

Roblon

# Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report 2024/25

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## 1 Introduction

This Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report presents Roblon Group's climate impact for the financial year 2024/25 (November 2024 to October 2025). As the Group's first report dedicated to greenhouse gas emissions, the document is prepared with a focus on transparency, methodological rigor, and alignment with recognized standards. The reporting boundary encompasses all operations under Roblon Group's operational control, including headquarters in Denmark (Roblon A/S) and the subsidiary in the Czech Republic (Roblon, s.r.o.).

Roblon Group has designated the financial year 2022/23 as the base year for GHG emissions reporting. This period reflects the first full year of integrated data from Roblon, s.r.o. and represents a stable, expected "normal year." Earlier data, particularly for selected Scope 3 categories, was incomplete or considered too unreliable for establishing a consistent baseline. The previous base year (2021/22) was replaced following a comprehensive recalculation in 2025 to ensure methodological consistency and reflect organizational changes, including the divestment of the U.S. subsidiary.

Base year recalculations follow the GHG Protocol's guidance. Adjustments are made when significant structural changes, methodological updates, or boundary changes result in a cumulative impact of 5% or more on base year emissions. The recalculation completed in 2025 covered financial years 2020/21 through 2023/24 to align all scopes and categories with updated methodologies.

Emissions calculations rely primarily on activity-based data, with estimations and proxy data applied where direct data is unavailable. Spend-based data accounts for less than 1% of total emissions. Relevant emission factors are applied, prioritizing primary data where possible and secondary data from reputable sources where necessary. Climate accounting is managed through the Novata platform, and additional emission factors are sourced from Ecolnvent v3 and ClimaTiq databases. Supplier-specific data is incorporated where available.

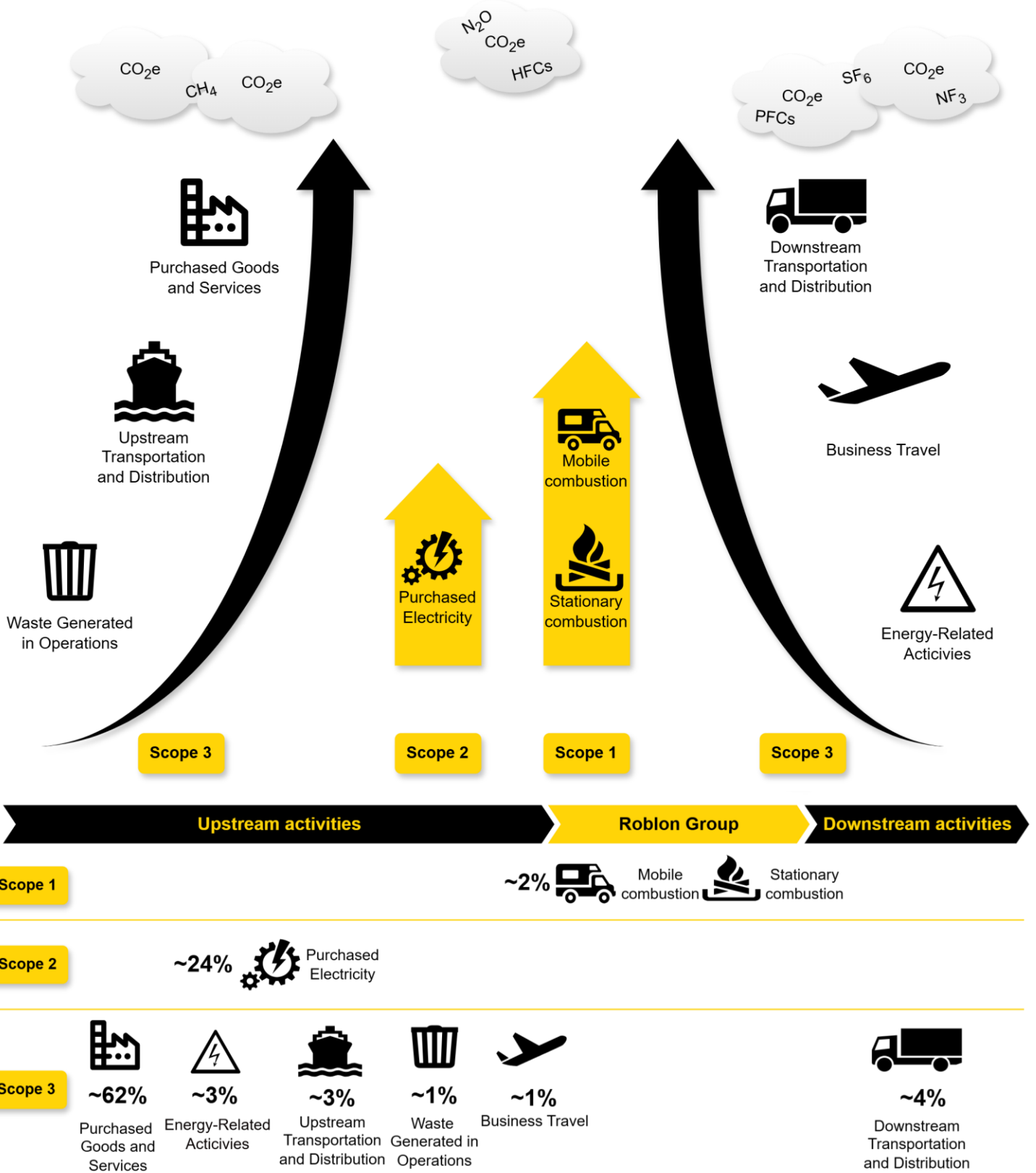
During the reporting year, Roblon Group was approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as an SME. This status requires reporting Scope 3 emissions but does not mandate absolute reductions; however, Roblon Group has voluntarily set a Scope 3 intensity reduction target of 15% based on tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e emitted and annual revenue.

## 2 GHG reporting scope and exclusions

Descriptive information	Company response
Company name	<p>Roblon Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roblon A/S</li> <li>• Roblon, s.r.o.</li> </ul>
Description of the company	<p>Roblon Group is an international corporate company aiming to be the preferred supplier of high-performance fiber solutions to selected customers.</p> <p>Roblon develops, produces and sells fiber-based strength member materials for reinforcement purposes in industries such as telecommunications and the energy sector. Roblon's products are developed in close collaboration with the Group's key customers and meet the customers' strict quality requirements.</p> <p>The business activities include the development, production and sale of converted, coated, and extruded fibers.</p>
Chosen consolidation approach (equity share, operational control or financial control)	Operational control
Description of the businesses and operations included in the company's organizational boundary	<p>The company's organizational boundary includes operations in Denmark and the Czech Republic. In Gærum, Denmark, Roblon A/S manages corporate functions, product development, and the production of specialized fiber solutions. In Žďár nad Sázavou, Czech Republic, Roblon, s.r.o. operates a fiber converting facility. These two sites encompass the company's full scope of business activities.</p>
The reporting period covered	Financial year: 2024/25, 2023/24, 2022/23, 2021/22, and 2020/21
List of scope 3 activities included in the report	<p>The following Scope 3 categories are included in the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3.1</b> – <i>Purchased goods and services</i></li> <li>• <b>3.3</b> – <i>Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)</i></li> <li>• <b>3.4</b> – <i>Upstream transportation and distribution</i></li> <li>• <b>3.5</b> – <i>Waste generated in operations</i></li> <li>• <b>3.6</b> – <i>Business travel</i></li> <li>• <b>3.9</b> – <i>Downstream transportation and distribution</i></li> </ul> <p>These categories were selected based on their materiality to Roblon's value chain and data availability.</p>

Descriptive information	Company response
<p>List of scope 1, scope 2, and scope 3 activities excluded from the report with justification for their exclusion</p>	<p>Scope 3 categories excluded from the report and justifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>3.2 – Capital goods</b> <i>Justification:</i> Emissions from capital goods are considered immaterial. Inclusion will be reconsidered if capital expenditure increases significantly.</li> <li>• <b>3.7 – Employee commuting</b> <i>Justification:</i> Data is currently unavailable, and emissions are estimated to be insignificant relative to Roblon’s overall footprint.</li> <li>• <b>3.8 – Upstream leased assets</b> <i>Justification:</i> Roblon does not operate upstream leased assets outside the organizational boundary that would materially impact emissions.</li> <li>• <b>3.10 – Processing of sold products</b> <i>Justification:</i> The majority of Roblon's products are used as components in end products and are not further processed in a way that would generate significant emissions. Impact considered negligible.</li> <li>• <b>3.11 – Use of sold products</b> <i>Justification:</i> Some products are used as semi-components in other industries, which may lead to indirect emissions. Roblon Group is collecting data to assess whether these emissions are material. In addition, Roblon A/S manufactures certain machinery that uses electricity during operation. Current data quality for these products is limited, but emissions from their use-phase may be significant. This category will be prioritized for improved data collection in future reporting cycles.</li> <li>• <b>3.12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products</b> <i>Justification:</i> Disposal and recycling practices vary widely, and products have long life cycles. Information on end-of-life treatment is limited, and data from customers is necessary to assess whether this category is material.</li> <li>• <b>3.13 – Downstream leased assets</b> <i>Justification:</i> Roblon does not lease downstream assets. This category is not applicable to the current reporting year.</li> <li>• <b>3.14 – Franchises</b> <i>Justification:</i> Roblon does not operate any franchise businesses, and therefore, emissions from this category are not relevant.</li> <li>• <b>3.15 – Investments</b> <i>Justification:</i> Roblon does not hold investments. This category is excluded until there are changes in investment holdings or structures that could materially impact emissions.</li> </ul>

Descriptive information	Company response
<p>The year chosen as base year and rationale for choosing the base year</p>	<p>Previously Roblon had the financial year 2021/22 as the base year (scope 1 and 2). Due to calculating scope 3 emissions and the recalculation of all previous data in 2025, the base year was changed.</p> <p>Roblon has chosen the financial year 2022/23 as its base year for GHG emissions reporting. This period reflects the first full year of integrated data from Czech operations and represents a stable, expected "normal year." Earlier data, especially for selected Scope 3 categories, was incomplete or considered too unreliable for a consistent baseline in a financial year prior to the chosen baseline.</p>
<p>Description of the company's policy for recalculating base year emissions and explanation of any adjustments made due to significant organizational or methodological changes.</p>	<p>Roblon follows the GHG Protocol's guidance on baseline recalculation. The base year will be recalculated in the event of significant structural changes, changes in emission calculation methodologies, or substantial changes to the product or organizational boundary. Recalculations are triggered when such changes result in a cumulative impact of 5% or more on base year emissions.</p> <p>A recalculation was carried out in 2025 ending in March, on the financial years 2023/24, 2022/23, 2021/22, and 2020/21, to reflect organizational changes (divestment of the U.S. subsidiary) and to ensure methodological consistency across all reporting scopes and categories.</p>



\*Market-based emissions

## 3 Greenhouse gas emissions data 2024/25, 2023/24 and 2022/23

Scopes and categories	Metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e	Metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e	Metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e
Financial year	2024/25	2023/24	2022/23
Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations	178	310	327
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity (Location-based).	1,020	1,130	947
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity (Market-based).	2,188	2,381	2,065
Upstream scope 3 emissions			
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	5,708	6,355	6,909
Category 2: Capital goods	-	-	-
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	285	334	296
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	281	204	214
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	90	3	3
Category 6: Business travel	78	235	275
Category 7: Employee commuting	-	-	-
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	-	-	-
<b>Total upstream scope 3 emissions</b>	<b>6,442</b>	<b>7,131</b>	<b>7,697</b>
Downstream scope 3 emissions			
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	388	389	129
Category 10: Processing of sold products	-	-	-
Category 11: Use of sold products	-	-	-
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	-	-	-
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	-	-	-
Category 14: Franchises	-	-	-
Category 15: Investments	-	-	-
<b>Total downstream scope 3 emissions</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>129</b>
Total scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions			
<b>Total scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (Market-based)</b>	<b>9,195</b>	<b>10,211</b>	<b>10,218</b>
<b>Total scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (Location-based)</b>	<b>8,027</b>	<b>8,960</b>	<b>9,100</b>
Scope 3 intensity			
<b>Scope 3 intensity (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/mDKK)</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>31.9</b>

## 4 Scope 1 and 2 emissions 2021/22

Roblon Group's scope 1 and 2 emissions (FY 2021/22) is presented in the following table.

Scopes and categories	Metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e
Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations	338
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling (Location-based)	1,054
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling (Market-based)	2,147

## 5 Scope 1 and 2 emissions 2020/21

Roblon Group's scope 1 and 2 emissions (FY 2020/21) is presented in the following table.

Scopes and categories	Metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e
Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations	342
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling (Location-based)	1,079
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling (Market-based)	2,080

## 6 Description of methodologies and data used

This section outlines the methodologies, data sources, and tools used to calculate greenhouse gas emissions across Scope 1, 2, and 3, in alignment with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and the Scope 3 Calculation Guidance<sup>1</sup>.

Scope 1 and 2 emissions are based on fuel and electricity consumption, using emission factors from BEIS, IEA, EXIOBASE, and AIB, with calculations performed via the Novata-platform. Scope 3 emissions cover upstream and downstream activities and are calculated using a mix of internal data, supplier information, and secondary databases such as Ecolnvent v3 and ClimaTiq. Where primary data is unavailable, proxies and standardized allocation methods are applied.

Scope	Methodologies used to calculate or measure emissions
Scope 1	<p>Scope 1 consists of two categories: Mobile combustion and stationary combustion (natural gas).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobile combustion: Liters of bought gasoline and LPG is registered and calculated with emission factors (AR6). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source: BEIS, Petrol (100% mineral petrol)</li> <li>Dataset: Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2023, GB</li> </ul> </li> <li>Natural gas: cubic meters of gas are derived directly from the supplier and converted to CO2e with emission factors (AR6). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source: BEIS, Natural gas (100% mineral blend)</li> <li>Dataset: Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2024, GB</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Tool used: <a href="https://www.novata.com/">https://www.novata.com/</a></p>
Scope 2 (Market-based)	<p>Scope 2 consists of one category: electricity. The amount of kWh is obtained directly through the supplier and converted with emission factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source: AIB, Electricity supplied from grid, residual mix, AR4, (DK and CZ)</li> <li>Dataset: European Residual Mix</li> </ul> <p>Tool used: <a href="https://www.novata.com/">https://www.novata.com/</a></p>
Scope 2 (Location-based)	<p>Scope 2 consists of one category: electricity. The amount of kWh is obtained directly through the supplier and converted with emission factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source: IEA, Electricity supplied from grid, AR6, (DK and CZ)</li> <li>Dataset: IEA Emission Factors 2024</li> </ul> <p>Tool used: <a href="https://www.novata.com/">https://www.novata.com/</a></p>

<sup>1</sup> Scope 3 Calculation Guide: [https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/Scope3\\_Calculation\\_Guidance\\_0%5B1%5D.pdf](https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/Scope3_Calculation_Guidance_0%5B1%5D.pdf)

Scope and category	Description of the types and sources of data used to calculate emissions	Description of the data quality of reported emissions	Description of the methodologies, allocation methods, and assumptions used to calculate emissions	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners
<b>Upstream scope 3 emissions</b>				
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Material input data (type, weight) from internal procurement and production records. Emission factors from Ecolnvent v3 (ReCiPe 2016 Midpoint H). Proxy materials used where exact matches were unavailable.	Mid-high. Internal data is complete and accurate; Ecolnvent v3 is peer-reviewed. Proxy choices are documented and conservative.	Activity-based: weight x emission factor. Mixed products allocated by composition ratios; dominant material used if unknown.	0%. While all emission factors and product assumptions are derived from secondary LCI sources, activity data is collected internally using automated production records. No primary emission data is obtained directly from suppliers or value chain partners.

Scope and category	Description of the types and sources of data used to calculate emissions	Description of the data quality of reported emissions	Description of the methodologies, allocation methods, and assumptions used to calculate emissions	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners
<b>Upstream scope 3 emissions</b>				
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	Emissions are calculated using site-level consumption data for electricity, natural gas, diesel and gasoline. Electricity data is obtained directly from utility invoices for the facilities. Natural gas data was sourced from energy suppliers, and gasoline data is derived from transaction-level records available via supplier-operated fuel card platforms.	Data quality is considered high. All electricity and gas figures are based on supplier-provided data. Gasoline volumes are based on recorded fuel card usage, which is traceable and consistent. No estimated or modelled consumption data is used.	Activity-based: consumption x emission factor. Electricity factors from IEA (2023/24, incl. T&D losses), natural gas and gasoline from BEIS (2023/24). No allocation applied.	100%. All activity data from suppliers or supplier-managed systems; emission factors applied internally.

Scope and category	Description of the types and sources of data used to calculate emissions	Description of the data quality of reported emissions	Description of the methodologies, allocation methods, and assumptions used to calculate emissions	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners
<b>Upstream scope 3 emissions</b>				
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	Transport-related emissions are based on supplier-specific data. For Denmark, 100% comes from supplier-provided WTW reports. For Czech suppliers, ton-kilometer and fuel data are converted to WTW using ClimaTiq factors. All transport emissions are reported as WTW.	Overall quality is moderate to high. Danish data is fully supplier-reported WTW. Czech data is complete for ton-kilometer and fuel, converted to WTW using ClimaTiq factors.	Emissions are calculated using a mass-based approach: material weight × transport emission factor. Where supplier-specific data is available, WTW values or ton-km and fuel data are converted to WTW using ClimaTiq factors. All calculations follow a conservative approach to avoid underreporting.	100% of emissions is calculated using direct supplier-specific data, including WTW values or tonnage-distance data.

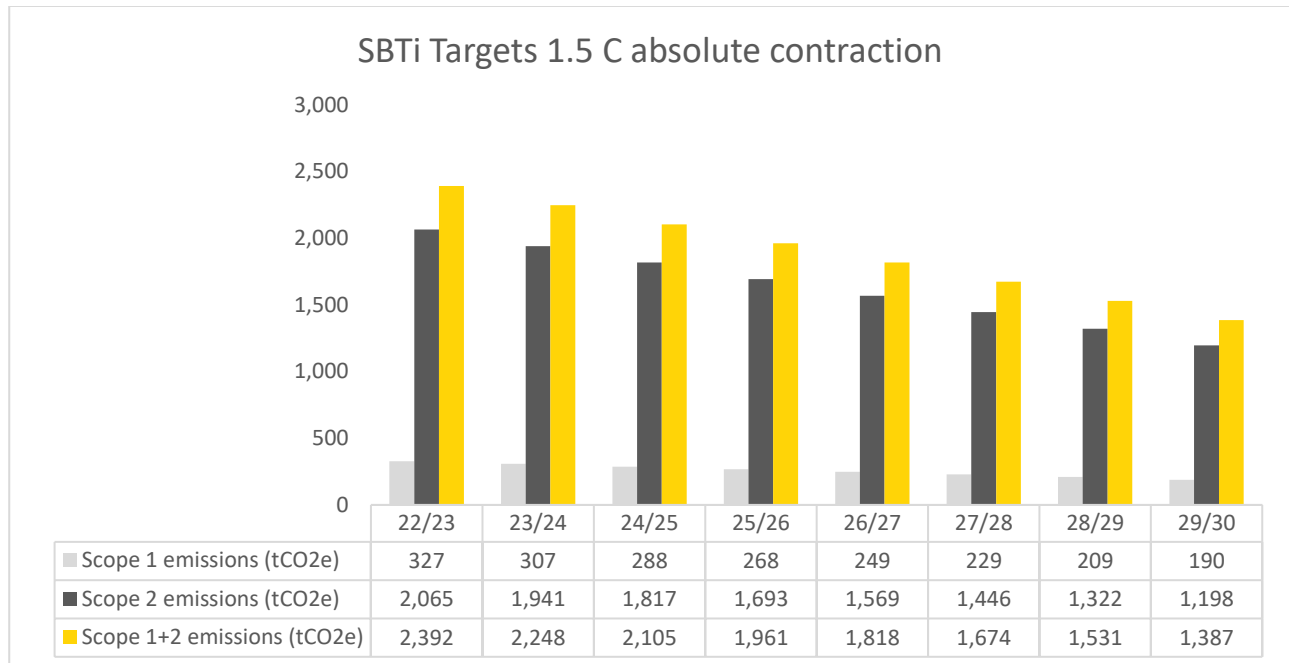
Scope and category	Description of the types and sources of data used to calculate emissions	Description of the data quality of reported emissions	Description of the methodologies, allocation methods, and assumptions used to calculate emissions	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners
<b>Upstream scope 3 emissions</b>				
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	Waste data was sourced directly from waste collection invoices issued by service providers or from the supplier's online platform. These records specify the waste handling (e.g., recycle, and incineration), as well as the type and weight of each waste stream collected at the DK and CZ sites (e.g., plastic, paper, glass, metal).	The data quality is generally mid to high, but some approximations are made for specific waste types. For instance, glass fibers are assumed to have the same emissions as glass waste, and recycled plastics are modeled using a generic database for PVC recycling emissions factors.	Emissions were calculated by applying 2024 UK BEIS conversion factors to reported waste quantities. Where direct data is unavailable, proxies were used (e.g., glass fibers treated as glass waste). Waste types were assigned to appropriate disposal routes (e.g., recycling, landfill, combustion). No allocations are required, as data is already disaggregated by site and waste type.	100% of emissions in this category are based on supplier-provided activity data (waste quantities, waste handling and types from waste management contractors).

Scope and category	Description of the types and sources of data used to calculate emissions	Description of the data quality of reported emissions	Description of the methodologies, allocation methods, and assumptions used to calculate emissions	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners
<b>Upstream scope 3 emissions</b>				
Category 6: Business travel	Emissions are calculated using supplier-specific data from travel providers (e.g., air travel, hotels), or activity records in zExpense-platform (e.g., taxi distances), and, until May 2025, some spend-based entries. From May 2025 onward, all data is activity-based.	Overall data quality is moderate. The majority of data points are now supplier-specific or activity-based, especially for air travel. Only about 20% of data points are spend-based, reduced from previous years.	Supplier-specific or activity records are used directly when they are available. The rest of the emissions are calculated using EXIOBASE emission factors, matched by supplier industry classification.	100% of emissions are based on data obtained from suppliers, either as direct emissions data or through financial transactions extracted from supplier platforms.

Scope and category	Description of the types and sources of data used to calculate emissions	Description of the data quality of reported emissions	Description of the methodologies, allocation methods, and assumptions used to calculate emissions	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners
<b>Downstream scope 3 emissions</b>				
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	Transport-related emissions are based on supplier-specific data. For Roblon A/S, 100% comes from supplier-provided WTW reports. For Roblon, s.r.o. suppliers, ton-kilometer and fuel data are converted to WTW using ClimaTiq factors. All transport emissions are reported as WTW.	Overall quality is moderate to high. Danish data is fully supplier-reported WTW. Czech data is complete for ton-kilometer and fuel, converted to WTW using ClimaTiq factors.	Emissions are calculated using a mass-based approach: material weight × transport emission factor. Where supplier-specific data is available, WTW values or ton-km and fuel data are converted to WTW using ClimaTiq factors. All calculations follow a conservative approach to avoid underreporting.	100% of emissions are calculated using direct supplier-specific data, including WTW values or ton-km distance and fuel use data.

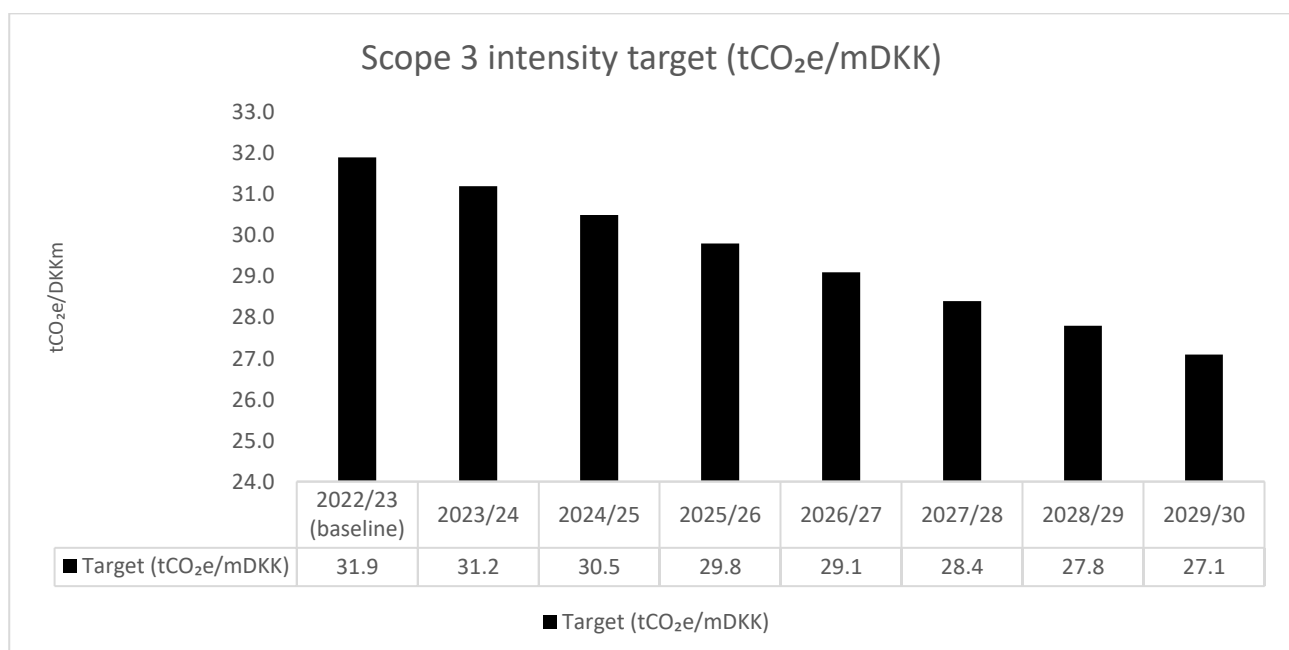
## 7 GHG emissions key performance indicators (KPI)

The KPIs for Scope 1 and 2 are calculated with the *SBTi Target Setting Tool*. From baseline 2022/23 and with 1.5 C absolute contraction, resulting in a 42% emissions reduction target for Scope 1 and 2 by 2029/30.



**Figure 1: The chart illustrates Roblon Group's SBTi 1.5°C absolute contraction target.**

The Group's Scope 3 target is based on intensity with the unit tCO<sub>2</sub>e/mDKK and a total reduction of 15% from 31.9 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/mDKK in 2022/23 to 27.1 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/mDKK in 2029/30.

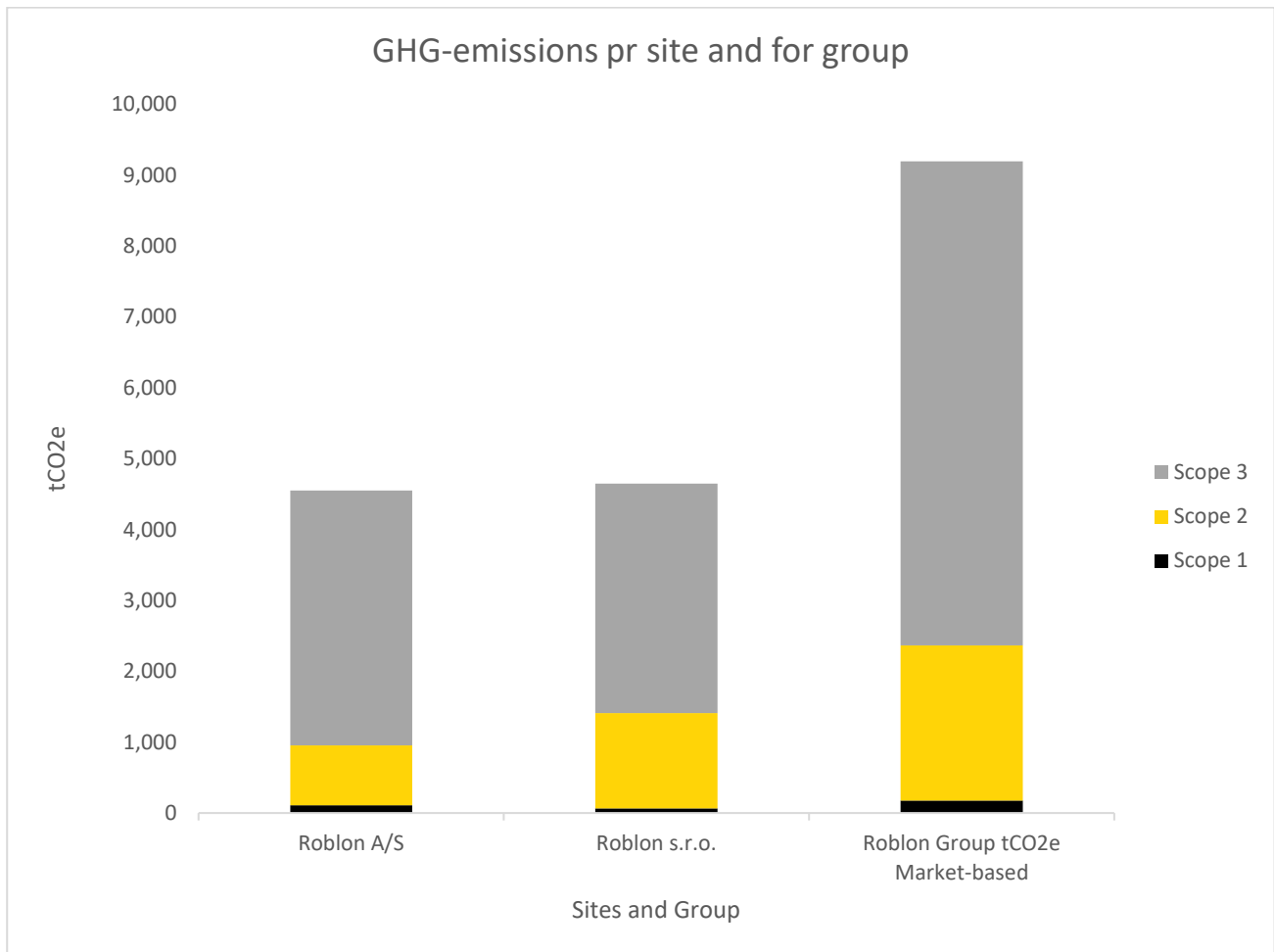


**Figure 2: From baseline unit FY 2029/30 the Group's target is to be reduced by 15% intensity**

## 8 Roblon Group's Emissions

In the latest reporting period, the Group's sites accounted for the following:

- Roblon A/S accounted for 111 tCO<sub>2</sub>e for the Group's Scope 1 emissions, Roblon, s.r.o. contributed 67 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, totaling 178 tCO<sub>2</sub>e for the group.
- Scope 2 (market-based) emissions were 843 tCO<sub>2</sub>e at Roblon A/S and 1,345 tCO<sub>2</sub>e at Roblon, s.r.o., summing up to 2,188 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.
- Scope 3, emissions reached 3,595 tCO<sub>2</sub>e at Roblon A/S and 3,235 tCO<sub>2</sub>e at Roblon, s.r.o., resulting in 6,830 tCO<sub>2</sub>e for the entire group.

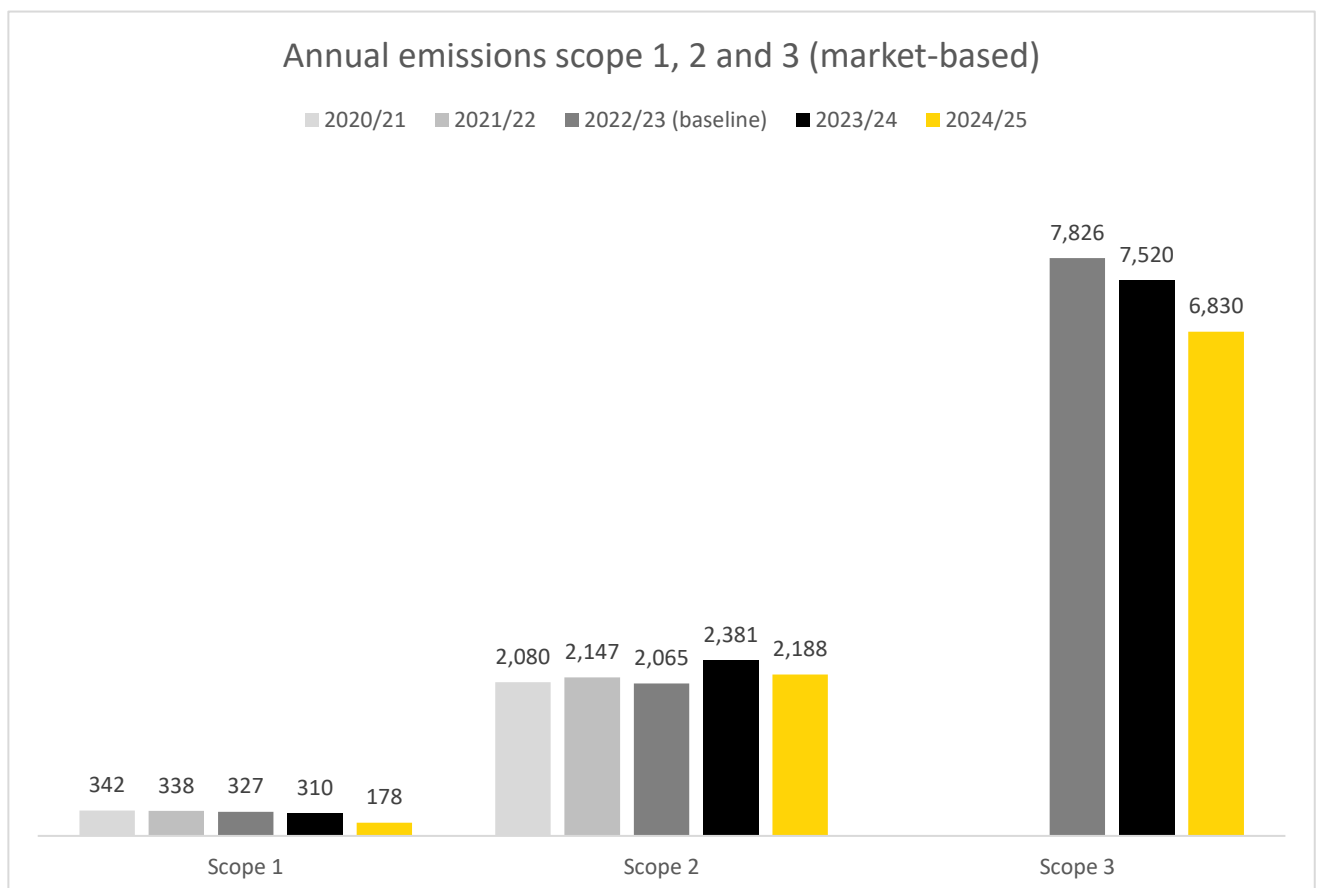


**Figure 3: The chart shows GHG emissions for Roblon A/S, Roblon, s.r.o., and Roblon Group (FY 2024/25), with Scope 3 as the largest contributor, followed by Scope 2 and Scope 1.**

## 9 Presentation of results compared to baseline

Roblon's greenhouse gas emissions for the baseline year 2022/23 and the current financial year 2024/25 are as follows:

- In 2022/23, Scope 1 emissions were 327 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, dropping to 178 tCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2024/25 - a reduction of 45.6%.
- Scope 2 emissions (location-based) increased from 947 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2022/23 to 1,020 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2024/25, marking a 7.7% rise.
- For Scope 2 emissions (market-based), values went up by 6.0%, from 2,065 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2022/23 to 2,188 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2024/25.
- Total Scope 3 emissions, combining both upstream and downstream, decreased by 12.7%, falling from 7,826 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2022/23 to 6,830 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2024/25.
- The total for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions (market-based) saw a 10.0% decrease, moving from 10,218 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2022/23 to 9,195 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2024/25.
- Using location-based calculations for total Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, there was an 11.8% reduction - from 9,100 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2022/23 to 8,027 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2024/25.
- Scope 3 emissions intensity (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/mDKK) decreased by 9.7%, from 31.9 in 2022/23 to 28.8 in 2024/25.



**Figure 4: Annual greenhouse gas emissions (in tCO<sub>2</sub>e) categorized by Scope 1, 2, and 3 for the fiscal years 2020/21 through 2024/25.**

## 10 Reduction targets: scope 1, 2 and 3 results

In 2024/25, actual emissions for Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) were 2,366 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, compared to the SBTi target of 2,105 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, exceeding the target by 261 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

- Scope 1 emissions were 178 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, compared to a target of 288 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.
- Scope 2 emissions (market-based) were 2,188 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, compared to a target of 1,817 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.
- Scope 3 emissions (intensity-based) were 28.8 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/mDKK, compared to target 30.5 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/mDKK

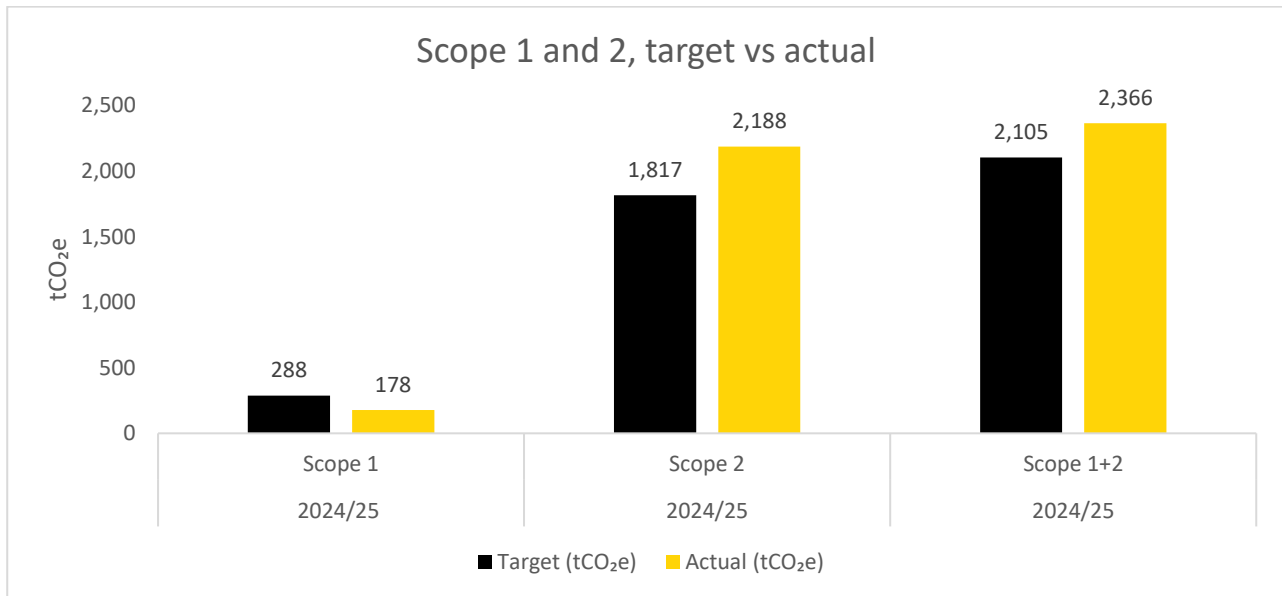


Figure 5: Scope 1 and 2 emissions: target vs actual.

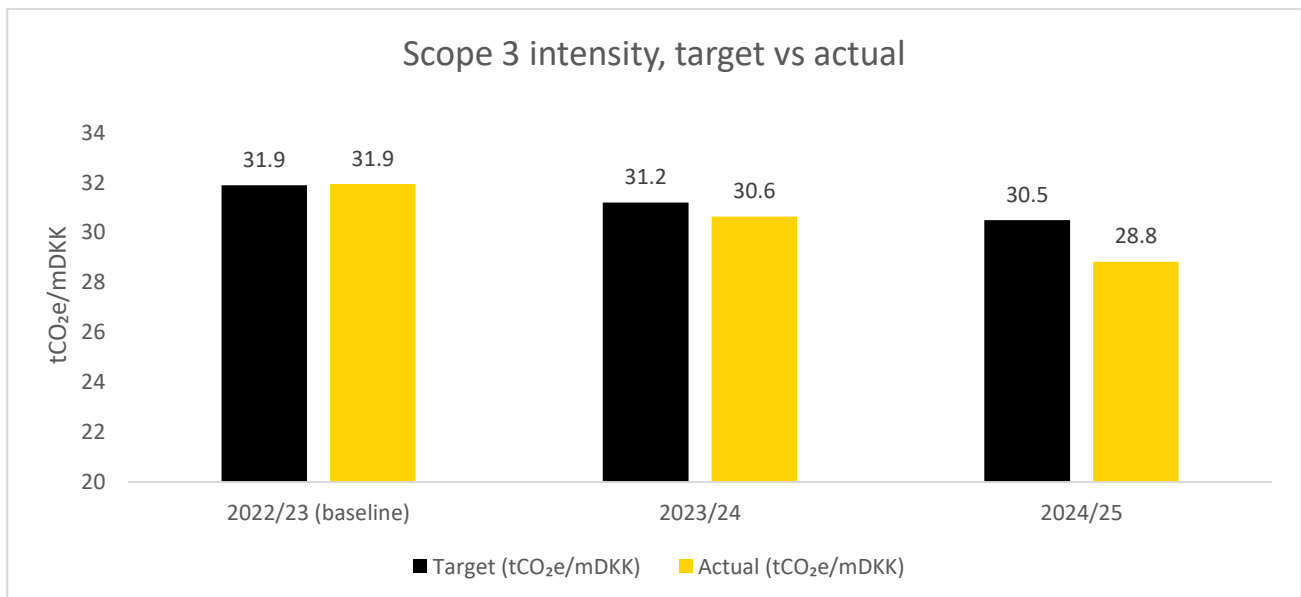


Figure 6: Scope 3 emissions intensity: target vs actual.

## 11 Final note


This Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report reflects Roblon Group's continued commitment to transparency and accountability. The calculated emissions data and updated methodologies presented herein are the result of a rigorous review process, ensuring alignment with the GHG Protocol and best practices in corporate greenhouse gas reporting.

Whilst we acknowledge the challenges encountered in meeting the scope 2 reduction targets for FY 2024/25 and FY 2023/24, this reporting year far exceeded the scope 1. The Group remain steadfast in the ambition to achieve a SBTi-aligned 42% absolute reduction by FY 2029/30. The Scope 3 emissions intensity target for the current financial year was successfully achieved, with actual performance surpassing the planned reduction trajectory.

The Group's future focus for reducing the environmental impact from electricity remains on production equipment with the most energy-intensive production processes, as well as energy used for air exchange and heating. During the reporting period, the Group has also explored the potential for installing solar panels on the roofs of Roblon A/S and Roblon, s.r.o. facilities. Roblon A/S has the potential to self-supply approximately 15% of the electricity consumption and reduce emissions by 127 tCO<sub>2</sub>e annually. The preliminary study at Roblon, s.r.o. shows a potential to self-supply 20% of the electricity consumption, corresponding to a reduction of approximately 309 tCO<sub>2</sub>e annually. Other reduction measures have also been investigated during the reporting period, including the assessment of additional insulation for production facilities and the purchase of renewable energy through Guarantees of Origin (GoO). In the coming financial year, Roblon Group will conduct a more detailed assessment of the options based on the completed preliminary studies.

Looking ahead, further reduction in Scope 1 emissions in FY 2025/26 is expected, primarily due to the transition from gas boilers to heat pumps at Roblon A/S. While this shift will increase electricity consumption - and thus Scope 2 emissions - it will substantially reduce direct fossil fuel use in Scope 1 and lower emissions in Scope 3.3 (fuel- and energy-related activities).

Roblon Group acknowledges that effective climate action depends on ongoing improvement, collaboration across the value chain, and adaptability. These principles remain central to the Group's approach as the organization continues to address climate-related challenges.



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Mads Nørgaard Madsen  
ESG Coordinator