



# ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT 2019

More sustainability out of responsibility

**PARADOR**

living performance

Coesfeld site (DE)

Güssing site (AT)



# PREAMBLE

**„We act for more sustainability out of responsibility.“**

*As a traditional wood processing company, we have a special awareness of our environment. Social and environmental commitment are integral parts of our corporate strategy. This includes sustainable use of our resources through active reforestation. In addition, only certified raw materials are used for the production of healthy living products.*

*Furthermore, we believe in showing openness and integrity towards our employees, partners and suppliers. Parador also respects the customs of the countries in which we operate – in line with our core values.*

*The long-term corporate strategy also includes environmentally-friendly processing technology and logistics systems, packaging made of recycled paper, long-lasting products and the reduction in the use of non-sustainable raw materials.*

*Every product made of wood is an active contribution towards climate protection. Trees are the only easily reproducible systems that break down CO<sub>2</sub>, responsible for global warming, into oxygen and carbon. Our social commitment is also expressed in the support of the Plant-for-the-Planet initiative, through which Parador has already planted 107,587 trees as a contribution against the climate crisis and has trained 378 children to be the climate ambassadors of tomorrow.*

*Parador acts in an entrepreneurial, socially committed and resource-efficient manner – for our future and that of our children.*

*Lubert Winnecken*

Lubert Winnecken

*Hendrik Voß*

Hendrik Voß



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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

## BNB

The **Sustainable Building Assessment System** for Federal Buildings (BNB) formulates the requirements for public buildings with regard to their sustainability. This system serves both investors and planners as a planning and orientation aid and thus also simplifies planning and construction practice when it comes to the holistic consideration and evaluation of sustainability aspects. With the help of transparent, measurable and verifiable methods, it is already possible in the planning phase to compare different building designs in their variants.

## DGNB

The **German Sustainable Building Council** - DGNB e.V. is a non-profit and non-governmental organisation whose task is to develop and promote ways and solutions for the sustainable planning, construction and use of buildings.

Its work focuses on establishing and expanding a certification system for sustainable buildings and awarding a seal of quality for sustainable construction.

## DIN EN ISO 14001

The ISO **14001** is part of the ISO 14000 et seq. series of standards for the design of operational environmental management and forms the basis for a certifiable environmental management system.

## DIN EN ISO 14025

The **ISO 14025** regulates, among other things, how Type III environmental declarations and programmes are drawn up and stipulates in particular the application of the DIN EN ISO 14040 series of standards for their preparation. The aim is to enable comparisons between products with the same function - based on quantified environmental information from the life cycle of a product.

## DPL

**Direct Pressed Laminate** describes a production process in which the individual laminate flooring layers are joined together by means of pressure and heat.

## EDV

EDP stands for **electronic data processing** and describes the collection of data using an electronic device.

## EMAS

EMAS, short for **Eco-Management and Audit Scheme**, is a seal of quality of the European Union and is regarded as a comparable standard for environmental management systems. In the voluntary system, the internal environmental audit is controlled by external, state-approved, independent environmental verifiers.

## EPD

EPD, short for **Environmental Product Declaration**, refers to the so-called environmental product declaration. Using clearly defined parameters, these provide quantitative, verified and objective information on the impact of a product or service on the environment. In the process, the complete life cycle of the product (raw material extraction, production, transport, use, disposal) is taken into account. An EPD thus makes statements about the ecological behaviour of building products and serves architects and planners as a data basis for the sustainability assessment of buildings.

## FPC

**Factory Production Control** refers to the company's own processes for quality control and assurance as well as for recording non-compliant products, materials or processes.

FSC®

The FSC®, short for **Forest Stewardship Council**, is a worldwide certification system for forestry. Founded in 1993, the certification of the non-profit member organisation covers the main areas of environment, social affairs and economy. The aim is for our forests to be able to meet today's needs - without disadvantaging future generations.

HDF core board

HDF core boards stand for **high density fibreboards** with a thickness of up to 6 mm and consist of wood fibres which are joined together by means of pressure and heat. These serve to reinforce floor coverings and give the floor dimensional stability and robustness.

MDF core board

**Medium density fibreboards** also consist of wood fibres, which are joined together by means of pressure and heat. In contrast to high-density fibreboards, medium-density fibreboards are used here from a thickness of 8 mm.

NGO

**Non-governmental organisations** are private organisations that promote social interests, but are neither subordinate to the state nor to the government.

PEFC™

As an internationally recognised certification system, the **Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification** is committed to environmentally friendly, socially and economically sustainable forestry. The focus is on the protection of biodiversity, forest health, care and recreation.

PUR

**Polyurethane** is a plastic that is used, among other things, for wearing parts and insulation.

TÜV Rheinland

**TÜV Rheinland** is an independent testing service provider for quality, safety and production monitoring as well as functionality and carries out product tests in accordance with legal and normative requirements.

VOC

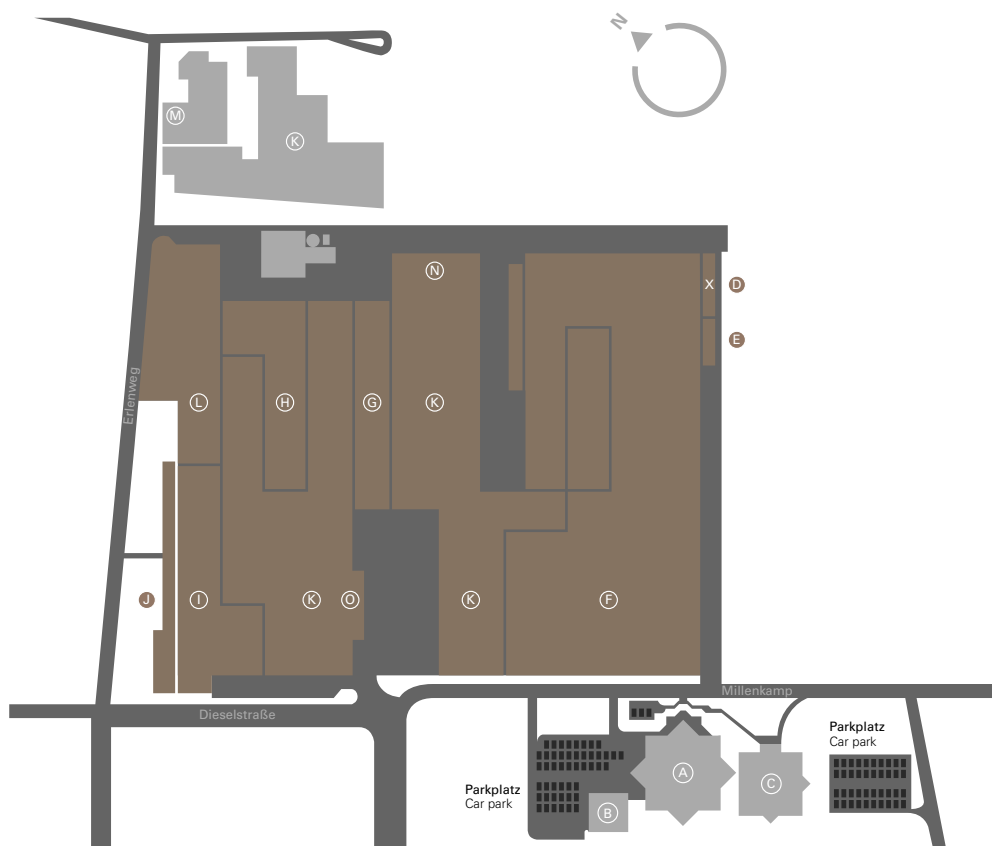
**Volatile Organic Compounds** refers to the group of volatile organic compounds and describes gaseous and vaporous substances of organic origin in the air. These include, for example, hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes and organic acids.vww

# COMPANY PORTRAIT

Since its foundation in 1977, Parador GmbH has developed into a leading manufacturer of high quality systems for floor and wall design. The product portfolio, which covers laminate flooring, engineered wood flooring, panels, modular and textile floor coverings, is produced by a total of 517 employees at the German headquarters in Coesfeld and in the Austrian town of Güssing.

## PARADOR GmbH Coesfeld

- |                                                               |                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| A TrendCenter                                                 | H Moulding production                      |
| B Technical centre                                            | I Surface treatment                        |
| C Administration                                              | J Office and scheduling                    |
| D Office and laminate flooring scheduling                     | Mouldings, decor panels, surface treatment |
| E Laboratory                                                  | K Logistics                                |
| F Laminate flooring, ClickBoard and vinyl flooring production | L Studio construction                      |
| G Decor panel production                                      | M Factory sales                            |
|                                                               | N Central goods inspection                 |
|                                                               | O Despatch                                 |



**Site**

Coesfeld (Germany)

**Employees**

389

**Senior Management**

Lubert Winnecken (Chairman)  
 Hendrik Voss  
 Dhirup Choudhary

**Main production areas**

Laminate flooring, modular flooring,  
 wall, ceilings and accessories

**Site**

Güssing (Austria)

**Employees**

128

**Senior Management**

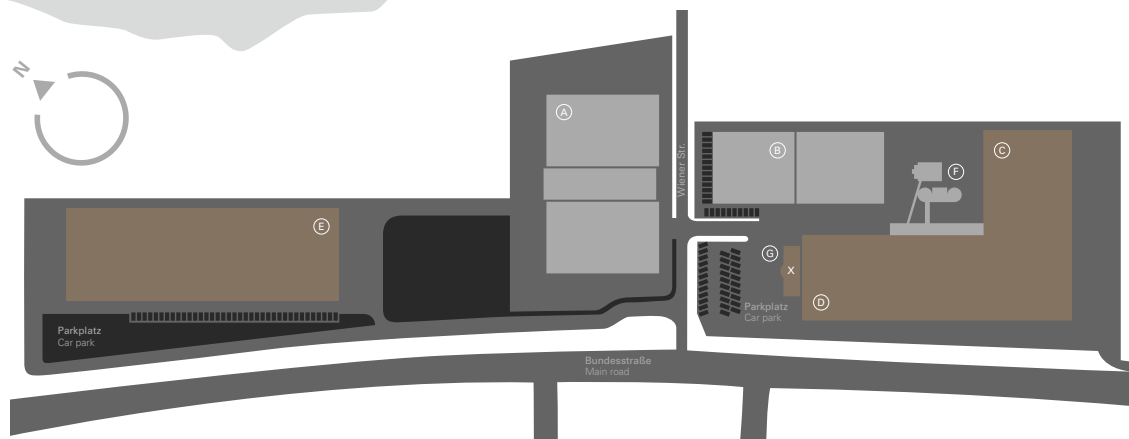
Lubert Winnecken  
 Hendrik Voss  
 Dhirup Choudhary

**Main production areas**

Engineered wood flooring

## PARADOR Parkettwerke GmbH Güssing

- A Drying centre
- B Conditioning chamber
- C Plant 1
- D Laboratory
- E Plant 2
- F Leftover timber recovery
- G Administration



# RESPONSIBILITY FOR OUR EMPLOYEES

As an owner-managed family business, Parador is one of the leading suppliers on the market. We therefore stand out as an attractive employer and can offer our employees interesting fields of work with a variety of tasks as well as a personal working atmosphere in an exciting industry.

## Health and safety in the workplace

The health of our employees is particularly important to us. This is why safety in the workplace and health protection are among our primary corporate goals. We protect our employees from health impairments through extensive preventive measures. The ergonomic design of our workplaces, both in production and administration, ensures a healthy posture. At the same time, the optimal arrangement of keyboard and screen or the arrangement of work equipment in combination with chairs or standing aids plays a decisive role. In addition, a further focus in production is noise protection.

Through regular inspections and updating of risk assessments, we ensure that possible weak points are identified in good time before an injury occurs.

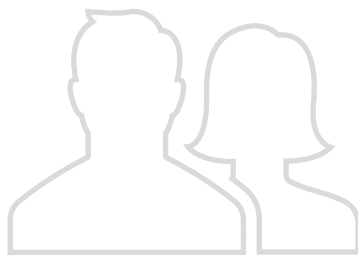
## Education and further training

We are actively securing the future of the company with five different training occupations. Here, our trainees benefit from intensive personal support and the wealth of experience of our employees, some of whom have been with us for many years. In addition, we offer our employees regular further education and training, for example in the areas of environmental protection, occupational safety and information technology. We therefore stand for teams of specialists and lifelong learning.

### Training occupations at Parador

- Industrial clerk
- Technical system planner (specialising in electrical engineering systems)
- Technical product designer (specialising in product design and construction)
- Construction mechanic (m/f)
- IT specialist for system integration

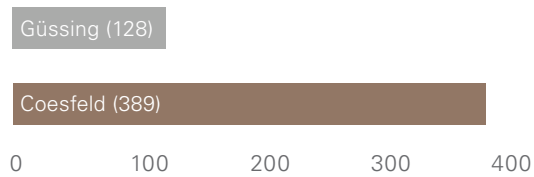




# 517

Employees

Distribution of employees



Average age



## 44.1

years

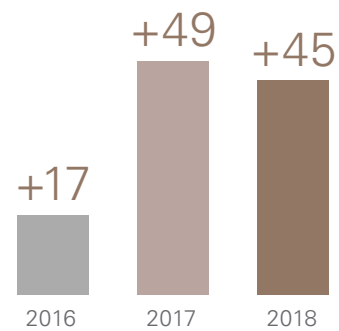
Seniority

Coesfeld: 11.1 years

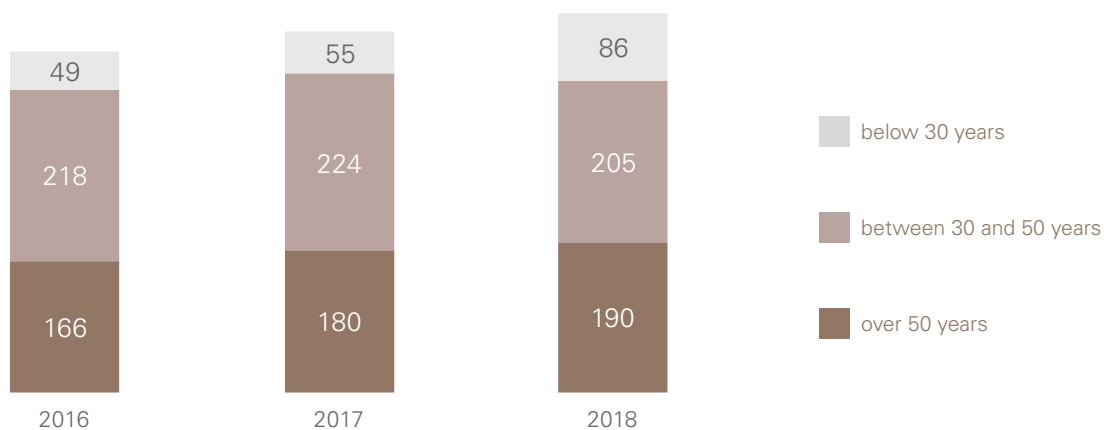
Güssing: 14.7 years



New employees joining the company



Staff development



# APPRECIATION OF SUSTAINABILITY

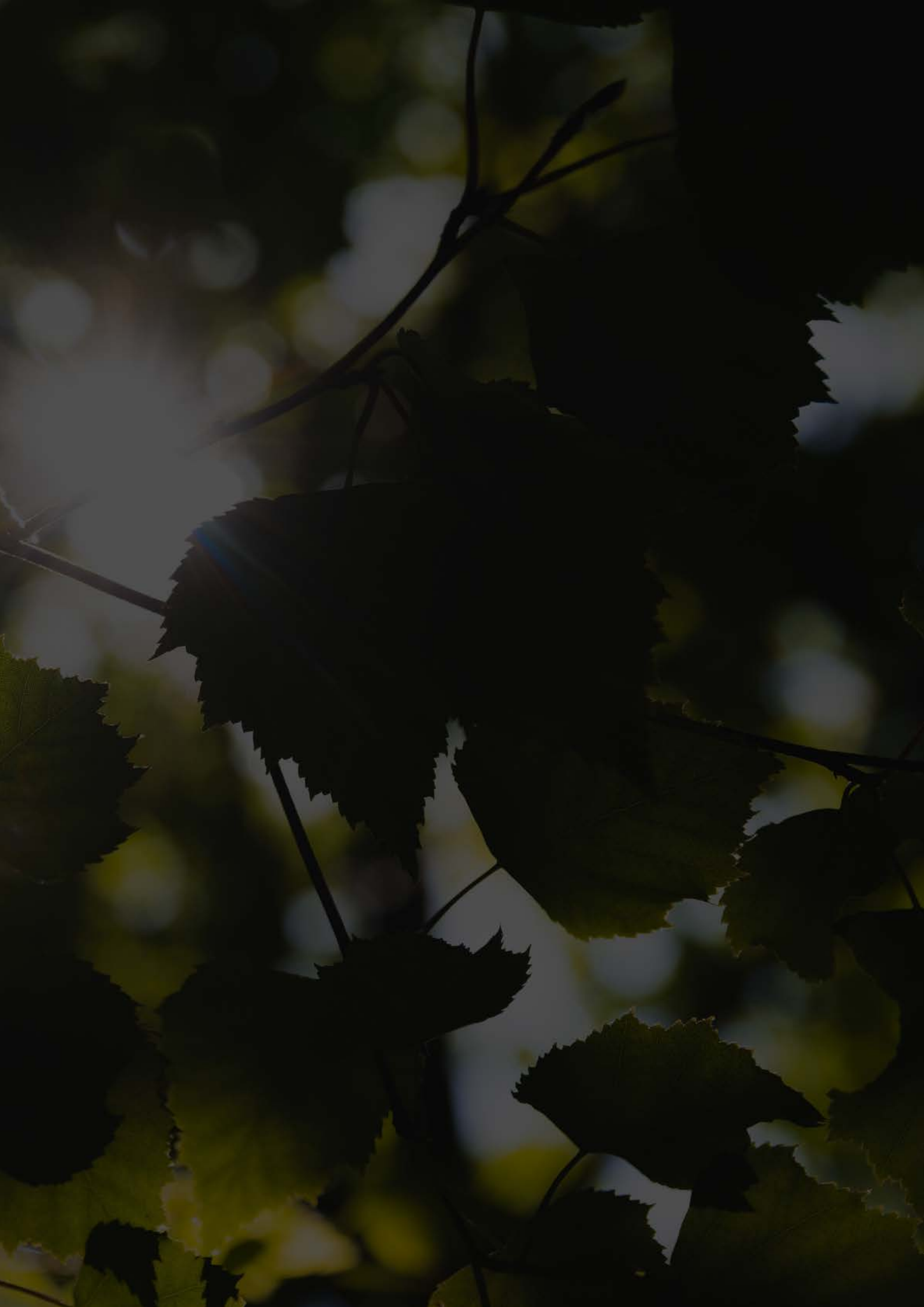
As a traditional wood processing company, Parador is committed to handling natural resources responsibly and sets ecological standards in terms of materials, production, packaging and logistics. This is also reflected in the implementation of an environmental management system in accordance with ISO 14001 and EMAS III.

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With the help of the environmental management system, Parador is able to operate targeted environmental protection at the highest level and push forward the continuous improvement process. At the focus of its efforts is, on the one hand, integrating the appreciation of sustainability in the entire product life cycle. That is why Parador's environmental protection already starts in the research and development of new product designs and is also continued in the production and distribution process and when it comes to waste disposal. Over and above this, Parador makes sure that the customers' requirements of a high quality product are fulfilled at all times. Parador's environmental policy is instrumental for introducing the environmental management system and putting it into practice.

PARADOR offers premium products for quality living. As a company and with our products our aim is to fascinate. Our declared goal is thus:

*"PARADOR makes every home the **most beautiful home in the world**. For us, quality living also means **taking responsibility for the social and environmental effects** of our activities – from the extraction of raw materials, the production conditions at the sites, the impact of the products on living health and comfort to the use of the products at the end of their life cycle. Since that's how we make each home the most beautiful home in the world for future generations too."*



# QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Parador is one of the leading brands for high quality flooring. As a German manufacturer of products made of wood and other healthy materials for the home, we offer people style and taste – in a contemporary and attractive manner. In a combination of quality, design and innovation, we create relevant products and services that are based on people's needs. In this respect, Parador takes responsibility for the ecological effects of its actions. Because in this way we will make every home the most beautiful home in the world for future generations too. With our quality and environmental policy we commit ourselves to the continuous improvement of quality and environmental behaviour in all areas of Parador's activity. This is based on compliance with existing laws and regulations as well as our voluntary commitments. In addition, however, we always take into account the requirements of interested parties, which expressly include the wishes of our customers.

Out of a sense of responsibility for leaving behind an environment worth living in to future generations, PARADOR is committed to its environmental policy and will concentrate its efforts on the following points in particular:

- Quality and environmental protection are of great importance to Parador. The continuous improvement in these areas is obligatory for us and the task of each individual employee.
- Compliance with laws and official regulations and requirements is a matter of course for us. In doing so, we aim to implement measures that go beyond the statutory minimum requirements.
- Environmental protection is a management task with the aim of raising awareness of environmental issues among employees. To this end, employees are trained and encouraged to actively participate in operational environmental protection.
- Here, suppliers are encouraged to use environmentally friendly procedures and materials and must provide evidence of this. This applies in particular to wood products (see below).
- Constantly striving for sensible ways to conserve resources in the use of materials and energy is just as much a part of our fundamental principles as the prevention of emissions, waste and waste water, as well as the recycling of reusable materials into the raw materials cycle in order to reduce the impact on the environment over the long term.
- We set ourselves concrete quality and environmental targets, pursue the necessary implementation measures ambitiously and align these regularly and systematically with the best available state of the art. For this purpose we have developed four key strategic fields of action, which are constantly monitored and subject to a continuous improvement process: "Product responsibility", "Social responsibility", "Corporate responsibility" and "Production responsibility".
- In order to check whether the quality and environmental management requirements are met and whether the measures implemented are effective, we carry out internal and external audits at annual intervals.

We are committed to the responsible use of wood as a raw material and have for many years pursued the goal of sourcing only wood and wood products from sources that are beyond doubt.

We regard the legality of the wood with regard to compliance with the applicable legal regulations in the country of origin, which has been required by law under the EU timber trade regulation since 3 March 2013, as a self-evident minimum requirement. In order to comply with our duty of care, we have established a corresponding risk management system (due diligence system). All sources of supply of components and raw materials for wood products we produce are known to us down to the origin of the wood (origin control). They are regularly evaluated by us and the risk of wood from controversial sources is minimised.

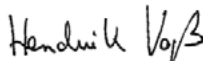
We prefer to buy from FSC® and/or PEFC certified suppliers and are ourselves certified in accordance with both systems. We are committed to the objectives of forest and product chain certification and are committed to implementing and maintaining the certification requirements of FSC® and PEFC.

We ensure that we are not involved in any of the following activities, either directly or as part of a group of companies:

- Illegal logging, trade in illegally harvested timber or timber products, or violation of trade and customs laws.
- Violation of traditional and human rights in forestry use
- Destruction of forest areas particularly worthy of protection and endangerment of protected wood species during forestry use
- Significant influence in the transformation of natural forests into plantations or non-forest areas
- Introduction of genetically modified organisms into forestry use
- Violation of any International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions enshrined in the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
- Legislation and certification also ensure that we provide for the safety and health of our own employees.
- Should it turn out that wood-containing raw materials procured by us originate from illegal or otherwise controversial sources, we will immediately take all necessary steps to avoid this in the future, including the discontinuation of purchases from these sources.



Lubert Winnecken (CEO)



Hendrik Voß (CTO)



Stefan Kükenhöhnner (CSO)

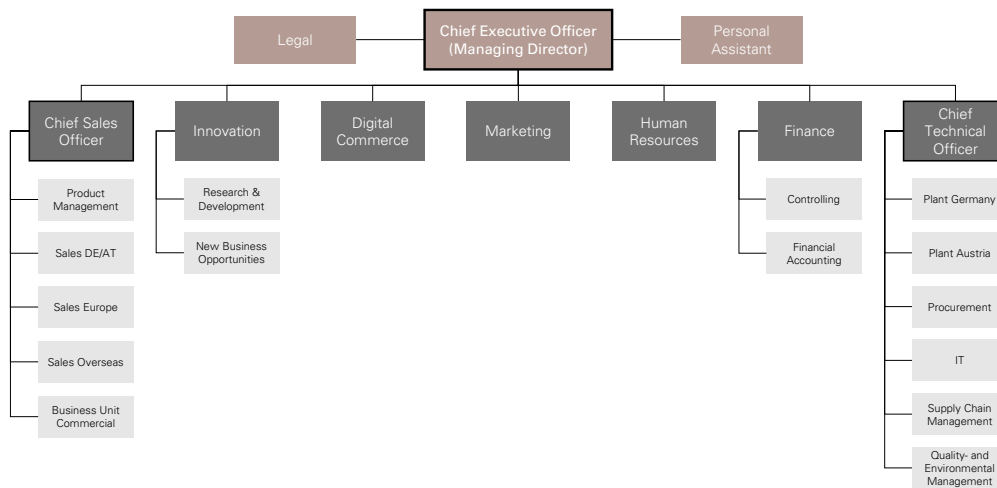
## Implementation of environmental management

Parador has documented all the procedures and responsibilities relevant to the environment and anchored them in the corporate strategy over the long term. Employees can thus access all the obligations, rights, tasks and procedures related to environmental protection quickly and in a targeted manner. Over and above this, the

Environmental management handbook sets the standards for checking that the environmental protection procedures are working internally and externally.

## Responsibilities

As part of the organisational structures at Parador, various departments are associated with the company processes. Besides the senior management, there are also heads of departments and process owners therefore. Over and above this, Parador has appointed its own officers for specialised areas of responsibility. The organisation is illustrated as follows:

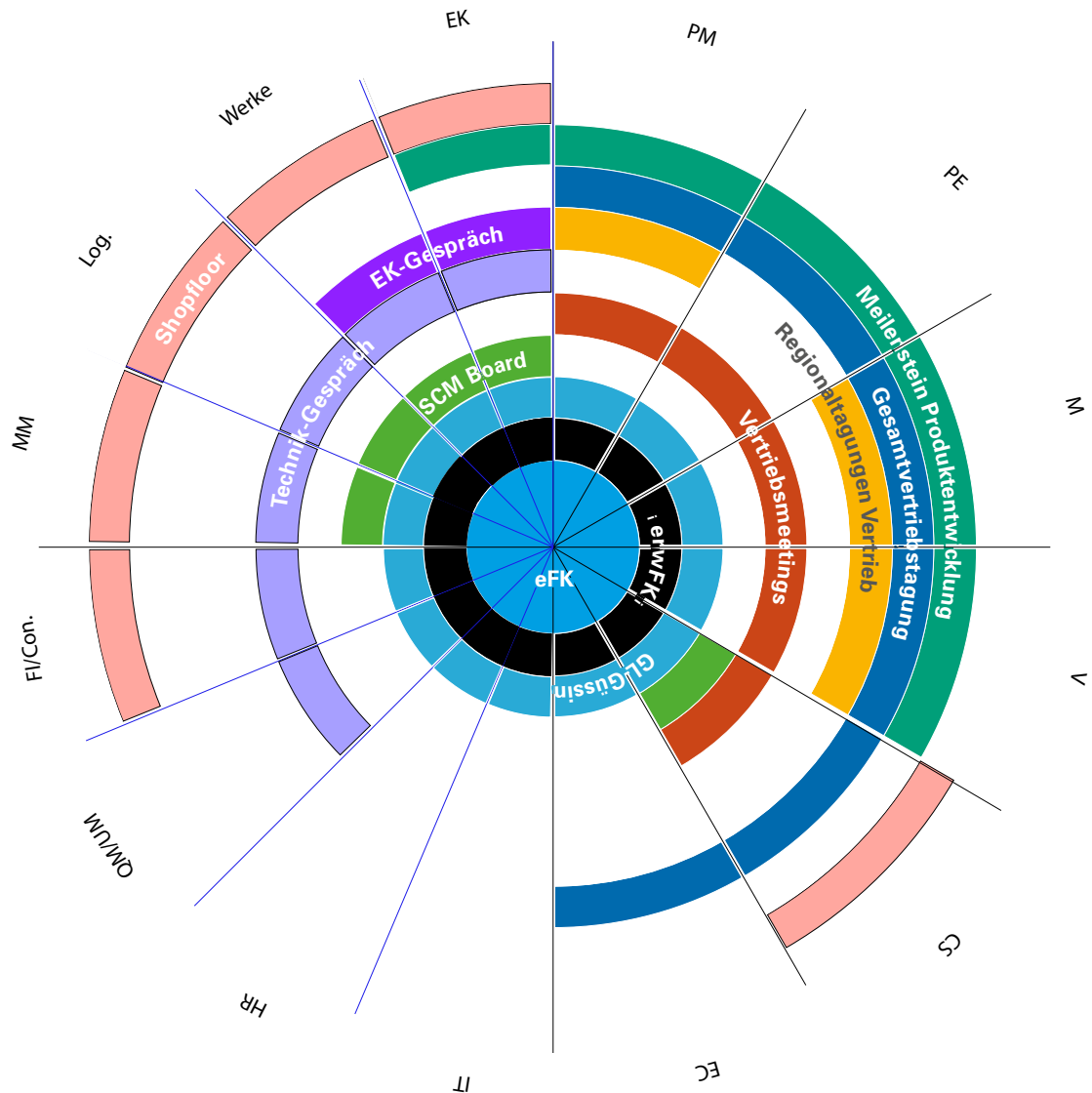


The heads of department and officers answer directly to the senior management. The heads of department are immediately responsible for the work results of their field of competence, whilst the management officers are responsible for the respective specialist topics at inter-departmental level. The whole management system is assessed at regular intervals as part of a management review. During this process, the topics of quality, environment and occupational safety are coordinated at inter-departmental level and compliance with the corresponding targets is verified. In this respect, the environmental officer is responsible for checking the environmental performance and compliance with the environmental programme, as well as for adapting the environmental management system to changing operational procedures. Within the environmental management system, the various process owners at Parador are also responsible for compliance with environmentally related activities in the different processes at the sites.

Parador regularly checks the legal conformity and regulatory developments in the environmental field and ensures that all relevant laws are complied with.

## Communication

The internal corporate communication ensures that the management system is implemented at all levels. Various channels are available for this purpose, such as team meetings in the workplaces, internal management reports, the intranet and emails. Furthermore, the internal communication is controlled by internal meetings, for example in the wider management team and in different working groups.



FL/Con. = Financial controlling  
 CS = Customer Service  
 EC = E-Commerce  
 EK = Purchasing  
 eFK = inner management team  
 erwFK = wider management team  
 IT = Information Technology  
 HR = Human Ressources

Log. = Logistics  
 M = Marketing  
 MM = Material management  
 PE = Product development  
 PM = Product management  
 QM = Quality management  
 UM = Environmental management  
 V = Sales (DE, EU, overseas, E-commerce)

The correction and prevention measures developed here, as well as the results of internal audits and assessments of the management system are made available to all employees in digital format.

In addition, interested members of the public are informed about the impact of Parador's activities on the environment. In this way an active exchange takes place with the authorities, suppliers and contractual partners, whereby the method of external communication is individually adapted according to requirements.

Enquiries, suggestions and complaints are taken very seriously by Parador and discussed at the internal meetings. Concerns are ultimately answered by the management officers, the departmental heads or the management. With a view to the continuous improvement process, Parador documents the concerns, which ultimately go into a management assessment, in which the senior management evaluates environmental management measures already in place and determines future ones.

### **Checking and assessing the management system**

An essential part of maintaining an efficient and effective environmental management system is checking and assessing it in order to ensure a continuous improvement process. For this purpose, the Parador management uses the amalgamated results from external audits, internal company audits and from the documentation about the concerns

of stakeholders to check whether the requirements placed on the management system by the company policy are actually being complied with. Aspects such as safe processes, the optimisation of procedures as well as existing and unforeseen risks go into the assessment. If necessary, appropriate corrective measures are ordered by the management and recorded.



# PRODUCTS & ACTIVITIES

Since its foundation in 1977, Parador GmbH has developed into a leading manufacturer of high quality systems for floor and wall design. The product range includes laminate flooring, engineered wood flooring, panels and modular floor coverings, which are produced at the German headquarters in Coesfeld and at the Austrian site in Güssing. The highest demands on technology, materials and surface finish guarantee the company's success worldwide. As a traditional wood processing company, Parador is committed to handling natural resources responsibly and sets ecological standards in terms of materials, production, packaging and

logistics. Since 2011 Parador has been a partner of the "Plant-for-the-Planet" foundation, which campaigns worldwide for reforestation and climate justice.

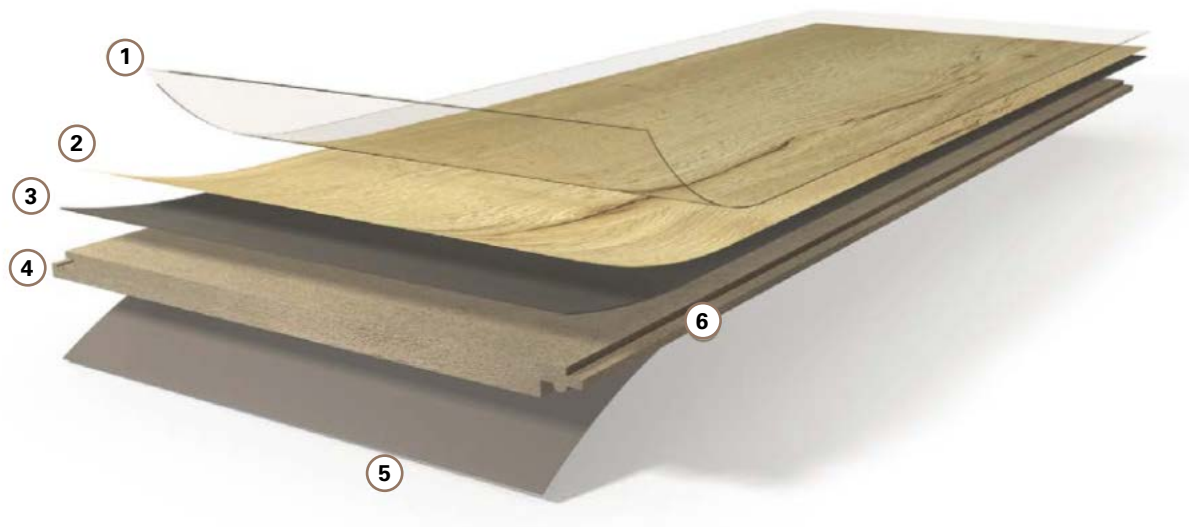
Parador offers premium quality ›made in Germany‹ and ›made in Austria‹. Our many years of experience provides the foundation for this and is combined with the drive to constantly develop our expertise further in all relevant areas. Our customers can tell the quality of the products by the brilliance of the decors and the choice of timbers as well as by the perfect click connections. These properties characterise the perfect appearance of the Parador installation over the long term.



### Laminate flooring

The overlay, decor paper, core board (HDF), and counter layer are thermally pressed together in one working step in a short-cycle press. Through an irreversible polycondensation reaction during compression, the impregnating resin is three-dimensionally cross-linked under thermal input. The chemically stable binding agents are thus firmly bound in the wood.

After an acclimatisation period, the semi-finished formats are cut according to the product formats and given a lengthways and crossways profile. The wood dust resulting from this profiling is extracted and used thermally for the company's own heat generation. After quality control of the individual laminate flooring elements, they are packed in half-shell cartons and shrink-wrapped. All processes are continually checked and documented as part of the in-house FPC (Factory Production Control).



**1 Overlay**  
highly abrasion-resistant and impermeable to water

**2 Decor paper**  
brilliant, authentic look

**3 Barrier paper**  
increases resistance against impact stress (only refers to Classic 1070)

**4 HDF core board**  
high quality, especially swell-resistant

**5 Counter layer**  
high shape and dimensional stability

**6 Safe-Lock® PRO**  
custom-fit and connection stable

### Engineered wood flooring

The materials required for the production of these floors, such as sawn timber, planed goods, friezes, veneer and already finished top layers are first produced separately. Predominantly domestic wood species are used for this.

The individual materials are glued together. After an acclimatisation period, the ship's floor blanks undergo a surface treatment and are provided with a longitudinal and transverse profile and packaged according to the product formats.

The wide plank blanks are first provided with a longitudinal and transverse profile and only then subjected to surface treatment and packed.

The wood chips produced during profiling are blown via a high-pressure pipe to the neighbouring district heating plant – in return we receive the required process heat. All processes are continually checked and documented as part of the in-house FPC (Factory Production Control).



**1 Top layer**  
untreated, lacquer or natural oil solid wood

**2 Spruce pine middle layer**  
excellent shape stability even under the most demanding conditions

**3 Counter layer**  
high shape and dimensional stability

**4 Click connection**  
custom-fit and connection stable



### Modular flooring

The decorative wear layers of polypropylene (PP) or polyurethane (PUR) and the cork counter layer are applied to an HDF core board using a special PU adhesive in a state-of-the-art laminating plant. After an acclimatisation period, the semi-finished formats are cut according to the product formats and given a lengthways and crossways profile. The wood dust from the HDF core board that is produced during profiling is extracted and used thermally for the company's own heat generation. After quality control of the individual flooring elements, they are packed in half-shell cartons and shrink-wrapped. All processes are continually checked and documented as part of the in-house FPC (Factory Production Control).



- 1 High-quality decor surface**  
highly abrasion-resistant and easy to clean

- 2 Special core board**  
suitable for wet rooms and dimensionally stable

- 3 Safe-Lock® PRO**  
quick laying and high connection stability

- 4 Integrated footfall sound insulation made of cork**  
for improved room acoustics

### Wall/Ceiling

When it comes to wall/ceiling, we differentiate between two groups: "ClickBoard" and "Decor panels".

The manufacturing process in the case of ClickBoard is identical to the one already described for laminate flooring. When it comes to manufacturing the decor panels, the MDF core boards, after being cut and given the lengthways profile, are coated in the covering process with the corresponding decors. A short edge is moved to during the subsequent crossways profiling. After the final quality inspection, these are equipped with end caps made of cardboard and packed in shrink film. All processes are continually checked and documented as part of the in-house FPC (Factory Production Control).

### Mouldings

When it comes to producing the various mouldings, the MDF core boards are given the corresponding profiles after being cut. These are then coated with decor papers in the covering process. Directly after this, the mouldings are lopped to length. After a final quality inspection these are packed in shrink film and then also in shipping cartons. All processes are continually checked and documented as part of the in-house FPC (Factory Production Control).

### Accessories

All accessories are purchased as trade items and not produced on site. The production monitoring of the relevant articles is down to the supplier. Goods inward inspections are carried out sporadically using the profile of requirements.



# ENVIRONMENTAL DECLARATION

## What is an environmental product declaration?

An Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) is based on a life cycle assessment (LCA) and provides information on the environmental impacts that occur from the manufacture to disposal of our products. It contains, among other things, information on the contribution to climate change, air, soil and water emissions, energy and water consumption as well as waste produced.

## Why do we create EPDs for our products?

With EPDs we consciously increase the transparency of our products. They are prepared in accordance with internationally valid standards, contain all important product information and are additionally verified by a credible third party. For customers participating in Green-Building tenders, our EPDs can have a positive impact on the overall rating.

## How are EPDs created?

Companies undertake to fully disclose the generally confidential information concerning the manufacture of their products. Experts then draw up a comprehensive life cycle assessment in accordance with ISO 14040/44. From this information an EPD according to ISO 14025 is developed. Both the EPD and the life cycle assessment are ultimately verified externally and published by the programme holder. In our case, this is the Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU).



# GREEN BUILDING

## Responsible construction for a sustainable future with Parador

The future-oriented concept "Green Building" describes sustainable building, following the principle of sustainability, in harmony with the economy, ecology and social aspects. Here, the sustainability concept of the buildings extends over the entire life cycle and is characterised by environmentally compatible and efficient construction in the areas of energy, water and materials.

Green buildings are evaluated by various certification systems for sustainable construction and distinguished according to their quality. Parador supports planners and architects with fact sheets in which the necessary information for various green building systems such as DGNB and LEED is prepared and summarised.

### What is the DGNB?

The certification system of the German Sustainable Building Council (DGNB e.V.) serves to objectively describe and evaluate the sustainability of buildings and neighbourhoods. The quality of all relevant areas is assessed over the entire life cycle of the building, starting with the use of materials through to the consideration of socio-cultural and functional aspects. The international certification system awards DGNB certificates in platinum, gold, silver or bronze, depending on the degree of fulfilment, and pursues the goal of spreading sustainable construction and trade in the long term.



### What is LEED?

LEED is the abbreviation for "Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design" (LEED) and another international certification system for the objective description and assessment of the sustainability of buildings and neighbourhoods. It was developed by the non-profit organisation USGBC (U.S. Green Building Council). The entire LEED certification is based on the US standards according to ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.). The LEED evaluates quality in the comprehensive sense, over the entire life cycle of the building. The LEED certification system is internationally applicable and due to its flexibility can be applied precisely to different building uses.



# SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

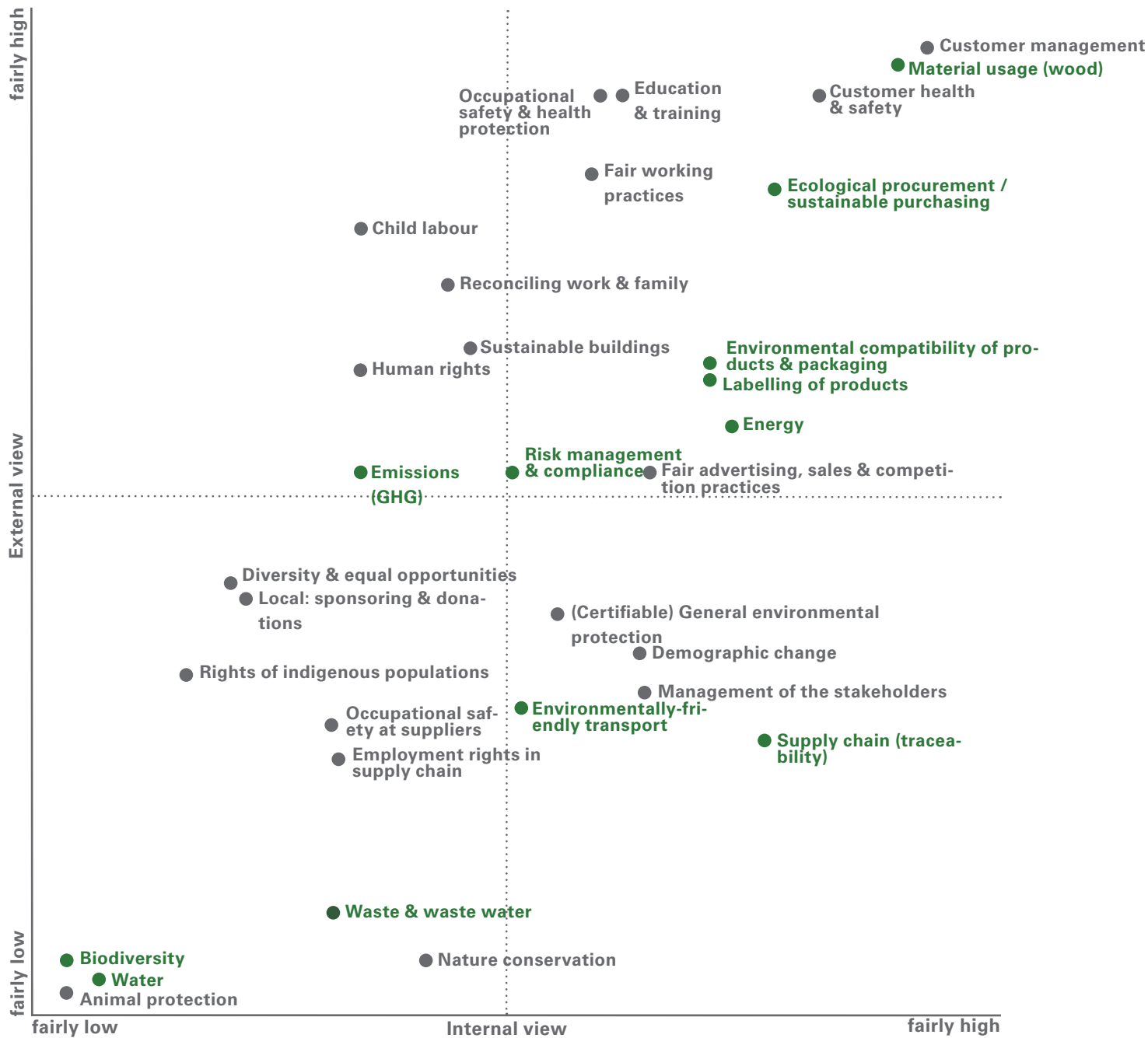
To implement its environmental policy, Parador developed a sustainability strategy last year. This was based on an intensive exchange with internal and external stakeholders. On the internal side, for instance, contact partners from the different areas of the company were consulted.



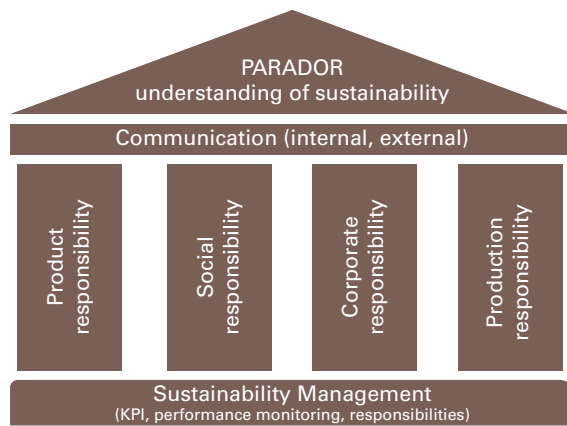


Externally, the retail trade as well as political representatives and NGOs were consulted among others (see figure). It was therefore possible to fall back on 273 years of expert experience. The aim of this survey was to filter out those social, economic and ecological aspects of the company's activities that are essential for Parador. Hence it was possible to develop an environmental programme that

is specifically tailored to the company's needs and also takes the interests of the respective stakeholders into account. The results were illustrated by the materiality matrix shown, which shows Parador's materiality aspects and weights them by relevance.



● Environmental indicators



The identified sustainability aspects were then grouped so that the four strategic fields of action, "Product responsibility", "Social responsibility", "Corporate responsibility" and "Production responsibility" could be derived. The different fields of action are illuminated in more detail in the following sections.

## PILLAR 1: PRODUCT RESPONSIBILITY

This field of action describes Parador's assumption of responsibility at product level. The aim is to conserve resources, the environment and surroundings. Parador therefore only used wood materials from sustainable forestry and avoids the use of potentially risky substances in all products and packaging. Over and above this, Parador relies on the durability of its products, the recyclability of its packaging and guarantees its partners and customers unlimited product transparency.

### **Sustainability aspect: material and procurement**

As regards the procurement of its raw materials and auxiliary materials, Parador rates its suppliers based on a variety of requirements. To this end, Parador has prepared a "Handbook on Compliance with the EU Timber Regulation" for its employees. When it comes to rating suppliers, criteria such as environmental protection, delivery date, quantity, price, packaging and high quality processing of the materials purchased externally are particularly taken into account. For different suppliers, a particular coordination effort is always required. Special supplier audits are carried out on behalf of Parador in order to take the company's own environmental principles and objectives into account. Furthermore, in this way the risk of economic damages and possible risks to the end product are prevented. During the audit it is checked whether the supplier provides the required quality

of the production and service processes and that it complies with both the company and the environmental strategy. During talks with the supplier, Parador checks the respective partners' environmental protection practices and thus actively contributes to improving the environmental performances along the whole supply chain.

With the help of electronic data collection, Parador continually documents the quality of the supplied materials and is thus easily able to trace any inadequacies occurring, such as quality defects or environmental breaches to the relevant suppliers and introduce corresponding countermeasures.

The input/output balance sheet allows an overview of the materials processed at Parador.

## Sustainability aspect: Product transparency

Parador strives for the highest customer satisfaction in everything it does. A key aspect here is transparency regarding the products supplied by Parador. On the one hand this includes a problem-free overview of the company's product range, on the other hand knowledge about the materials processed in the products and the methods applied. Customers will find all the necessary information about this on Parador's website: using intuitive search and filter functions,

customers soon find the products that meet their requirements. Further descriptions finally explain about the product composition and materials used. In the form of a fact check, they can also get information about Parador's sustainable production. Independent institutes such as the PEFC, FSC®, Der Blaue Engel [Blue Angel], TÜV Rheinland, LGA and the Institute for Construction and the Environment provide Parador with certificates at regular intervals for the quality and environmental compatibility of its products.



**Eco-label DE-UZ176**

Identifies low-emission products made of wood and wood-based materials. The award principles include requirements regarding: origin of wood, formaldehyde, VOC, interior air quality, packaging, recycling/waste disposal, consumer information and liquid and normal coating systems. Awarded by: RAL German institute of quality assurance and labelling in cooperation with the Federal Environmental Agency. Further information: [www.blauer-engel.de](http://www.blauer-engel.de)



**Environmental Product Declaration**

Against the background of energy efficiency, sustainability and the increasing prevalence of building certifications, EPDs are becoming increasingly important. An EPD is based on ISO 14025. The core element of the EPD is the ecological assessment, in which the whole life path of a product is disclosed. Further information: [www.bau-umwelt.de](http://www.bau-umwelt.de)

## Examples for measures already implemented

### Wood-based materials in PEFC and FSC-quality

As a wood-processing company, it is a particular concern to Parador to advocate the responsible handling of resources and make an active contribution towards the conservation of forests. 83 per cent of the raw material for engineered wood flooring comes from certified sources, while for all wood-based materials used this figure stands at 75 per cent. With these percentages of certified timber and wood-based materials in FSC® or PEFC quality, Parador guarantees the origin of the materials used from verifiably sustainable forestry management to its customers. In order to make product transparency as high as possible for customers, Parador has had life cycle assessments and environmental product

declarations (EPDs) prepared for its laminate product group. In this case, the impact of products on the environment during the entire life cycle are systematically analysed and put together in a comparison of environmentally relevant withdrawals from the environment and emissions into the environment. Environmental product declarations use the information from the life cycle assessments prepared and are used in conjunction with the rating system for sustainable building (BNB) developed by the federal government and by the German Quality Seal for Sustainable Building (DGNB).

Parador is planning to extend its commitment in 2017 and is already completing product life cycle assessments in the engineered wood flooring sector.

## PILLAR 2: SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As a medium-sized company, Parador is aware of its social responsibility. This means that Parador takes account of social points of view when making business decisions. Starting at the company itself, this field of action is aimed firstly at its own employees. Parador's stated aim is to be perceived as an attractive employer in all relevant occupational groups.

Furthermore, the company gets involved beyond corporate boundaries and assumes responsibility towards customers and society.

### **Sustainability aspect: employees**

The satisfaction and motivation of the employees are an essential basis for the success of Parador. In this respect, the company relies on value-based company management as well as working together in partnership and the free development of its employees by taking individual responsibility. Training and development measures are a key element to ensure the future viability of Parador. The company therefore offers its employees a wide

Range of training opportunities in the fields of health, safety and environmental protection. Training needs and extra qualifications are coordinated individually with each employee. As a medium-sized German company, fair working conditions are a matter of course at Parador. Parador thus also supports its employees in the personal sphere. Examples of this include the holiday care and care guide programmes, which are intended to promote work/family balance.

### **Sustainability aspect: Customers and society**

Just as important as employee development for Parador is ensuring the health and safety of its customers. Health in the home has the highest priority for Parador. The company ensures this through continuous quality assurance. Many of the products have been awarded the Blaue Engel [Blue Angel]. This guarantees that our products meet much stricter emission guide values than required by legislation. Parador thus belongs to the pioneers in the industry.

As an internationally operating company, we are aware of our responsibility to society. Since 2011 we have been committed to the Plant-for-the-Planet foundation.

Children from all over the world have come together to form a network under the umbrella

of the student initiative Plant-for-the-Planet – with the aim of ending the climate crisis. Plant-for-the-Planet is planting trees as a sign of climate justice – until 1 billion trees have been planted worldwide by 2020.

As a wood processing company, active reforestation in particular is an important part of our social responsibility. We support the initiative with tree-planting campaigns, children's academies and numerous other actions. And do so with great success: in the meantime we have trained nearly 400 children to be climate ambassadors and planted over 100,000 trees.

## Examples for measures already implemented

### Continuous development of customer management

In order to guarantee communication with one of its most important stakeholders and always meet its requirements, Parador endeavours to continuously develop the customer management system. For this purpose, for example, the company extended the accessibility of its customer hotline, implemented an online availability check on the products and offers to deliver goods directly.

### KigaPlus

As one of five companies, Parador is being supported by the Coesfeld business development, the town of Coesfeld and the

Anna-Katharina family centre with regard to its "KigaPlus" initiative. This involves the provision of childcare for children aged 0 to 6 at off-peak hours and spontaneous care times. KigaPlus aims to improve the work/family balance and helps in situations when working hours and kindergarten hours do not always coincide.

### Employee skills

After setting up its own training room in 2009, the surface competence room was introduced in 2012. Since the end of 2014 the new TrendCenter has also been at the disposal of all employees.

# PILLAR 3: CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

In times of economic crises and cases of corruption and fraud, questions of trust on the part of the different stakeholders are becoming increasingly important for companies. In order to be able to act credibly and transparently as a company, it is important to identify any potential risks, on the one hand that lurk in a company's activities and on the other that exist in the company's surroundings, and to develop suitable countermeasures. As a family-owned medium-sized company, Parador has already proven endurance and vision in its company activities over three decades and enjoys the highest trust among all stakeholders, which was confirmed in impressive fashion by the stakeholder survey carried out by the external consultancy, brands & values, in 2014.

## Sustainability aspect: Risk- and compliance management

Innovation and stability – can that work? For Parador these two basic ideas belong together. Because as innovative as Parador is with its product development, the medium-sized company is equally stable in the area of long-term value creation. For Parador, maintaining corporate responsibility means having processes for managing a wide range of risks. Not only do these include all the measures for systematically detecting, analysing, evaluating, monitoring and controlling risks. Parador goes far beyond this by, depending on the area of the company, working with lawyers to train

Parador's managers on specialist subjects such as corruption. All this happens within the meaning of corporate responsibility, whereby long-term, continuous growth takes priority over short-term objectives.

Parador's risk management naturally also relates to potential risks that concern the environment. Parador has identified the biggest possible hazardous incident to be the danger of a fire and has developed corresponding countermeasures. An up-to-date alarm plan is in place.

### Examples of measures already implemented:

#### Legal provisions

In order to always ensure that Parador also acts in compliance with the law in the environmental field, a comprehensive set of legal provisions were created for both the Coesfeld and Güssing sites. Altogether, more than 190 laws and regulations relating to the environment were checked for their relevance to the company.

#### Compliance training

As a brand manufacturer of products for valuable home living, Parador places the greatest emphasis on all employees knowing, assimilating and seamlessly complying with competition law. As part of an antitrust conformity programme, the general principles of competition law are explained in training courses, taking into account the special features of the industry, and individual instructions are given. A guideline is prepared for this purpose and made freely accessible to all employees. As contact persons within the company, the members of the senior management are available to the employees for further questions and information.

## PILLAR 4: PRODUCTION RESPONSIBILITY

### Sustainability aspect: Resource conservation

For Parador, environmentally friendly production means making optimal use of all resources. The company therefore pays particular attention to resource conservation and efficiency at its production sites by means of continuous process and facility optimisation. For Parador, an efficient use of energy and recycling, as well as a conscious approach to resources, are at the top of the agenda. Parador's efforts are aimed at utilising the materials and energy used as efficiently as possible in order to minimise negative environmental impact from its business activities and thus actively contribute towards environmental protection.

### Sustainability aspect: Climate friendliness

When it comes to energy efficiency, this is not only about conserving resources, of course, but also about protecting the climate. Parador continuously works on making its production

processes even more energy efficient in order to thereby permanently reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases.

### Examples for measures already implemented:

#### Material efficiency:

Research and development is an integral element when it comes to implementing the Parador sustainability strategy. Because, for the company, sustainability starts right at the product design stage and the associated production method. By means of constant improvement processes, Parador has managed

to increase the plank width of laminate flooring by 2 mm whilst using the same amount of raw materials. This means machining loss has been reduced by 0.09 m<sup>2</sup> per m<sup>2</sup> of finished laminate flooring. For the same sales quantity, 270.000 m<sup>2</sup> less raw material was therefore needed.

### Energy efficiency

For Parador, the energy consumption both in Coesfeld and in Güssing represents a key environmental aspect. Machinery and lighting in the production halls require large amounts of energy. Over and above this, heating is also needed for the production processes and to heat the buildings. In order to produce in a climate-friendly manner and to conserve resources, it is especially important to Parador to obtain electricity from renewable energy sources and to control consumption in an optimal manner. That is why the necessary electricity in Güssing is mainly acquired from hydropower.

As a result, Parador is able to show a renewable energy share of 100 per cent for the site there.

In addition, Parador turns the concept of recycling into reality. The company supplies production residues such as sanding dust and sawdust directly to the Güssing biomass power plant via high-pressure pipes, where electricity is generated from these materials. The waste heat from the combined heat and power plant flows back into the plant, creating a local, resource-saving cycle.

The residual and waste wood is processed directly into energy in combustion chambers in the Güssing district heating power plant. This energy then benefits both the Parador plant and other local customers.

At the Coesfeld site too, attention is paid to sustainable procedures when it comes to energy usage. For instance, the wood shavings which accumulate during production can be burnt in a solid fuel boiler and made available to the plant again as heating energy. In order to be more sustainable, the exhaust filters are fitted with heat exchangers. In this way fresh air is heated and saved as heating energy.

Throughout the company, Parador is able to account for a share of renewable energy amounting to 75 per cent. Furthermore, Parador is making the roof areas at the Coesfeld site available for a photovoltaic installation. This supports the generation of energy from renewable sources.



# DIRECT & INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

## Energy & Emissions

The energy consumption at both sites is a key environmental aspect. Machinery and lighting in the production halls consume large amounts of electrical energy. But the heating energy needed for the production processes and to heat the buildings also plays a major role.

There are two boiler rooms at the Coesfeld site. Burning heating oil and wood shavings creates emissions. The exhaust gases are treated by means of an exhaust filter. Measurements ensure compliance with the prescribed threshold values.

## Water / waste water

Within the framework of the production processes, water consumption plays a minor role at Parador. Normal water consumption can be found at both sites, predominantly from sanitary areas and cleaning activities.

## Waste / Recycling

The main sources of waste at both sites are leftover wood and plastics.

At the Güssing site, all leftover wood is shredded and transported to the Güssing biomass heating plant. The extracted wood chips are made available to the Güssing biomass power plant.

In Coesfeld an external service provider is responsible for the disposal of coarse leftover wood, whilst the wood chips are burnt in the site's own boiler house to generate heat. Plastic waste is also incurred at both sites in the form of packing film and leftover plastic strapping. These are collected separately and taken away by an external waste disposal service provider.

## Utilisation of resources and raw materials

All raw and auxiliary materials used are recorded using EDP technology. Besides wood, in particular packaging materials like films, plastic straps and cardboard as well as glues, paints and dyes are used in production.

An up-to-date register of hazardous substances is available.

## Local phenomena (noise, aesthetic impairments, etc.)

Outside the factory halls in Güssing and Coesfeld, there are no notable noise emissions. Nevertheless, noise must be considered a key environmental aspect as noise pollution is generated at both sites in the production process due to the use of machinery. All employees are therefore provided with hearing protection, which is sometimes even individually adapted.

In November 2014, a hazard assessment was also carried out for the factory halls in Coesfeld, which led to the measure of creating a noise reduction programme.

## Risk of environmental accidents

Possible risks at the company are identified by specific hazard analyses. In general, a fire is seen as the biggest possible "hazardous incident". In case sparks are kindled in the extraction unit, thus causing a deflagration, there is a spark extinguishing system which automatically shuts down the extraction unit and immediately extinguishes emerging sparks. Furthermore, in case of a fire there are sprinklers that are connected with local water tanks.

Over and above this, regular inspections are carried out on the emergency equipment. First aid courses and emergency drills are also included in the fire and accident prevention measures.



# MILESTONES



## 2013

- Completion of an ecological balance (EPD) for laminate flooring

## 2014

- Introduction of the Parador sustainability strategy

## 2015

- Introduction of the environmental management system, EMAS

## 2016

- 100% electricity from renewable energy
- Sensor-controlled LED lighting in the "logistics" hall area
- Optimisation of the sawn timber width to increase material efficiency
- Installation of LED lighting in Plant 1 at the Güssing location
- Reduction of the district heat inlet temperature
- Fleet of forklift trucks replaced in favour of more modern and energy efficient vehicles
- Installation of intelligent electricitymeters (smart meters) in the "Profiling" area

## 2017

- Completion of an ecological balance (EPD) for engineered wood flooring introduction of an improved waste concept in Güssing
- Reduction of the noise level in the "profiling" area by means of a noise protection cabin

## 2018

- Completion of an ecological balance (EPD) for modular flooring
- Completion of a resource efficiency project to identify energy and material saving potentials
- Installation of a fully automatic pickling mixing plant
- Reduction of the noise level in the "profiling" area through additional noise protection cabin

# ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME

## Strategic field of action: Product responsibility

| Target                                                                   | Measures                                                                                                        | Site | Responsible        | Period    | Status                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Consideration of sustainability aspects in the entire product life cycle | Audit of an internal system for assessing all stages in the life cycle (particularly when selecting materials). | U    | GF, F&E, Suppliers | From 2018 |  |
|                                                                          | Introduction of the ecological efficiency method                                                                | U    | F&E, PM            | 2020      |  |

## Strategic field of action: Social responsibility

| Target                        | Measures                                                                                                                 | Site | Responsible | Period | Status                                                                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NH communication to customers | Revision of the website about EMAS/ sustainability (integration of 4-pillar model, environmental declaration and policy) | U    | Marketing   | 2020   |  |

## Strategic field of action: Corporate responsibility

| Target                                                     | Measures                                                           | Site | Responsible | Period | Status                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Continuous pro-active detection of opportunities and risks | Audit to introduce a new risk management concept                   | U    | GF          | 2019   |  |
|                                                            | Integration of a risk management approach in the UM / QM system    | U    | GF          | 2019   |  |
|                                                            | Implementation of compliance training courses                      | U    | GF          | 2019   |  |
|                                                            | Creation of a company-wide Code of Conduct                         | U    | GF          | 2020   |  |
| Identification of the expectations of our stakeholders     | Updating the materiality analysis from 2014                        | U    | GF          | 2020   |  |
|                                                            | Implementation of a stakeholder survey                             | U    | GF          | 2020   |  |
| Determination of the CO2 footprint                         | Creation of a corporate carbon footprint according to GHG-Protocol | U    | GF          | 2020   |  |
| Development of sustainability criteria in purchasing       | Implementation of a sustainability rating                          | U    | GF          | 2020   |  |

## Strategic field of action: Production responsibility

| Target                                                        | Measures                                                                                                               | Site | Responsible   | Period    | Status |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------|-----------|--------|
| Increasing energy efficiency                                  | To gradually replace light field panels in the hall roof                                                               | COE  | Technology    | from 2018 |        |
|                                                               | Continuation of the conversion of lighting to LED (light rental)                                                       | COE  | Technology    | 2019      |        |
|                                                               | Concept for climate-neutral thermal and electrical energy supply                                                       | COE  | BL            | 2020      |        |
|                                                               | To modernise the fleet of forklift trucks                                                                              | COE  | Technology    | 2019      |        |
| To increase the transparency of the energy flows              | Data collection/analysis and addition of more smart meters with the aim to cover all production areas in the long term | COE  | Technology    | 2019      |        |
| Increasing resource efficiency                                | To use waste/firewood material for another purpose                                                                     | GÜS  | BL            | 2018      |        |
|                                                               | Search for alternative recycling options for wood waste (chips/dust)                                                   | COE  | Waste manager | 2019      |        |
|                                                               | Roofing of the wood waste containers                                                                                   | COE  | Technology    | 2020      |        |
| Lower paint and water consumption                             | Use of optimised painting technology on the profiling equipment                                                        | COE  | Technology/BL | 2017      |        |
| Increase of transparency and optimisation of waste management | Completion of a funding project for the effective separation of wood and vinyl chips                                   | COE  | GF            | 2020      |        |
|                                                               | Creation of a material flow model for the production wastes                                                            | COE  | Waste manager | 2020      |        |

**U** = Entire company  
**COE** = Coesfeld site (DE)  
**GF** = Senior management  
**GÜS** = Güssing site (AT)  
**BL** = Divisional management

**QM** = Quality management  
**EK** = Purchasing  
**FASI** = Occupational safety officer  
**HR** = Human Resources

# ONGOING COMMITMENT

In the environmental programme we exclusively plan measures that are completed at same point - but what if there is no completion? Here is a small excerpt from our daily commitment to sustainability:

Operational integration  
managment:

Upon request, all products can  
also be supplied with an FSC  
certificate

person- or area-relate training opportunities

Constant optimisation of extraction/ventilation in the production halls

Constant checking of the compressed  
air system for leaks

Promotion of other professions requiring  
training to ensure young talent at the plant

Collaboration wih schools for long-term  
employee recruitment

personal development  
all employees



All used HDF and MDF core boards used are at least PEFC-certified

Encouraging the team structure in the departments through financial support of department parties

Purchase of ergonomically optimised furniture

Search for low-emission alternatives in the material and production process

Structured transition to retirement by offering semiretirement

Training courses offered on the subjects of "Employee management and communication"

meetings with

# INPUT/OUTPUT BALANCE SHEET

## Strategic field of action: Corporate responsibility

An environmental balance sheet makes it possible to illustrate and evaluate the environmental aspects and effects of business activities. On the input side are Parador's material and energy flows in order to take account of the removal of materials from nature. The output side shows the delivery of marketable products as well as the environmental effects for nature, such as CO<sub>2</sub> emissions or waste water.

Parador also uses the input-output balance sheet to continually monitor the key environmental aspects worked out in the strategy project and their effects.

The derived EMAS key indicators give a condensed overview of the environmental effects of Parador's activities and enable statements that would be less meaningful with absolute values alone.

### Material and energy flows: Input (Coesfeld)

|                        |                              | Unit           | 2015       | 2016       | 2017       | 2018       | Change 2017/2018 |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| Raw materials          | Wood                         | m <sup>2</sup> | 7.693.868  | 7.790.686  | 7.074.238  | 9.282.695  | +31%             |
|                        |                              | ST             | 1.106.480  | 1.795.887  | 1.167.853  | 1.716.950  | +47%             |
|                        | Technical papers             | m <sup>2</sup> | 21.458.507 | 21.312.332 | 19.755.889 | 18.084.533 | -8%              |
|                        |                              | lfm            | 776.168    | 626.857    | 595.900    | 619.921    | +4%              |
|                        | Resilient materials          | m <sup>2</sup> | 1.350.780  | 1.687.604  | 1.729.608  | 1.771.753  | +2%              |
|                        |                              | ST             | 1.549.269  | 3.135.161  | 2.704.724  | 2.626.030  | -3%              |
| Auxiliary materials    | Auxiliary materials total    | kg             | 134.369    | 139.925    | 133.814    | 133.093    | -1%              |
| Packaging material     | Packaging material total     | kg             | 29.920     | 27.688     | 28.648     | 30.158     | +5%              |
|                        |                              | m <sup>2</sup> | 4.644.974  | 5.133.357  | 4.850.868  | 4.941.909  | +2%              |
|                        |                              | ST             | 7.921.914  | 8.775.084  | 8.310.318  | 8.869.094  | +7%              |
|                        |                              | ROL            | 2.830      | 4.132      | 2.165      | 2.270      | +5%              |
| Energy                 | Electrical energy            | MWh            | 14.143     | 15.046     | 14.113     | 14.732     | +4%              |
|                        | Heat energy                  | MWh            | 15.341     | 13.865     | 16.204     | 15.846     | -2%              |
| Water                  | Water total                  | m <sup>3</sup> | 2.643      | 2.687      | 2.468      | 2.613      | +6%              |
| Fleet fuel consumption | Fleet fuel consumption total | Ltr            | 142.837    | 143.818    | 134.557    | 128.089    | -5%              |

**Material and energy flows:**  
**Output (Coesfeld)**

|                     |                                    | Unit                | 2015      | 2016       | 2017       | 2018       | Change<br>2017/2018 |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| Finished goods      | Finished goods total               | m <sup>2</sup>      | 9.833.666 | 10.330.348 | 10.785.282 | 10.381.398 | -4%                 |
| Non-hazardous waste | Non-hazardous waste total          | to                  | 4.810     | 6.163      | 5.670      | 6.454      | +14%                |
| Hazardous waste     | Hazardous waste total              | to                  | 36        | 38         | 37         | 65         | +75%                |
| Waste water         | Waste water total                  | m <sup>3</sup>      | 2.634     | 2.687      | 2.468      | 2.613      | +6%                 |
| Emissions*          | Dust (PM)                          | kg                  | 456       | 651        | 403        | 579        | +44 %               |
|                     | Nitrogen oxide (NO <sub>x</sub> )  | kg                  | 10.998    | 8.030      | 10.280     | 7.219      | -30 %               |
|                     | Sulphur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ) | kg                  | 6.857     | 3.926      | 6.667      | 4.010      | -40 %               |
|                     | Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )  | t CO <sub>2</sub> e | 17.870    | 13.742     | 15.219     | 11.754     | -23 %               |
|                     | - fossil                           | t CO <sub>2</sub> e | 11.239    | 4.780      | 8.337      | 3.028      | -64 %               |
|                     | - biogenic                         | t CO <sub>2</sub> e | 6.254     | 8.581      | 6.525      | 8.351      | +28 %               |
|                     | - Vehicles (cars)                  | t CO <sub>2</sub> e | 378       | 381        | 356        | 375        | +5 %                |
|                     | - Vehicles (trucks)                | t CO <sub>2</sub> e | 576       | 612        | 683        | 529        | -22 %               |

### Material and energy flows: Input (Güssing)

|                        |                           | Unit | 2015      | 2016      | 2017      | 2018      | Change<br>2017/2018 |
|------------------------|---------------------------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| Raw materials          | Wood                      | m²   | 3.204.314 | 3.329.939 | 3.182.591 | 3.321.773 | +4%                 |
|                        |                           | m³   | 22.117    | 28.544    | 26.077    | 23.575    | -10%                |
| Auxiliary materials    | Auxiliary materials total | kg   | 773.208   | 765.750   | 712.015   | 648.803   | -9%                 |
| Packaging material     | Packaging material total  | kg   | 217.480   | 202.335   | 169.247   | 174.195   | +3%                 |
| Energy                 | Electrical energy         | MWh  | 8.845     | 8.966     | 8.595     | 8.570     | -0%                 |
|                        | Heat energy               | MWh  | 7.230     | 7.865     | 8.418     | 6.662     | -21%                |
| Water                  | Water total               | m³   | 4.308     | 4.997     | 4.380     | 3.536     | -19%                |
| Fleet fuel consumption | Fleet fuel consumption    | Ltr  | 11.146    | 10.914    | 9.947     | 9.772     | -2%                 |

### Material and energy flows: Output (Güssing)

|                     |                                    | Unit                | 2015      | 2016      | 2017      | 2018      | Change<br>2017/2018 |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| Finished goods      | Finished goods total               | m²                  | 1.765.168 | 1.870.229 | 1.730.479 | 1.702.116 | -2%                 |
| Non-hazardous waste | Non-hazardous waste total          | to                  | 9.120     | 9.035     | 7.876     | 7.604     | -3%                 |
| Hazardous waste     | Hazardous waste total              | to                  | 183       | 158       | 192       | 182       | -5%                 |
| Emissions           | Dust (PM)                          | kg                  | 144       | 156       | 165       | 131       | -21%                |
|                     | Nitrogen oxide (NO <sub>x</sub> )  | kg                  | 2.220     | 2.404     | 2.556     | 1.995     | -22 %               |
|                     | Sulphur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ) | kg                  | 1.267     | 1.375     | 1.469     | 1.168     | -20 %               |
|                     | Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )  | t CO <sub>2</sub> e | 2.812     | 3.051     | 3.255     | 2.594     | -20 %               |
|                     | - fossil                           | t CO <sub>2</sub> e | 130       | 137       | 141       | 122       | -14 %               |
|                     | - biogenic                         | t CO <sub>2</sub> e | 2.652     | 2.885     | 3.088     | 2.444     | -21 %               |
|                     | - Vehicles (cars)                  | t CO <sub>2</sub> e | 30        | 29        | 26        | 29        | +9 %                |

**Material and energy flows:**  
**Input (consolidated)**

|                                |                              | Uni            | 2017       | 2018       | Percentage |      | Change<br>2017/2018 |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------|---------------------|
|                                |                              |                |            |            | COE        | GS   |                     |
| Raw materials                  | Wood                         | m <sup>2</sup> | 10.256.828 | 12.604.468 | 74%        | 26%  | +23 %               |
|                                |                              | m <sup>3</sup> | 26.077     | 23.575     | 0%         | 100% | -10 %               |
|                                |                              | ST             | 1.167.853  | 1.716.950  | 100%       | 0%   | +47 %               |
|                                | Technical papers             | m <sup>2</sup> | 19.755.889 | 18.084.533 | 100%       | 0%   | -8 %                |
|                                |                              | lfm            | 595.900    | 619.921    | 100%       | 0%   | +4 %                |
|                                | Resilient materials          | m <sup>2</sup> | 1.729.608  | 1.771.753  | 100%       | 0%   | +2 %                |
|                                |                              | ST             | 2.704.724  | 2.626.030  | 100%       | 0%   | -3 %                |
| Auxiliary materials            | Auxiliary materials total    | kg             | 845.829    | 781.896    | 17%        | 83%  | -8 %                |
| Packaging material             | Packaging material total     | kg             | 197.894    | 204.353    | 15%        | 85%  | +3 %                |
|                                |                              | m <sup>2</sup> | 4.850.868  | 4.941.909  | 100%       | 0%   | +2 %                |
|                                |                              | ROL            | 2.165      | 2.270      | 100%       | 0%   | +5 %                |
|                                |                              | ST             | 8.310.318  | 8.869.094  | 100%       | 0%   | +7 %                |
| Energy                         | Electrical energy            | MWh            | 22.708     | 23.302     | 63%        | 37%  | +3 %                |
|                                | Heat energy                  | MWh            | 24.622     | 22.508     | 70%        | 30%  | -9 %                |
| Water                          | Water total                  | m <sup>3</sup> | 6.848      | 6.149      | 42%        | 58%  | -10 %               |
| Fleet fuel consumption (total) | Fleet fuel consumption total | Ltr            | 144.504    | 137.861    | 93%        | 7%   | -5 %                |

### Material and energy flows: Output (consolidated)

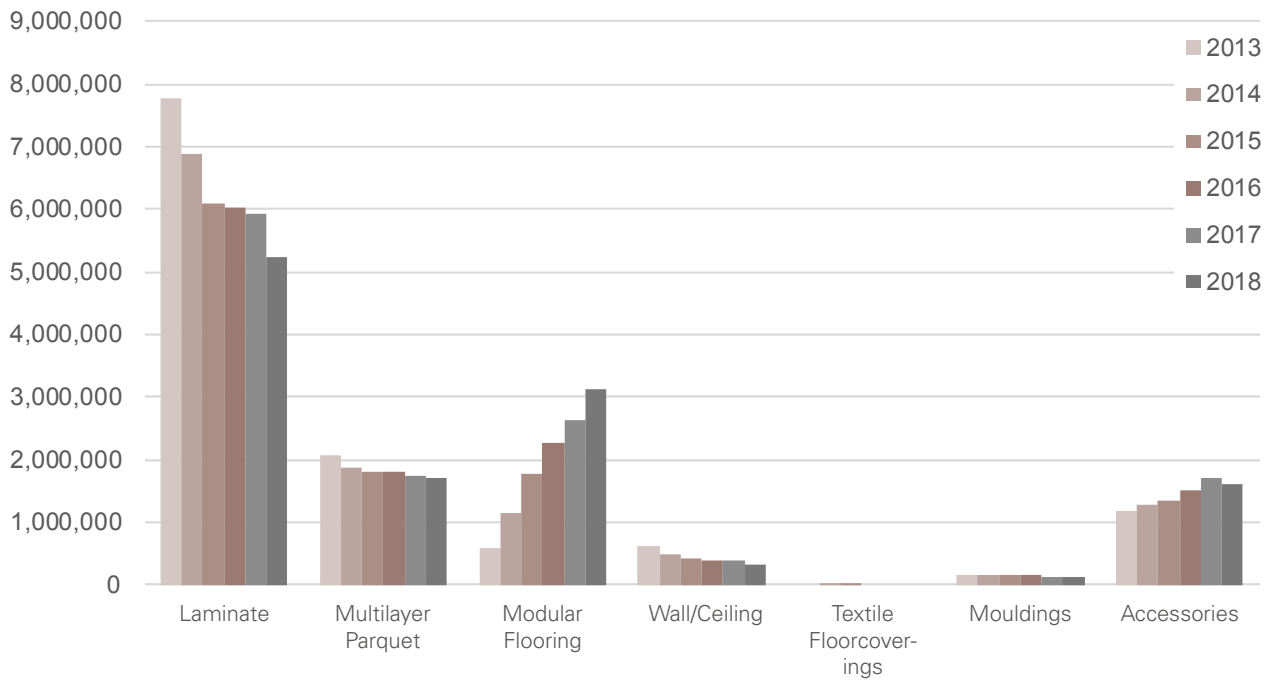
|                |                                    | Unit                | 2017       | 2018       | Percentage |     | Change<br>2017/2018 |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----|---------------------|
|                |                                    |                     |            |            | COE        | GÜS |                     |
| Finished goods | Finished goods (total)             | m <sup>2</sup>      | 12.524.432 | 12.051.917 | 86%        | 14% | -4%                 |
| Waste          | Non-hazardous waste                | to                  | 13.546     | 14.058     | 46%        | 54% | +4%                 |
|                | Hazardous waste                    | to                  | 229        | 247        | 26%        | 74% | +8%                 |
| Waste water    | Waste water (total)                | m <sup>3</sup>      | 2.468      | 2.613      | 100%       | 0%  | +6%                 |
| Emissions      | Dust (PM)                          | kg                  | 568        | 710        | 82%        | 18% | +25%                |
|                | Nitrogen oxide (NOx)               | kg                  | 12.836     | 9.214      | 78%        | 22% | -28%                |
|                | Sulphur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ) | kg                  | 8.135      | 5.178      | 77%        | 23% | -36%                |
|                | Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )  | t CO <sub>2</sub> e | 18.474     | 14.349     | 82%        | 18% | -22%                |
|                | - fossil                           | t CO <sub>2</sub> e | 8.478      | 3.150      | 96%        | 4%  | -63%                |
|                | - biogenic                         | t CO <sub>2</sub> e | 9.613      | 10.795     | 77%        | 23% | +12%                |
|                | - Vehicles (cars)                  | t CO <sub>2</sub> e | 383        | 404        | 93%        | 7%  | +5%                 |
|                | - Vehicles (trucks + rail)         | t CO <sub>2</sub> e | 683        | 529        | -          | -   | -22 %               |

## Derivation of the key indicators according to EMAS III

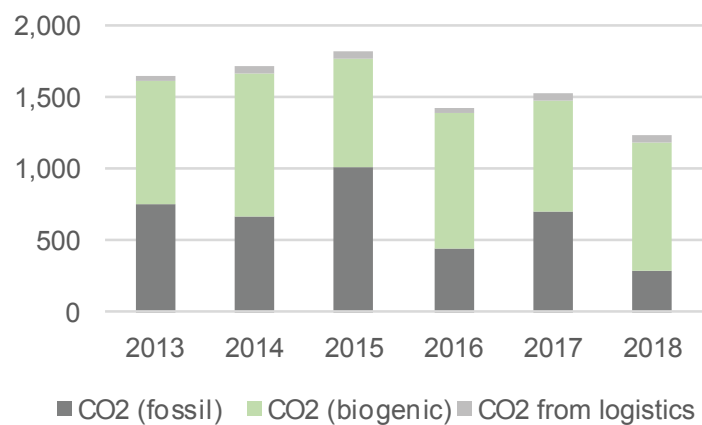
The key indicators have the total product output by Parador in 2018 as reference value.

|                     |                                  | Total      | Unit                | Conversion | Unit                              |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| Energy efficiency   | Energy consumption tot.          | 45.810     | MWh                 | 3,80       | kWh/m <sup>2</sup>                |
|                     | Percentage of renewable energies | 37.114     | MWh                 | 81         | %                                 |
|                     | Thermal energy                   | 22.508     | MWh                 | 1,87       | kWh/m <sup>2</sup>                |
|                     | Of which renewable energies      | 13.812     | MWh                 | 61         | %                                 |
|                     | Electrical energy                | 23.302     | MWh                 | 1,93       | kWh/m <sup>2</sup>                |
|                     | Of which renewable energies      | 23.302     | MWh                 | 100        | %                                 |
| Material efficiency | Wood                             | 23.575     | m <sup>3</sup>      | 0,002      | m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup>    |
|                     |                                  | 12.604.468 | m <sup>2</sup>      | 1,046      | m <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>2</sup>    |
|                     |                                  | 1.716.950  | ST                  | 0,142      | ST/m <sup>2</sup>                 |
|                     | Technical papers                 | 18.084.533 | m <sup>2</sup>      | 1,501      | m <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>2</sup>    |
|                     |                                  | 619.921    | lfm                 | 0,051      | lfm/m <sup>2</sup>                |
|                     | Plastics                         | 2.626.030  | ST                  | 0,218      | ST/m <sup>2</sup>                 |
|                     |                                  | 1.771.753  | m <sup>2</sup>      | 0,147      | m <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>2</sup>    |
|                     | Auxiliary materials              | 781.896    | kg                  | 64,9       | g/m <sup>2</sup>                  |
|                     | Packaging material               | 204.353    | kg                  | 17,0       | g/m <sup>2</sup>                  |
|                     |                                  | 4.941.909  | m <sup>2</sup>      | 0,410      | m <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>2</sup>    |
|                     |                                  | 8.869.094  | ST                  | 0,736      | ST/m <sup>2</sup>                 |
|                     |                                  | 2.270      | ROL                 | 0,000      | ROL/m <sup>2</sup>                |
| Water               | Water (total)                    | 6.149      | m <sup>3</sup>      | 0,51       | l/m <sup>2</sup>                  |
| Waste               | Non-hazardous waste              | 14.058     | to                  | 1,17       | kg/m <sup>2</sup>                 |
|                     | Hazardous waste                  | 247        | to                  | 20         | g/m <sup>2</sup>                  |
| Biodiversity        | Sealed areas                     | 140.195    | m <sup>2</sup>      | 0,012      | m <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>2</sup>    |
|                     | Built-up area                    | 88.290     | m <sup>2</sup>      | 0,007      | m <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>2</sup>    |
| Emissions           | CO <sub>2</sub> (total)          | 14.878     | t CO <sub>2</sub> e | 1234       | g CO <sub>2</sub> /m <sup>2</sup> |
|                     | CO <sub>2</sub> (fossil)         | 3.554      | t CO <sub>2</sub> e | 295        | g CO <sub>2</sub> /m <sup>2</sup> |
|                     | CO <sub>2</sub> (biogenic)       | 10.795     | t CO <sub>2</sub> e | 896        | g CO <sub>2</sub> /m <sup>2</sup> |
|                     | CO <sub>2</sub> (from logistics) | 529        | t CO <sub>2</sub> e | 44         | g CO <sub>2</sub> /m <sup>2</sup> |
|                     | SO <sub>2</sub>                  | 5.178      | kg                  | 0,43       | g SO <sub>2</sub> /m <sup>2</sup> |
|                     | NO <sub>x</sub>                  | 9.214      | kg                  | 0,76       | g NO <sub>x</sub> /m <sup>2</sup> |
|                     | Dust                             | 710        | kg                  | 0,06       | g Staub/m <sup>2</sup>            |

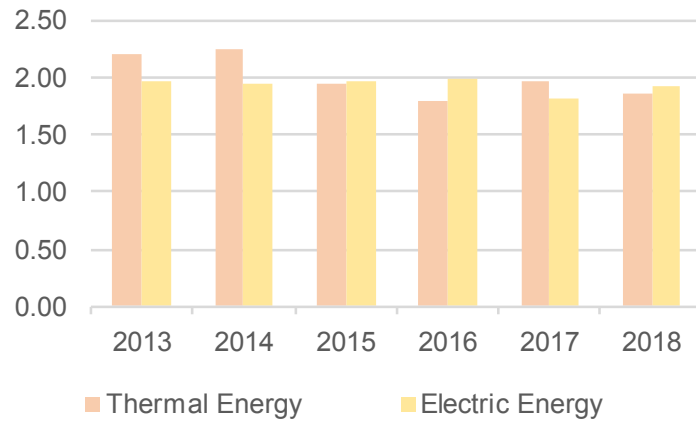
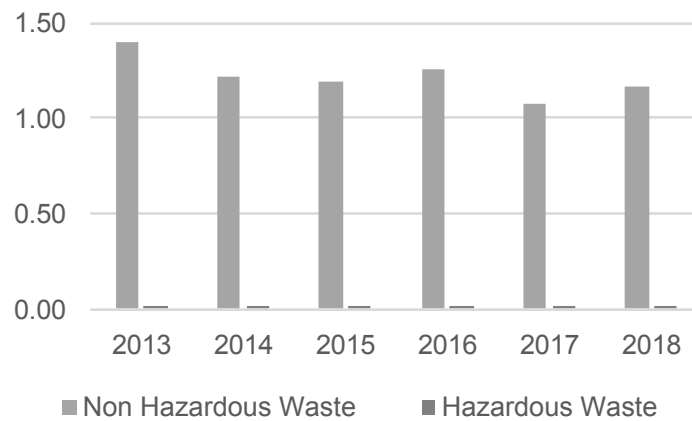
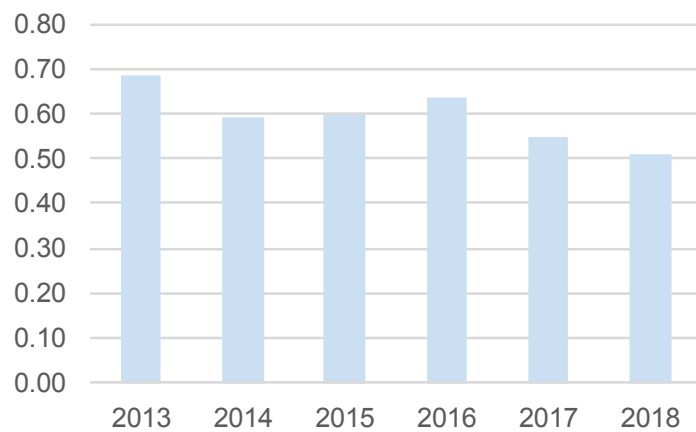
### Delivered products (m<sup>2</sup>)



### CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (g/m<sup>2</sup>)



In the context of the separation of Parador from the Hüls group of companies, the contract relating to green electricity was inadvertently not renewed. In 2018, both sites once again obtained 100 % green electricity.

**Energy** (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>)**Waste** (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)**Water consumption** (L/m<sup>2</sup>)

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# VALIDITY DECLARATION

## Declaration of the environmental expert on the assessment and validation activities

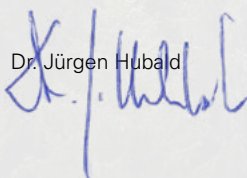
The undersigned, Dr. Jürgen Hubald, EMAS environmental expert with registration number DE-V-0053, accredited or approved for the area Department 16, manufacture of timber, braided, basket and cork goods (without furniture) (NACE-16) as well as manufacture of other plastic products (NACE-22.29), confirms to have assessed that the Coesfeld site (DE) operated by PARADOR GmbH and the Güssing site (AT) operated by PARADOR Parkettwerke GmbH, fulfil all the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council dated 25 November 2009 allowing voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit system (EMAS) taking into account the Regulation (EC) 2017/1505 from 28 August 2017 as well as Regulation (EC) 2018/2026 from 19 December 2018 .

By signing this declaration, it is confirmed that

- › the assessment and validation were carried out in full compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009, No. 1221/2009 and Regulation (EC) 2017/1505 from 28 August 2017
- › the result of the assessment and validation confirms that there is no evidence of non-compliance with applicable environmental regulations,
- › the data and information in the environmental statement issued by PARADOR GmbH at the Coesfeld site and by Parador Parkettwerke GmbH at the Güssing site give a reliable, credible and true picture of all activities carried out by PARADOR GmbH at the Coesfeld site and by PARADOR Parkettwerke GmbH at the Güssing site within the area specified in the environmental statement.

This statement cannot be put on a level with an EMAS registration. The EMAS registration can only be done by a competent body in accordance with Regulation (EC) no. 1221/2009. This statement must not be used as a stand-alone basis to inform the public.

Coesfeld, 29.10.2019

Dr. Jürgen Hubald  


Address of the environmental verifier:

Dr. Jürgen Hubald  
Jaspisstraße 38  
04319 Leipzig

