27. The Corporate Design Packaging Guideline also includes minimum requirements on material declarations, such as how recycling codes should appear on the packaging.

Due to the ever-changing regulatory landscape, we are constantly adding new requirements to our Corporate Design Packaging Guideline to make sure we are compliant with all global and local laws. We welcome regulations that foster the use of environmentally friendly packaging. For example, since 2022, all packaging imported to Italy has had to carry a material declaration and recycling information. Also in 2022, France introduced a regulation to ban aromatic mineral oil hydrocarbons (MOAH) and saturated petroleum hydrocarbons (MOSH) in packaging and printing inks in two steps starting in 2023. A review with our main packaging suppliers from Germany and Asia confirms that we are compliant with the French law.

In 2024 the European Parliament adopted the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR), which aims to contribute to a circular economy. The regulations touches on topics such as packaging take-back obligations and the reduction of packaging in landfills. Internally, we have already been working to support this latter requirement through our zero waste to landfill initiative in collaboration with [Beyondly](#), which aims to eliminate waste to landfill by optimizing waste segregation and following the waste hierarchy, as well as finding partners that see a value in our residual materials.

## Providing transparent information about our products

By providing transparency for our products regarding their sustainability performance, we secure our market position and offer added value to customers seeking green building certifications.

### Material compliance

Since early 2021, components imported or sold in the European Union containing with Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) in a concentration higher than 0.1% have had to be reported in the SCIP Database created by the European Chemicals Agency. To be compliant with European regulations, we are continually uploading the required data on SVHCs to the [SCIP Database](#). Furthermore, we adhere to the requirements of the [RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU](#), which restricts the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.

In addition to adhering to the EU RoHS and REACH regulations and the Waste Framework Directive, we comply with California Proposition 65, TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976), and PFAS regulations for products imported into and/or sold in the USA. The California Proposition 65 requires businesses to provide warnings to Californians about significant exposures to specified chemicals that cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. The TSCA addresses the production, importation, use, and disposal of specific chemicals.

PFAS (Per- and Polyfluorinated Substances) chemicals are increasingly regulated due to their link to harmful health effects in humans and animals. Whereas the EU just started the process to further regulate the use of PFAS, several states in the USA have already enacted regulations restricting the use of PFAS in products sold in their markets, and increased restrictions and reporting are on the horizon.

### Product declarations and green building certifications

We quantify and disclose a product's environmental impact across its entire life cycle in our [Environmental Product Declarations \(EPDs\)](#), which are based on the international standards ISO 14025, 14040, and 14044. Our EPDs meet all mentioned standards to ensure that our environmental information is transparent, reliable, and credible.



dormakaba also offers various health-related product declarations, which transparently account for the materials found in our products. These take the form of [Health Product Declarations \(HPDs\)](#) or [Building Product Declarations \(BPDs\)](#), depending on local market requirements.

**By 2027, we aim to double our sustainability-related product declarations/certifications, including Cradle to Cradle and for recycled content (baseline 170 in FY 20/21).** We currently provide our customers with 322 such declarations and certifications, and we are well on track to meet this target.

Our product declarations are based on Life Cycle Assessments (LCA), which provide a reliable calculation of the environmental performance of a product. This includes the systematic assessment of the environmental impacts arising during the extraction of raw materials and all the way through the production, distribution, use, and end of life phases, which are quantified based on materials, energy consumption, transport routes, emissions, across the life span of the products.

There are two LCA approaches: cradle-to-gate and cradle-to-grave. The first approach considers all production stage modules: raw material supply, transport, and manufacturing. The latter covers all life cycle modules, which means that in addition to the cradle-to-gate stages, cradle-to-grave analyzes the building construction process, the product use stage, and end of life (i.e., the upstream value chain). We mainly use cradle-to-gate "with options" so that we can select the relevant upstream life cycle module(s).

Product information from environmental or health-related product declarations can help our customers attain the highest green building certifications, such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED). dormakaba publishes the product information on internationally recognized sustainability platforms such as the [Sustainable Product Information Module \(SuPIM\)](#) by the Institut Bauen und Umwelt (IBU, Institute for Construction and Environment). SuPIM provides all product-related sustainability data from the manufacturers for various building certification systems such as LEED, the German Sustainable Building Council (DGNB), "Bewertungssystem Nachhaltiges Bauen" (BNB, Evaluation System for Sustainable Construction), and the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM).

These are compiled in a data sheet and supplemented with the corresponding verification documents. For quality assurance purposes, IBU reviews the data uploaded on their platform. Such platforms provide transparent environmental and health information for users and ensure easy access to specific product data. By providing this level of product information, we seek to lower market entry barriers in the green building industry, enabling our inclusion in related bidding processes.

In FY 23/24, we became members of [madaster](#), a platform that records and documents all materials and products used in buildings and infrastructures to create a comprehensive material database and that promotes a circular economy in the construction industry. Various information about our products is recorded on the platform, for example, material composition, material origin, recyclability and reusability, life cycle data, and information on product certifications and/or declarations. This material database acts as a digital identity card for every building, enabling seamless material traceability and creating a transparent picture of the resource consumption and environmental impact of a building. By no longer viewing buildings as finite resources but as sources of reusable or recyclable materials, we can significantly contribute to climate protection and the conservation of our natural resources.

## Production with lower environmental impact

At dormakaba, we recognize that environmental responsibility is integral to producing world-class products. Besides adhering to environmental laws and regulations, we focus on improving our management of environmentally relevant processes and on monitoring and reducing our energy consumption, carbon emissions, water consumption, and effluents, as well as monitoring our waste disposal and recycling rates.

Take a look at our sustainability-related product declarations and certifications on our website.

[Go to page](#)

Activities and key results regarding carbon emissions (Scope 1 & 2) and energy consumption during production.

[Energy & Emissions](#)

**Responsible use of materials**

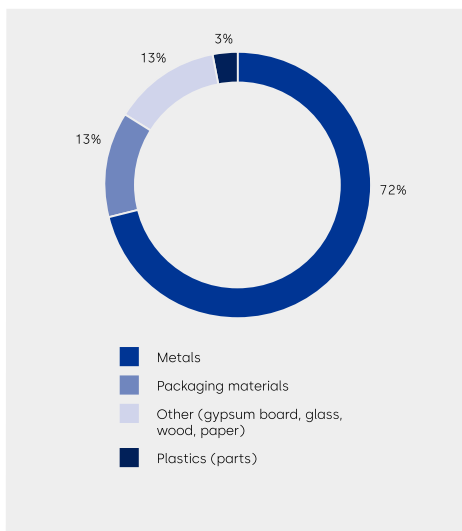
Among the raw materials we use for our products, there are metals such as steel, brass, aluminum, nickel silver, and zinc, as well as gypsum board, glass, and plastics. Other important materials are wood, paper, and cardboard, which are made from renewable resources.

Since the primary extraction of metals from ore and the subsequent refining processes are resource-intensive, one key focus is to increase the use of metals with a high level of recycled content. As mentioned, our Environment Directive sets a minimum amount of recycled content for each material, including these metals. We also work with suppliers to help us obtain certifications on the recycled content of our products. In FY 23/24 we received 23 new recycled content certifications, issued by GreenCircle Certified, for all door closers manufactured in Singapore. This is in addition to the 16 certifications we have for door hardware manufactured in the USA.

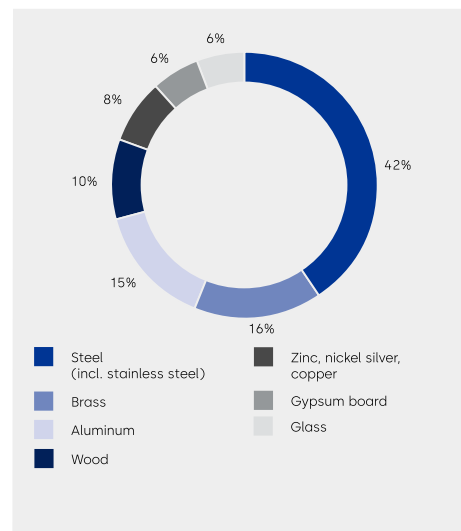
Historical information on material use.

[ESG Performance Table](#)

**Material use (in %)**



**Raw material use (in %)**



**Closed-loop processes**

Several production sites focus on closed-loop systems in their material use. Manufacturing facilities recycle most internal scrap metal, either by reintroducing the material in their own processes or by selling it to a local recycler. Scrap material is also sent back to the original supplier, who then uses it to make our purchased materials, resulting in a closed-loop system. As an example, our manufacturing plant in Nogales (Mexico) is working on an initiative to return non-recyclable packaging to a vendor for reuse. Analysis of the amount of packaging to be sent back, setting up the collection points at the plant, and defining inspection and shipping processes are being carried out. Additionally, the facility is also separating scrap metal according to alloy. This methodology ensures a more efficient recycling process, and at the same time increases the purchase value paid by our recycling companies.

**Waste management**

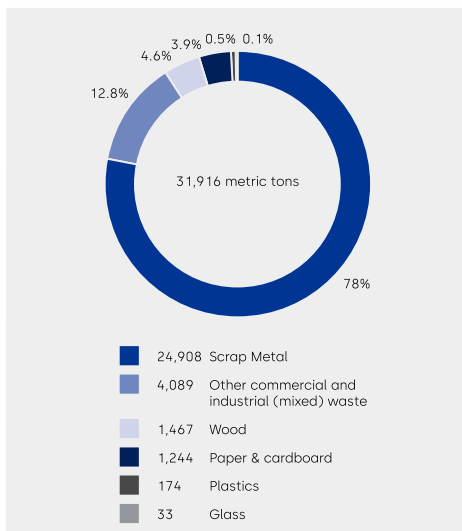
In addition to water consumption and effluents, waste management is of key importance during the electroplating, surface finishing, and painting processes. We work to minimize the volume and toxicity of waste from these operations through continuous improvement projects. Our filter systems ensure that potentially hazardous substances are not released externally. Toxic waste arising from painting and electroplating is disposed of as special waste. Certified disposal companies are commissioned to dispose of industrial waste and chemicals, and to recycle materials.

We monitor our waste by treatment method and waste type. At 73% by weight, the largest proportion of waste is scrap metal. In FY 23/24, approximately 89% of the waste stream was recycled, reused, recovered (including raw materials and energy recovery), or stored on-site.

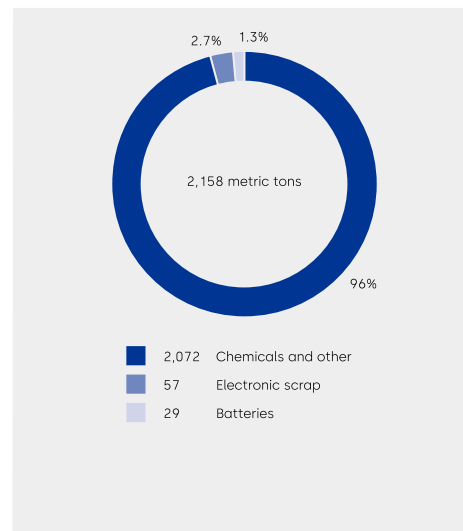
We respect the universal human right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation. Learn about our activities and key results regarding water and effluents management.

Human Rights

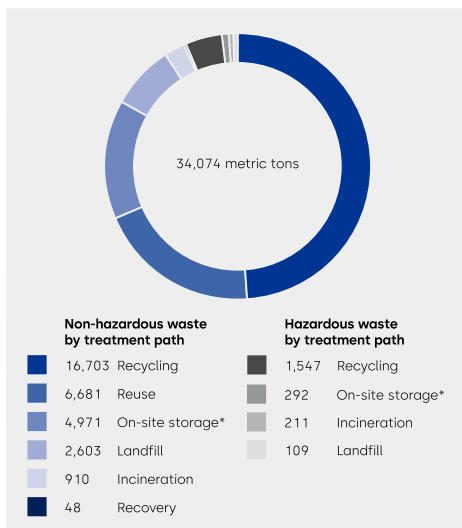
**Non-hazardous waste by type**  
(in metric tons)



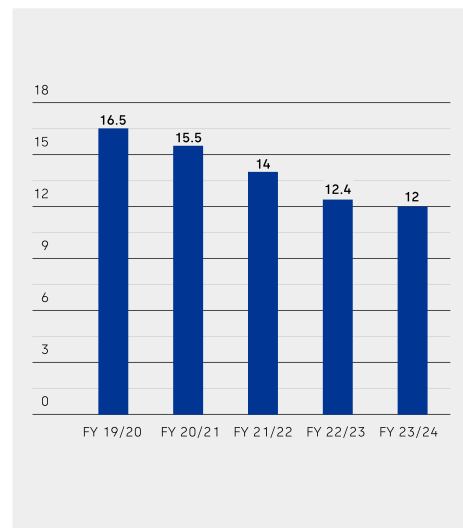
**Hazardous waste by type**  
(in metric tons)



**Waste by treatment path**  
(in metric tons)



**Waste intensity**  
(t/mCHF net sales)



\*On-site storage includes waste that is temporarily stored at the premises before being directed to treatment/disposal

The generation of different waste streams is an inevitable consequence of our operations, although by implementing the circular economy approach, **we aim to send zero waste to landfill in our operations by 2027 (baseline 3,443 tons in FY 20/21).**

In order to reach our zero waste to landfill goal, 33 manufacturing sites have been tasked with developing road maps for sustainable waste management. Additionally, six sites that account for a combined 67% of our waste to landfill baseline received one-on-one support, including an on-site waste audit and specific waste optimization action plan in collaboration with our external experts from [Beyondly](#). The local management is provided with training, guidance, and advice, and they can share best practices with each other as part of regular meetings.

The zero waste to landfill initiative is aligned with SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) principles by minimizing waste generation and maximizing resource efficiency. The specific action plans include waste stream characterization, segregation to find waste value, diverting key materials from landfill waste, and identifying potential local partners and users of waste streams. Ultimately, this brings economic benefits as well, from cost savings on disposal fees to new revenue streams from recycling.

Local actions to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill were also taken place.

Examples in FY 23/24 included:

- In our Chino (USA) plant, we established a policy where throwing out paper waste is banned. Together with an external shredding company, we installed four containers strategically located throughout the facility to increase paper recycling rates. Consequently, landfill waste was reduced by 57% compared to the previous financial year in our Chino plant.
- Our São Paulo (Brazil) site implemented a program for waste recycling and organic waste composting. Our waste is sent to certified recycling plants (paper and plastics), to qualified composting plants (gardening waste), and only a small amount will remain for landfill disposal. In comparison with the previous FY, this location reduced the amount of waste sent to landfill by 82%.
- In Australia, our facility in Hallam has optimized recycling and reduced landfill waste. Individual desk bins were eliminated and instead bulk recycling and waste bins are provided to increase recycling rates. Additionally, hand dryers were installed in rest rooms to eliminate the use of paper towels. Finally, filler packaging materials – such as air-filled plastic pillows and foam – were replaced with perforated cardboard waste. The cardboard waste was derived from incoming materials packaging, thereby finding a good way to reuse what would otherwise have been treated as waste. As a result, landfill waste was reduced by a whopping 75%.
- In Fougères (France), we are extending our storage area for waste recycling bins. For our scheme to implement a successful waste management system, recycling needed to be made as convenient as possible. The waste sent to landfill was reduced by 36% compared to the prior financial year.
- Our team in Singapore is conducting a recycling program to reduce waste in plant operations. This initiative is primarily focused on identifying the waste data sources in order to categorize the recyclable material. This strategy will allow dormakaba Singapore to increase its current recycling rate of 96.2%.

## Take-back programs

Most of our products have a long life span of up to 20 years, but their purpose should not end after being uninstalled. Some of the components of our products can be reused, repaired, or reintroduced as raw materials back into the manufacturing cycle.

Collecting products and components from customers and partners requires collaboration between various dormakaba departments. Logistics, quality management, product development, and production are all important functions that should be involved. A take-back program is an extended product responsibility scheme, meaning that whoever introduces a product into a country's market remains responsible for that product after the end of its life. Take-back programs have multiple benefits, such as stronger customer

relationships, development of an alternative supply of critical raw materials, mitigated risks associated with hazardous materials handling, reduced environmental impact, and cost savings.

**By 2027, we plan to offer extended producer responsibility take-back schemes for all products and packaging in the top ten sales countries.**

## Closing the loop – solutions for a product take-back program in Germany

In FY 22/23, we accompanied Master's students from the KEDGE Business School's "Business Transformation Program for Sustainability" program in France in developing a concept for take-back programs for nine countries, focusing on one top-selling product per country. Due to the complexity and the market immaturity for such programs, this financial year we established a strategic partnership with [Resourcify](#), a waste management and recycling expert, to jointly develop product take-back programs in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and the UK in the current and upcoming financial year.

As a kick-off for the program development with Resourcify, we have organized a workshop in Germany where dormakaba representatives shared their valuable insights from various departments including Product Development, Sales, Quality, and from our European Logistics Center (ELC), where there is already a take-back program in place. New products that are returned by our customers or brought back by our service technicians due to errors in delivery or over-ordering, go through a quality control at the ELC to determine if any of the components or the whole product can be reused.

Furthermore, we invited an important customer, Lindner, to share their experiences with their own product take-back scheme called LinLoop. The program is geared toward the take-back of ceiling and floor tiles and offers flexible return and rental options. At the workshop several great best practices were shared on logistics at construction sites, dealing with recycling firms and refurbishment and remanufacturing processes, and the contractual setup with customers including discount rates, as well as processes to resell these products on the market.

In Germany, door closers were chosen for initial assessment during the workshop, and the potential for reparability, refurbishment, and then recycling was analyzed. The next step for the project team is to analyze similar scenarios for other product groups, such as swing door operators, where there might be more opportunities for reparability and refurbishment due to their electronic chips and components.



Take-back project team during the workshop in Germany in May 2024.

## Outlook

During the next financial year, we will implement a Product Scoring Model for sustainability, with the aim of assessing the environmental and social performance of our products against five overarching criteria and benchmark data in an objective manner. We will also continue developing sustainability-related product declarations and certifications, with the aim of

developing at least 28 new ones, and we will further develop our Door Efficiency Calculator to meet our customers' needs. Of course, we will continue to pilot product take-back solutions in several markets, including Germany, Switzerland, and the UK.

In terms of Material Compliance, we will implement a compliance and supplier engagement process in Germany to gain more information from our suppliers on hazardous materials and supply chain due diligence for materials in our products.

Another focal point will be to continue developing sustainable packaging concepts – particularly for specific products that are popular in Scandinavia, where the demand for such concepts is very high.