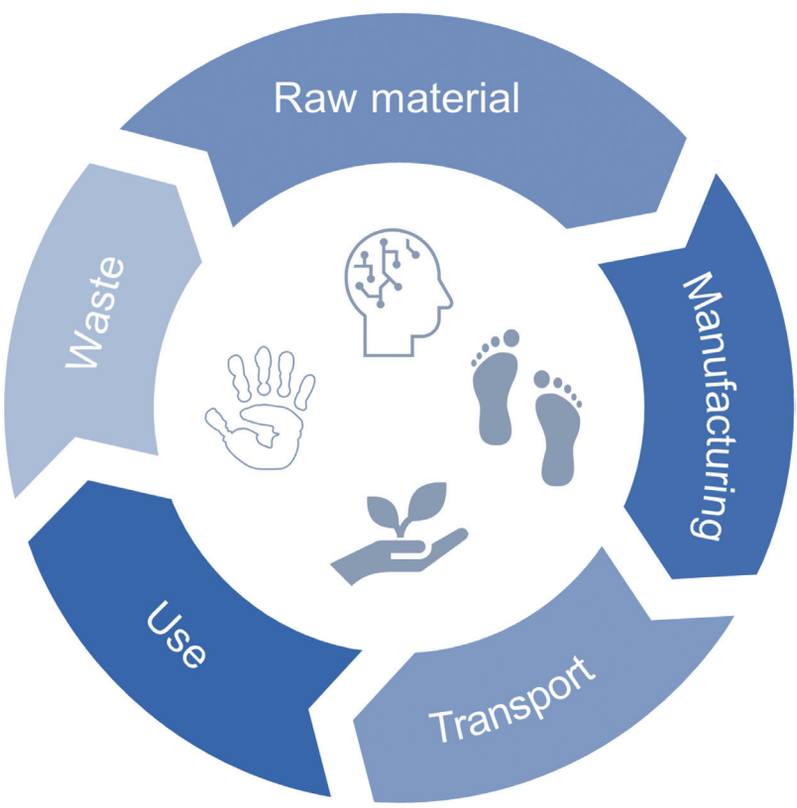
LESJÖFORS
Springs & Pressings

Innovation with Sustainability in Mind

Pocket guide on sustainability



NO. 3 IN A SERIES ON SUSTAINABILITY
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Contents

Innovation – Our future license to operate?

What is innovation with sustainability in mind?
Sustainability from an innovation point of view considers, apart from technical progress and new functionalities for product design, how environmental and social aspects can be integrated into the product development strategy and process. Big Tech and companies in other high-tech industries are driven by innovation, taking a leap forward when it comes to improving and thinking in new ways and designing new products or processes. It is good to know that mapping environmental and other sustainability related hot spots can be used as a business proof for existing and new products.

Innovation can also mean the search for new business models, e.g. Product-as-a-Service (PaaS) such as the Battery-as-a-Service model for electric cars.

With this Pocket Guide, we would like to break a lancet for our technical colleagues, the ones who continuously strive to find the optimum solution to a product request or new RFQ and who, together with the production teams, try to set up the manufacturing processes according to their best experience level and latest market developments.

Innovation with sustainability in mind and the world's challenge for sustainability
In connection with the world's needed transition to a more sustainable global economy, innovative solutions are needed more than ever. Start-ups and new materials and technologies play a major role here, whether in the field of Climate Tech, Education Tech or Industry Tech. Moreover, innovations are not only technological in nature, but must also be socially and environmentally responsible according to new thinking. In addition, they are always a process of weighing up the options, which is why early stakeholder involvement is very important.

Innovation and the SDGs
The UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were established in 2015. They describe the world's global goals in terms of environmental, social and economic growth and development. Their innovative approach is based on the idea that a framework built on common goals can be a call to action for local governments, policy makers to global institutions, for small-/medium-sized to multinational companies as well as for individuals to humanity.

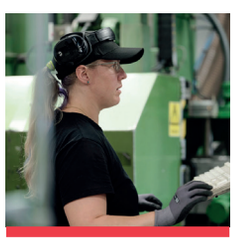
From an industry perspective, the following SDGs are strongly linked to innovation: The deployment of clean energy e.g. from renewable sources, the investment in advanced technologies and lowering of carbon emissions, the development of products with a lowered carbon footprint and considering other environmental and social aspects, and finally, the strive for strong and long-lasting partnerships with a strategic focus and building of strong networks and initiatives.

Innovation as part of the Lesjöfors sustainability strategy
Innovation with sustainability in mind is one out of five focus areas in the Lesjöfors corporate sustainability strategy from 2022–2030. Here, we focus on our product carbon footprint and on designing products in a way which integrates environmental and social aspects from a life cycle perspective.

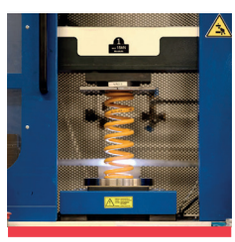
1. Sound business ethics with social commitment

2. Circular solutions and more efficient use of resources

3. Reduced climate impact in the value



4. Safe and stimulation work environment



5. Innovation with sustainability in mind

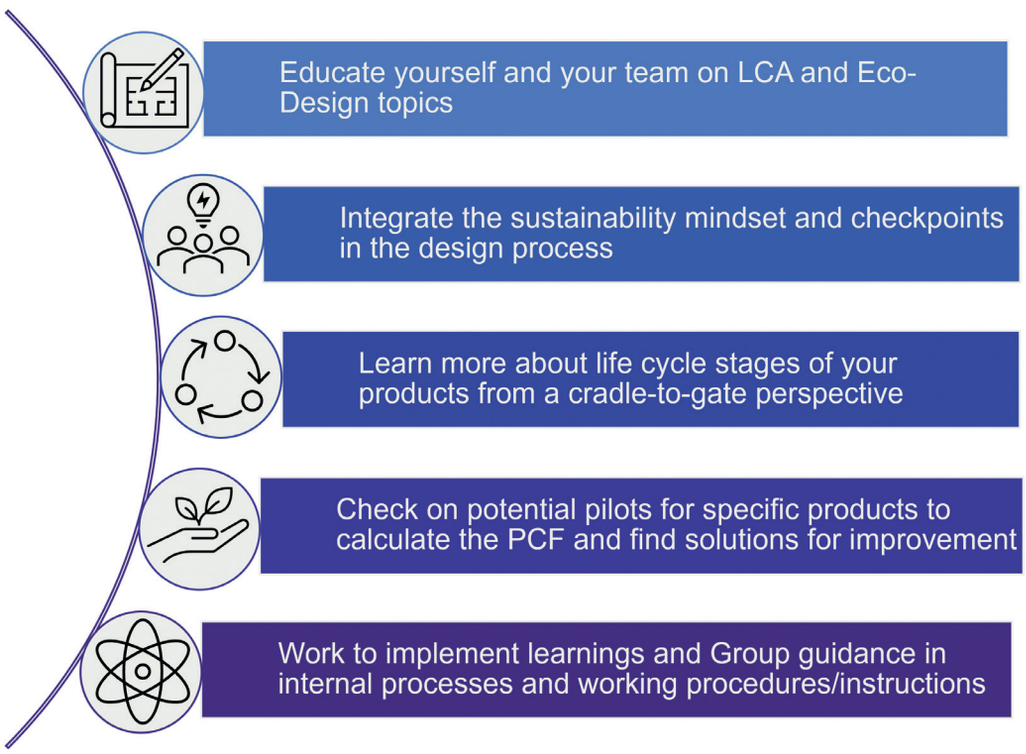
Important steps on our way in this focus area have been the launch of the Lesjöfors Carbon Footprint Project in 2023 with the goal to develop our product footprint methodology, the SBTi's validation of our climate targets in 2024 and the launch of our first Lesjöfors Sharing and Learning webinar on the topic of LCA, PCF and Eco-Design in June 2024. Furthermore, we are exploring how our customers and other stakeholders and peers are working with Eco-Design and product sustainability aspects and have attended several events to talk about our journey.

Roadmap to 2030

We are on a journey. Finding solutions and making changes.

This pocket guide contains information and guidelines to support on the sustainability journey focusing on innovation. Lesjöfors' companies are to decide whether innovation with sustainability in mind shall be part of their customer offering or even an official part of their own vision and strategy in the future.

How to lead the way and strive for innovative solutions



8 questions on Sustainability and Innovation

1. How does Lesjöfors work with sustainability and innovation?

To become the most sustainable springs and pressing company in our industry we need to ensure that sustainability is integrated in all the many small steps of our daily operation and that is defined per process and function. We also need to define how our business can work together with corporate, government, and non-profit actors to bring about large-scale change in the sustainability space. When it comes to technical innovation it is important to think of our product development and technical competence.

The role of innovative design, planning, and technology is one of the key success factors facilitating sustainable business. How can we design with sustainability in mind? Each product should be designed with the full impact in mind – from the carbon impact of the materials and transports used, to its energy consumption and what happens to it at the end of its life.

Modular design can also support sustainability as it enables easy disassembly so that parts can be replaced, prolonging the life of the product and reducing waste. Strong service offerings also minimize waste and maximize the value of customers' investments.

Eco-Design is an approach that integrates ecological and environmental considerations into the design and development of products, services, and systems. It aims to minimize the environmental impact throughout the entire life cycle of a product, from its conception and manufacturing to its use, disposal, and potential recycling. The key focus of Eco-Design is to strike a balance between meeting functional and aesthetic requirements while minimizing the consumption of resources, energy, and materials.

2. Can you tell us more about the fifth focus area that has been introduced called "Innovation with sustainability in mind"?

Lesjöfors's sustainability work is an important basis for our operations and focuses on the areas where we can deliver value to customers and other stakeholders. Our commitment to sustainable development means that we take responsibility for managing the environmental, financial, and social impacts of our operations and from our value chain.

Long-term sustainability objectives have been established in five areas for the period from 2022 to 2030. These objectives are based on our materiality assessment. The stakeholder analysis also serves as an agenda for the Group's sustainability efforts.

A fifth focus area has been introduced called "Innovation with sustainability in mind". This refers to innovation and product development connected to a life cycle perspective, where products and services are developed to have a low carbon footprint. One aspect of this work is Eco-Design, which involves designing products that are as environmentally friendly as possible in order to reduce their carbon footprint. Eco-Design is based on six main strategies that guide customer dialogues and product development.

3. Which are the tools and methods used – Life Cycle Assessment and Eco-Design and Product Carbon Footprint?

A powerful tool is **Life Cycle Analysis (LCA)**, which is a method used to evaluate a product's environmental impact from all aspects. The entire life cycle is examined, from raw material extraction to production, use and disposal to identify "hotspots" where significant impact arise. This method provides an understanding of the ecological footprint the product leaves and is based on international, comparable standards.

In contrast to a complete Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), a **Product Carbon Footprint (PCF)** also considers the entire product life cycle, but here the focus is specifically on greenhouse gas emissions.

Depending on the requirements, the entire life cycle "from the cradle to the grave" can be analysed or only a part of the life cycle "from the cradle to the factory gate".

When life cycle analysis maps, **Eco-Design** goes a step further by integrating sustainability principles in the development process of a product. The goal of Eco-Design is to minimize the negative environmental consequences throughout the product's life cycle. Lesjöfors work with all of these tools to support our work with innovation with sustainability in mind.

4. Lesjöfors has developed a "Guide on Eco-Design strategies and principles – how can we help?" How can this be used in practice?

Lesjöfors has set out six strategies and principles which create a foundation for a dialog and discussion where different alternatives and choices can be made. Some of these strategies and principles are not new and have been a base in the Lesjöfors way of developing products but coming together they now form an integrated approach where we can ensure that we have sustainability in mind close to the development of our products.

Guide – How can we help?
Eco-Design has six main strategies that can be considered when talking with customers and designing the product. Each Eco-Design strategy is not applicable to every product and therefore the customer requirements are important to consider.

The guide also provides ideas how to approach situations where several options are available but where one option excludes the possibility of applying the other option. To be sure that good Eco-Design options down the line are not made unfeasible, it is good to be aware of common contradictions and tensions between strategies.

1. **Use less material**
2. **Use less energy**
3. **Select low impact materials & processes**
4. **Optimize product lifetime**
5. **Extend material lifetime**
6. **Facilitate disassembly**

5. Lesjöfors has developed a "Guide on product carbon footprint (PCF) – how can we help?" How can this be used in practice?

Lesjöfors has developed a simplified methodology for calculation of our products footprint. Calculating the carbon footprint involves quantifying emissions associated with each stage of the product life cycle.

The system boundary set is cradle-to-Lesjöfors gate. The emissions from the products' life cycle have been divided into scopes.

Scope 1 contains direct on-site emissions. Scope 2 contains the emissions associated with the generation of grid-supplied electricity and purchased heat. Scope 3 contains all transports within the system boundary, excluding the grid-charged electric trucks used on site as these fall under scope 2, the production of raw materials, and production of auxiliary materials.

Guide – How can we help?
The PCF model is a basic way to provide data related to the product. Contact us further and we can look into the data for the specific products.

6. What is the latest in EU about the Eco-Design for Sustainable Products Regulation?

The Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR), entered into force on 18 July 2024. The ESPR is part of a package of measures that are central to achieving the objectives of the 2020 Circular Economy Action Plan. They will contribute to helping the EU reach its environmental and climate goals, doubling its circularity rate of material use and to achieving its energy efficiency targets by 2030.

The ESPR replaces the current Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC and establishes a framework for setting Eco-Design requirements on specific product groups. The ESPR is a framework legislation, meaning concrete product rules will be decided progressively over time, on a product-by-product basis, or horizontally, on the basis of groups of products with similar characteristics.

Within ESR we will also see the development of a Digital Product Passport (DPP), a digital identity card for products, components, and materials, which will store relevant information to support products' sustainability, promote their circularity and strengthen legal compliance. We will also see development of rules to address destruction of unsold consumer products and green public procurement.

7. What are the environmental and business benefits of sustainability with innovation in mind?

As sustainability and environmental concerns continue to gain importance in various industries, the concept of Eco-Design has emerged as an approach to drive positive change. By embracing Eco-Design principles, a business may not only reduce its environmental footprint but may also enhance its competitiveness by meeting the evolving expectations of environmentally conscious customers.

We are looking forward to ensure that we take the necessary actions in time to be able to offer products and services developed with sustainability in mind. This allows us to build a strong customer offer and also ensure that we are in line with the upcoming regulations to support the transition and contribute to a sustainable development for future generations.

8. Where can I read more and learn...?

Background information on our approach to Sustainability and Climate can be found on the Intranet or in our Microsoft Teams Channel "ESG@Lesjöfors Group".

Please reach out to the Sustainability Team if you do not have access to this channel. You can also find more information on our external webpage: **www.lesjoforsab.com/sustainability**

Eco-Design strategies and principles

Eco-Design involves designing products that are as environmentally friendly as possible in order to reduce their carbon footprint. Eco-Design is based on six main strategies that guide customer dialogues and product development.

Working with Eco-Design is seen as a target area for achieving operational excellence and finding ways to a more customer-centric approach to product development. We believe this is a future essential when we work with existing and new products also in terms of a more sustainable business and forward leaning approach to profitability, business resilience and growth. The Eco-Design approach leads to sustainable sourcing, driving demand for responsibly sourced materials and promoting energy and resource efficiency within our value chain.

Our newly established Guide about Eco-Design gives an overview how we should work with Eco-Design and the different strategies and principles.

What we need to keep in mind is that when we try to apply Eco-Design ideas, it is possible to encounter situations where several options seem to be the right ones, but where one option excludes the other option. So, it is always a matter of thorough considerations and good to be aware of those contradictions and tensions between the strategies.

A way to minimize the encounter of unwanted tensions and contradictions is to arrange a workable hierarchy between the Eco-Design strategies, to decide which strategies are to be prioritized for the given product. This hierarchy can be adapted to customer requirements for different products, and what changes to design are feasible.

Common dilemmas in our area are for example:

- Surface treatment vs. environmental footprint
- Durability vs. lightweighting
- Extending product lifetime vs. replacement
- Less material vs. recyclability

After all, applying Eco-Design strategies and principles in our daily business and following up on these in conversations and in dialogues with customers, suppliers and other stakeholders helps us to find proactive and future-oriented solutions and drive operational excellence and customer centricity.

Innovation as such serves as a guide to responsiveness to market developments and trustworthiness in our relationships with other stakeholders around us which again makes us believe in the strong link between our core values and our business and sustainability strategy in the Lesjöfors Group.

Product Carbon Footprint as part of the customer offer

We can see that there are increasing demands from authorities, customers, and other stakeholders when it comes to sustainability in general. At the same time, the granularity and maturity of the requested information, data or KPIs is increasing which is why we need to work with our footprint and our product life cycle emissions in a more considerate way.

Product footprint methodology
To calculate the carbon footprint of a product, you need to conduct a product life cycle assessment (LCA). This requires making an inventory and evaluating the flow of materials and emissions, and the impacts associated with a product from design to waste processing. Lesjöfors has completed its first two life cycle assessments, which now form the basis for a product footprint methodology.

During 2023, Lesjöfors completed its two first LCAs. The boundaries used for the mapping of the product footprint was cradle-to-Lesjöfors-gate and the inventory of CO_2e emissions was completed according to the GHG protocol and the ISO standards on life cycle assessments. This included both the direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by the reporting company, as well as indirect emissions from the value chain which are a result of the company activities in connection with the manufacturing of the product but occur at sources owned or controlled by another company.

As part of the LCA project, Lesjöfors has started to engage in dialogue with its largest steel suppliers, requesting detailed information on site and product footprint and climate strategy using a specially designed questionnaire. This questionnaire is now available in Evaluate to help support the future process of data collection at site level. Internal guidelines, as for example a decision tree and a checklist for calculating the PCF, are available for other sites as well.

The developed methodology for calculating the product footprint of the Lesjöfors Group's products shall undergo a third-party verification in the next step.

The goal is for all manufacturing and also Sales units to be able to calculate the product carbon footprint and to close still existing gaps in the manufacturing process by making adequate assumptions on potential emissions. This is why Lesjöfors Group management called for all manufacturing sites to join the project with their specific examples from the product portfolio to gather more pilot cases.

Another next step will be the call to life of a specific calculation tool which will conduct the PCF calculation in an automated way which will make life easier for technical and sales people with short answering times to serve customers and other external and internal stakeholders' questions.

Lesjöfors Group PCF template

Based on the life cycle assessments from the Lesjöfors Product Carbon Footprint project, Lesjöfors created a customized template to visualize the Product Carbon Footprint of the Lesjöfors Group:

Illustrative example of our emissions

Boundary setting:
The production of springs and pressings from cradle to-Lesjöfors-gate includes raw material manufacturing, fuel well to tank, production, and transportation.

CO_2 footprint per product (vision to have a self-declared label):
- Cradle to gate boundary
- Allocation method per product per kg

The template links the different product lifecycle categories, Raw Material – Manufacturing – Waste – Transport, to the different scopes and as such provides a good overview of the boundary settings, the emission sources and impacts of the product carbon footprint. It gives overview of role and responsibility and of PCF hot spots at the site and in the value chain, either when there is full control over the activities that cause emissions or when there is only partial control over them.

Life cycle assessment and Eco-Design as source of Innovation

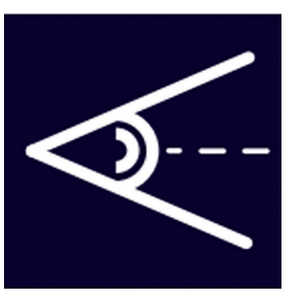
To summarise, Life Cycle Assessment and Eco-Design can help with the following points:

- The identification of hot spots throughout a product's life cycle stages leads to better transparency and understanding of impacts in our own production and along the value chain.
- The consideration of environmental aspects with focus on CO_2 emissions and cradle-to-gate boundaries are only first steps on our journey.
- Future work with the results from LCA and PCF, and then also with Eco-Design, give us the opportunity to team up with suppliers and customers with the goal of building strong networks and/or collaboration platforms, and strengthen our focus to build deep and strategic partnerships.
- Internally, there are several aspects to be considered: Firstly, we need to build awareness and capacity for LCA, PCF and Eco-Design strategies and principles, establish internal forums and networks, build a framework for sustainability quality stamps, and use synergy effects from external improvements (raw material, logistics) and internal efficiency measures (energy, waste).
- Finally, we must be aware that this process not only enables technical innovations, but also social innovations that focus on people's needs, relationships, and new forms of cooperation.

Collaboration is key to innovation.

Successful management of Sustainability

The United Nations 17 Global Goals with its 169 targets has provided us with a detailed map for sustainability that every business should study and apply in their work. However, how do we practically support the transformation towards more sustainable, long-term profitable business models?



1. Lead with a sustainable vision

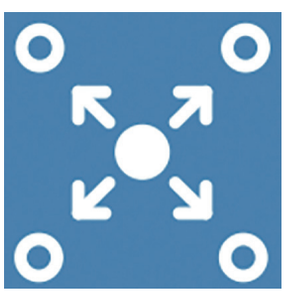
The role of business has changed, and now so must leadership. Leaders worldwide are beginning to understand how their actions impact the lives of coming generations and wish to build a legacy that they can be proud to leave behind. A first step is to clearly define how your leadership will contribute to a more sustainable world and how this can be measured. Visions then need to be supported by clearly defined incentive programs and preferably also in corporate valuation.

2. Make your purpose clear

Future employees and customers alike increasingly want to know why a company exists and why it will still be relevant in 20 years, in a more sustainable economy. Communicating the why is becoming essential for every leader.

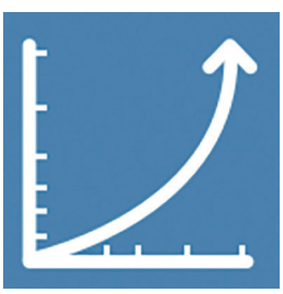
3. Innovate for resilience

To future-proof an organization, we must actively foster a culture of innovation where failure is allowed, and learning is used as a tool to better understand the challenges we are facing. A culture of curiosity encourages the development of new business areas and creates better conditions for responding and sustaining operations in crises similar to the challenge of COVID-19.



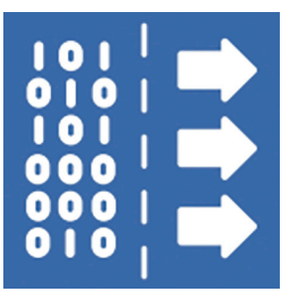
4. Include multiple stakeholders in your strategy

One concrete way to integrate sustainability into business strategy and assure that it's not treated as a separate, detachable issue is by focusing part of your strategy work on how your organization can be the solution to other organizations' sustainability challenges. Another way to integrate sustainability into core business strategy is to ensure that it has strategic advantages for consumers. What kind of problems can we help our consumers to solve?



5. Think exponentially

Exponential thinking is vital for scaling up technologies that can contribute to halving emissions every decade and for reaching the 1.5˚C goal of the Paris Agreement. But exponential thinking is also vital for corporate leaders. Without understanding the corporate effects of exponential developments, leaders will not be able to future-proof their organizations.



6. Information is not communication

The sustainability agenda in general and the SDGs in particular, are complex and interdependent. Information is not enough to motivate action — the goal, aim, and interdependence needs to be explained in a compelling way. The most complex problems demand inclusive and positive thinking to reach the most elegant solutions. The need for engaging communication from leaders will increase vastly.

Sustainability Terminology

Environmental Social and Governance	ESG points to a specific set of criteria within environmental, social, and governance. The three pillars help companies accurately measure and transparently disclose their performance. ESG is synonymous with sustainability; which is defined by UN Global Compact as: Human Rights, Labour rights, Environment, Anti-corruption. • ESG has become an increasingly important metric for the sustainability performance of the company • Companies with high ESG performance have proven to have lower risks, higher returns, and are more resilient in times of crisis • The way many of the ESG criteria are evaluated is based on their integration into the company's risk management process • A company needs to analyze how the ESG aspects impact the value chain and what the risks are both on planet and society but also on the financial performance. Example: climate risks and the company's resilience to these risks.
Environment	How companies manage their environmental impact with consequences on society and the planet. • Greenhouse gas emissions • Energy consumption • Resource consumption • Waste management • Transition towards circular economy • Protection of biodiversity • Water consumption • Biodiversity impact
Social	How a company develops its people and is seen as a modern attractive employer • Gender equality and diversity • Talent attraction and retention • Occupational health • Data protection and privacy • Child and slave labour • Human rights violations
Governance	How companies can stay compliant, ensuring transparency and industry best practices, and dialogue with regulators. • Bribery and corruption • Lobbying • Political contributions • Whistleblowing programs • Competence in governance bodies • Remuneration • Internal controls • Tax

Climate Change	Climate change has been on the scientific agenda since the 1950s and discussed between science and governments for many years. It refers to the level of global warming which is induced by human activities with special focus on the emissions of CO_2 (carbon dioxide), CH_4 (methane) and other greenhouse gases.
Greenhouse gases (GHG)	Gases that are trapped in the earth's atmosphere that contribute to global warming.
Science based targets	Focused on accelerating companies across the world to halve emissions before 2030 and achieve net-zero emissions before 2050. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets are considered "science-based' if they are in line with what the latest climate science says is necessary to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement - to limit global warming to well-below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C.
Paris Agreement	Ground-breaking, legally binding international treaty of 196 nations at the UN Climate Change Conference in 2015 to limit global warming in order to fight climate change and adapt to its effects. The IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) assesses the scientific evidence on a regular basis to inform further decision-making.
Climate Agreements	The *Paris agreement* is a driving force within the UN and was adopted in 2015, legally binding an international treaty on climate change between 192 countries and the European Union to limit the global temperature increase in this century to 2 degrees Celsius while pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees. The European Green Deal = The Green deal is a driving force within the EU and was launched in 2019. It aims to transform the EU into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource efficient and competitive economy where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. It also aims to protect, conserve and enhance the EU's natural capital, and protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. The Green New Deal = This framework is a driving force in US and introduced in 2019 for mobilising the federal government to create jobs and fight the climate crisis at the same time. It aims to provide a job guarantee to all Americans, along with access to nature, clean air and water, healthy food, a sustainable environment, and community resiliency.
Carbon footprint	The total emissions from greenhouse gases (GHG) measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e), produced by an individual, organisation or at product level.
CO_2e	Identifying the amount of global warming potential of other greenhouse gases in terms of their impact by comparing with the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide (CO_2).

Carbon neutral	Achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions through carbon off-setting.
Carbon off-setting	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions through emissions reductions projects such as planting trees to absorb carbon dioxide or funding specific projects that lower CO_2 emissions through renewable energy building.
Global ESG ratings	Global ESG ratings want to sort companies into different categories, "green" or "sustainable" companies. The evaluation methods developed today by third-party companies and financial rating companies differ from each other. On an overall level, they treat evaluations in a similar way, with a focus on ESG aspects, but on a more detailed level, the evaluations are carried out according to different methods, which means that the results can be difficult to compare. A standardization of the evaluations does not yet exist. CDP is a global non-profit that runs the world's environmental disclosure system for companies, cities, states and regions. Founded in 2000 and working with more than 590 investors with over $110 trillion in assets, CDP pioneered using capital markets and corporate procurement to motivate companies to disclose their environmental impacts, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, safeguard water resources and protect forests. Market ratings: Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating av Morningstar. Sustainalytics evaluates companies based on what risk they may pose from an ESG perspective on a scale from no risk to a serious risk (0-40+). The risk evaluation is done according to six areas, four of which are estimated to be at a low risk level. Its areas are operational management, environmental emissions and waste, bribery and corruption, as well as carbon dioxide emissions from own operations. SAM Corporate Sustainability Assessment by S&P Global Evaluates companies on a scale from 0 to 100. The SAM CSA by S&P Global is the basis for the Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (DJSI), which includes the top 10% best performing companies according to the rating. ESG Rating by FTSE Russell. FTSE Russell evaluates companies on a scale of 0 to 5 based on three ESG dimensions; environmental aspects, social aspects and governance. Other solutions: EcoVadis helps companies to manage ESG risk and compliance, meet corporate sustainability goals, and drive impact at scale by guiding the sustainability performance improvement of companies and their value chains. Companies are evaluated in four different areas (Environment, Labour and Human Rights, Ethics and Sustainable Procurement). The assessment is fixed to be performed only once per year or according to company decision to do the next assessment (which then reduces the residual amount of paid assessments), no small corrections or interim improvements of the score possible. Platforms such as NQC/ Supplier Assurance rate companies according to their own set of criteria and can include additional questions from customers. They often provide measures for improvement upon completion of the evaluation. Interim corrective actions and updates on the score are possible.

Green Revenue Factor	Interest in investing in companies that generate "green" income is increasing, and models to measure the companies' "green" part are being developed by some evaluation companies. A similar system is sub-production within the EU-"Sustainable economy and taxonomy". The taxonomy is part of the action plan for a sustainable economy. Any activity considered sustainable belongs to the taxonomy. The taxonomy tries to manage climate change through financial instruments. FTSE Russell has developed a "Green RevenueFactor" which is calculated for each company between zero and 100% of the revenue. The factor represents total green revenue generated by the company in a single fiscal year relative to the company's total revenue.
Worldfavor	Sustainability reporting system. Annual report to Beijer Alma. Reporting start in mid-November and close in mid-December.
Cradle-to-cradle	Typically a cradle to grave assessment, where the end-of-life stage of a product is a recycling process, thereby the product will not be discarded after the end of life.
Cradle-to-gate	A life cycle assessment (LCA) that deals only with the raw material extraction, production, manufacturing, packaging and transportation pro-cesses. It assesses only the activities that occur within the factory. It will not include the distribution, consumer use and disposal phases.
Cradle-to-grave	A full life cycle assessment that includes all the stages of a life cycle.
Life cycle assessment (LCA)	Life cycle assessment (LCA), also called environmental LCA, is a systematic, standardized approach to quantifying the potential environmental im-pacts of a product or process that occur from raw materials extraction to end of life. The methodologies for LCA are defined by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14,040 series (ISO 2006a; ISO 2006b).
Product Carbon Footprint (PCF)	The carbon footprint of a product which is originally identified and calculated during a product life cycle assessment (LCA). This requires making an inventory and evaluating the flow of materials and emissions, and the impacts associated with a product from design to waste processing.
Eco-Design	When LCA maps, Eco-Design goes a step further by integrating sustainability principles in the development process of a product. The goal of Eco-Design is to minimize the negative environmental consequences throughout the product's life cycle.approach that integrates ecological and environmental considerations into the design and development of products, services, and systems, from its conception and manufacturing to its use, disposal, and potential recycling. The key focus of Eco-Design is to strike a balance between meeting functional and aesthetic requirements while minimizing the consumption of resources, energy, and materials. Eco-Design is based on six main strategies that guide customer dialogues and product development.

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Net Zero	Achieving a balance between the carbon and GHG going into the atmosphere and the equal balance of activities to remove it.

Sustainable Innovation Events

Many exciting events will take place in the coming months and years:

United Nations

2024 – November 13–14: COP 29 Sustainable Innovation Forum

EU

2024 – Q4: EU Ecodesign Forum, first meeting

2024 – October 01–02: Sustainability Expo in Amsterdam

2024 – November 13–14: Sustainable Materials + Greener Manufacturing in Cologne

2025 – April 29–30: Innovation Zero World Congress in London

U. S.

2024 – September 22–29: Climate Week in New York

2024 – October 13–17: Sustainable Brands 2024 in San Diego

Asia

2025 – February 26-27: Sustainability Expo in Singapore

2025 – June 04-06: Sustainable Design China Summit in Shanghai

These events can guide us to expand our data collection and reporting to curb GHG emissions in our various product groups and address our partner companies regarding Scope 3 emissions. In addition, we need to shape the dialogue with important stakeholders, conduct physical and transitory risk assessments, and drive our internal awareness and learning process.

Interested to actively shape the dialogue with your stakeholders with the help of the Sustainability Team? Going to a trade show and want to talk about sustainability? Please reach out to us. We are glad to support you!

For more information or in case of any questions, please contact:

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