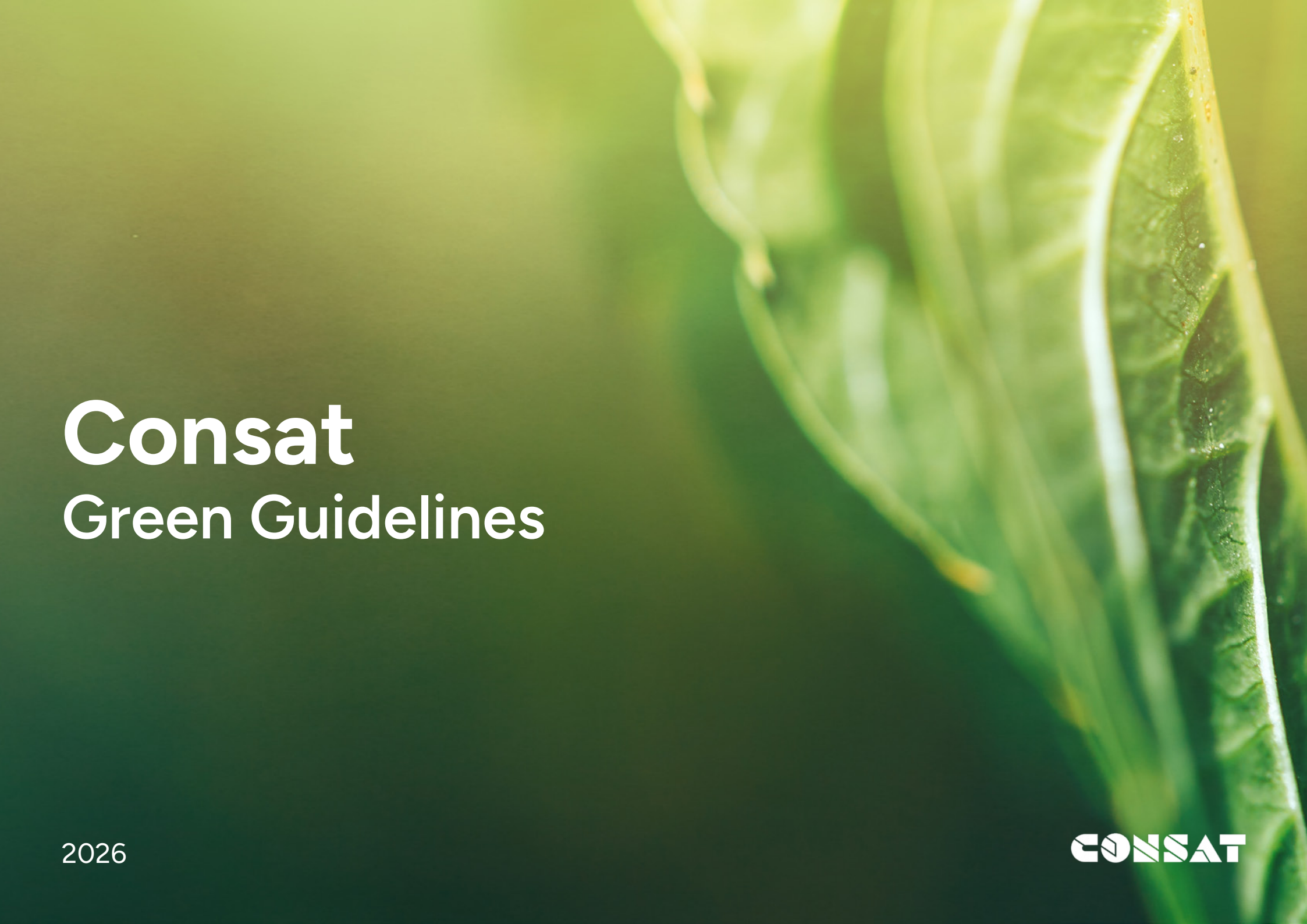


Consat
Green Guidelines

2026

CONSAT

Content

Introduction

Consat's operations shall be conducted in a manner that supports sustainable development and creates long-term value for customers, employees, society and the environment.

We are committed to reducing the environmental impact of our own operations and helping our customers improve the sustainability performance of their products, services and systems. Through knowledge, innovation and responsible engineering, we contribute to a more resource-efficient, low-carbon and circular society.

The purpose of this guide is to provide practical guidance for integrating sustainability considerations into product development and engineering projects. It serves both as an introduction to sustainability principles and as a source of inspiration for identifying opportunities to improve environmental performance throughout a product's life cycle.

Sustainability often involves balancing multiple requirements, including performance, quality, cost, safety, environmental impact and social responsibility. Product developers are therefore frequently required to evaluate different alternatives and make informed decisions based on available knowledge, stakeholder expectations and long-term objectives.

Many of the most important sustainability decisions are made early in the development process. Material selection, system architecture, manufacturing methods, software design and maintenance strategies can all influence a product's environmental impact for many years to come.

Sustainability efforts are guided by scientific evidence, stakeholder expectations, international standards and regulatory requirements, including the principles of precaution, resource efficiency and sustainable development.

Minimising total environmental load

Minimising Total Environmental Impact

Every product creates environmental impacts throughout its life cycle. These impacts arise from the extraction of raw materials, manufacturing processes, transportation, product use and end-of-life treatment. To make informed decisions during product development, it is therefore important to understand where the most significant impacts occur and where improvements can provide the greatest benefit.

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is a structured method used to evaluate environmental impacts throughout a product's entire life cycle. Rather than focusing on a single material, component or process, an LCA considers the complete system and helps identify environmental hotspots that may otherwise be overlooked.

Many sustainability decisions involve trade-offs. A material with a low environmental impact during manufacturing may result in higher energy consumption during use, while a highly durable material may require more resources to produce but provide environmental benefits through an extended service life. A life-cycle perspective helps balance these considerations and supports better decision-making.

Today, life-cycle assessments are increasingly used to support product development, Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs), carbon footprint calculations and customer sustainability requirements. They also provide valuable insight into supply chains, resource consumption and environmental risks.

Raw Material Extraction and Energy Supply

The environmental impact of a product often begins long before manufacturing starts. Raw material extraction requires energy, land, water and other natural resources, while the processing of materials may generate emissions and waste.

The choice between virgin and recycled materials can significantly influence a product's environmental footprint. In many cases, recycled materials require considerably less energy and fewer resources than the production of virgin materials. Resource extraction can also affect biodiversity, ecosystems and local communities depending on where and how it takes place.

For products containing metals, electronics or batteries, responsible sourcing and supply chain transparency are becoming increasingly important due to both sustainability expectations and future regulatory developments.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing processes consume materials, water and energy while generating emissions and waste. The environmental impact of production depends not only on the chosen materials but also on the efficiency of manufacturing processes and the technologies used.

Reducing production waste, improving resource efficiency and minimising hazardous substances can often lower both environmental impacts and production costs. Many organisations are also increasingly focusing on renewable energy and low-carbon manufacturing processes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions throughout the value chain.

Use Phase

For many products, particularly industrial equipment, vehicles, buildings and electronic systems, the greatest environmental impact occurs during operation.

Energy consumption, maintenance requirements, spare parts, consumables and operational efficiency can all contribute significantly to a product's overall environmental footprint. Improvements made during the design phase often have a much greater impact during use than during manufacturing.

Examples include energy-efficient motors, intelligent control systems, low-power electronics, optimised software and predictive maintenance solutions that reduce resource consumption and improve operational efficiency.

End-of-Life

The environmental performance of a product is also influenced by what happens when it reaches the end of its useful life. Products designed for repair, upgrading, reuse and recycling can help retain material value and reduce the need for new raw materials.

European initiatives such as the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR) and Digital Product Passports are expected to increase the focus on durability, repairability and material transparency. By considering end-of-life aspects during product development, products can be better prepared for future customer expectations and regulatory requirements.

Selecting materials

Material selection is one of the most important factors influencing a product's environmental performance. Different materials have different environmental impacts, technical properties, durability characteristics and recycling potential. The objective is therefore to select materials that provide the required functionality while minimising environmental impacts throughout the product's life cycle.

The environmental impact of a material is determined not only by the material itself but also by how it is extracted, processed, transported, used and managed at the end of its life. Material selection should therefore always be based on a life-cycle perspective.

Metals

Metals are widely used because of their strength, durability and recyclability. In many applications, recycled metals can significantly reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions compared with virgin materials. When selecting metals, preference should be given to materials with high recycled content and to suppliers that can demonstrate responsible sourcing and low-carbon production methods.

Lightweight materials such as aluminium can contribute to reduced energy consumption in applications where weight affects performance. At the same time, durability, repairability and recyclability should always be considered when evaluating material alternatives.

Polymeric materials

Plastics offer many technical advantages, including low weight, corrosion resistance and design flexibility. However, the environmental performance of polymeric materials varies considerably depending on raw materials, additives, manufacturing processes and recycling opportunities.

Material selection should therefore focus on life-cycle performance, recycled content, recyclability and product requirements. The number of different polymer types used within a product should be minimised whenever possible, as this improves material recovery and recycling at the end of the product's life.

Chemicals and Additives

Chemical additives are often used to improve material performance, durability or appearance. Some substances may, however, pose risks to human health or the environment.

When selecting materials and additives, substances listed on the REACH Candidate List should be avoided whenever feasible. Particular attention should be paid to substances of very high concern (SVHCs), PFAS and other chemicals that may create challenges during production, use or end-of-life treatment.

Where uncertainty exists regarding environmental or health impacts, the precautionary principle should be applied.

Joining Methods and Material Combinations

The way materials are joined together has a significant influence on repairability, maintenance and material recovery. Permanent joining methods such as certain adhesives can make separation and recycling more difficult.

Products should therefore be designed so that components can be disassembled efficiently whenever practical. Mechanical fastening methods often provide better opportunities for maintenance, repair and future material recovery.

Recycled Materials

The use of recycled materials reduces demand for virgin resources and often results in lower energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. Recycled materials should therefore be considered wherever technical, quality and safety requirements allow.

Increasing demand for recycled materials also contributes to stronger recycling markets and supports a more resource-efficient economy.

Material selection should always seek to balance functionality, quality, safety, durability and sustainability to achieve the best overall environmental performance.

Design for Resource Efficiency

When developing products and systems, it is important to consider how resources are used throughout the entire life cycle. Materials, energy and water are all valuable resources, and their extraction, processing and use contribute to environmental impacts. By designing products that use resources efficiently, it is often possible to achieve both environmental and economic benefits.

In many industries, resource efficiency is becoming increasingly important due to rising material costs, energy prices and evolving regulatory requirements. Customers are also placing greater emphasis on sustainability performance when selecting products and suppliers.

Material Efficiency

The production of materials requires energy and natural resources, and every kilogram of material used in a product carries an environmental footprint. Careful design can often reduce material consumption without compromising functionality, quality or safety.

For example, optimised mechanical design, topology optimisation and lightweight construction can reduce material use while maintaining product performance. In applications such as transportation, automation and mobile equipment, reduced weight can also lower energy consumption during operation.

Energy Consumption

Energy use is one of the most significant contributors to environmental impacts across many industries. Energy is required for raw material extraction, manufacturing, transportation and operation.

Within industrial automation, electrification and digitalisation are creating new opportunities to improve energy performance. More efficient motors, drives, control systems and software solutions can significantly reduce operational energy consumption.

Many customers now include energy-efficiency requirements in procurement processes, while sustainability reporting frameworks increasingly focus on energy use and greenhouse gas emissions.

Water Use

Regardless of the local availability of water, consumption should be minimised as it always entails some degree of water pollution and disruption to nature's hydrological balance. To prevent pollutants from reaching nature, waste water and process water must pass through sewage treatment works where further chemicals are added in the purification process. This brings additional costs and increased environmental load, which could be avoided to a certain extent through lower water consumption.

Reduce resource consumption during use

For many products, the greatest environmental impact occurs during operation rather than manufacturing. Energy consumption, maintenance requirements, spare parts usage and consumables can all contribute significantly to the overall environmental footprint.

Designers should therefore consider how products can be operated efficiently throughout their lifetime. Examples include reducing standby power consumption, enabling predictive maintenance, improving system efficiency and extending service intervals.

Digital technologies, data analytics and condition monitoring can often contribute to lower resource consumption and improved operational performance.

Designing for Long-Term Value

Resource efficiency is not only about reducing consumption today. Products that can be maintained, upgraded and adapted to changing requirements often remain useful for longer and make better use of the resources invested in them.

Modular design, standardised components and accessible spare parts can help extend product lifetime while supporting future maintenance and upgrades. As customer expectations and regulations continue to evolve, these considerations are becoming increasingly important during product development.

Resource-efficient design therefore involves both minimising resource use and ensuring that products continue to create value throughout their entire life cycle.

Critical Raw Materials

Modern products increasingly depend on materials that are difficult to replace. Electronics, batteries, sensors, electric motors, communication equipment and renewable energy technologies all require materials that may be scarce, difficult to extract or associated with environmental and social challenges.

Many of these materials are essential for the transition to a more sustainable society. At the same time, their extraction and processing can involve significant environmental impacts, energy consumption and supply chain risks.

For product developers, this creates a challenge. Materials that enable higher efficiency, lower energy consumption or improved performance may themselves be associated with resource scarcity or sustainability concerns. A life-cycle perspective is therefore important when evaluating different technical solutions.

Examples of materials receiving increasing attention include cobalt, lithium, nickel and rare earth elements used in batteries, electronics and electric motors. Tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold are also important due to their use in electronic components and their connection to responsible sourcing initiatives.

As electrification and digitalisation continue to increase, organisations are expected to place greater emphasis on material transparency, traceability and responsible sourcing. Understanding where critical materials originate and how they are produced is therefore becoming an increasingly important aspect of product development.

Design for low emissions

Environmental impacts arise throughout a product's life cycle. Emissions can occur during raw material extraction, manufacturing, transportation, product use and end-of-life treatment. While greenhouse gas emissions often receive the most attention, other emissions such as air pollutants, wastewater, hazardous substances and noise can also affect human health and the environment.

Reducing emissions is rarely the result of a single design decision. Instead, it often involves a combination of improvements relating to material selection, manufacturing methods, energy efficiency and operational performance.

Examples of environmental emissions include:

- Emissions associated with mining and material extraction.
- Air emissions from manufacturing processes and energy production.
- Wastewater from industrial processes.
- Emissions generated during product operation.
- Environmental impacts associated with waste treatment and recycling.

Remember that noise can also be considered an environmental emission.

Raw materials extraction

The environmental impact of a product often begins long before manufacturing starts. Different materials can have significantly different impacts depending on how and where they are extracted and processed.

When selecting materials, it is therefore important to consider opportunities to reduce resource consumption, increase recycled content and choose suppliers that work systematically with environmental performance and responsible sourcing.

Resource extraction may also affect biodiversity, ecosystems and local communities, making material selection an important part of sustainable product development.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing processes consume energy, water and materials while generating emissions and waste. The environmental performance of a product is therefore influenced not only by the materials selected, but also by how efficiently the product can be manufactured.

Processes such as painting, cleaning, surface treatment, welding and heat treatment may involve emissions to air or water, while inefficient production methods can increase both resource consumption and environmental impacts.

By considering manufacturing requirements early in the design process, it is often possible to reduce waste, improve resource efficiency and minimise environmental impacts throughout the product life cycle.

Use

For many products, the use phase represents the largest share of the total environmental impact. Energy consumption, maintenance requirements, consumables and operational efficiency can all influence a product's environmental performance over many years of operation.

Even relatively small improvements made during product development can lead to significant reductions in resource consumption over a product's lifetime. Energy-efficient components, intelligent control systems and well-designed software can all contribute to lower operating costs and reduced environmental impacts.

When developing products and systems, it is therefore important to consider how the product will be used in practice. Operating conditions, maintenance requirements and user behaviour can all influence environmental performance. In some cases, providing users with information about energy use or maintenance needs can help improve efficiency throughout the product's lifetime.

Noise should also be considered during product development. Excessive noise can affect both people and wildlife and may influence how a product is perceived by customers and end users.

End-of-life

A product's environmental impact does not end when it is no longer in use. The choices made during design and material selection often determine how easily products and materials can be recovered, reused or recycled.

Products that are difficult to disassemble or contain hazardous substances may require more complex waste treatment processes and can reduce opportunities for material recovery. Conversely, products designed with end-of-life considerations in mind can simplify recycling and reduce the need for virgin raw materials.

Considering end-of-life requirements during product development can improve material recovery and reduce future waste management challenges.

Facilitate circularity ....

The environmental impact of a product is influenced not only by how it is manufactured and used, but also by what happens when it reaches the end of its useful life. Products that are difficult to repair, disassemble or recycle often require more resources and may generate larger amounts of waste.

By considering end-of-life aspects already during product development, it is possible to improve resource efficiency and support a more circular use of materials and components.

Avoid Problematic Materials

Materials and substances that are hazardous to human health or the environment can create challenges throughout a product's life cycle. They may complicate manufacturing, increase risks during use and make recycling more difficult.

For this reason, it is generally preferable to avoid substances of concern whenever suitable alternatives are available. Materials that can be safely reused, recycled or recovered often contribute to lower environmental impacts and reduced waste management costs.

As regulations continue to evolve, reducing the use of hazardous substances can also help future-proof products and simplify compliance with customer and regulatory requirements.

Facilitate Removal of Hazardous Components

Some products contain components that require special handling at the end of their useful life. Batteries, electronic assemblies, fluids and other potentially hazardous materials often need to be separated before further treatment or recycling can take place.

Designing products so that these components can be identified, accessed and removed easily can simplify maintenance, improve safety and increase opportunities for material recovery.

Simple design solutions such as clear labelling, accessible mounting points and modular assemblies can often make a significant difference during service, repair and end-of-life handling.

Reduce Waste in Manufacturing

Resource efficiency should also be considered during production. Every manufacturing process generates some form of waste, whether in the form of excess material, packaging, consumables or rejected components.

By designing products that can be manufactured efficiently and by minimising unnecessary material use, both environmental impacts and production costs can often be reduced. In many cases, production waste can also be recovered and reused as a valuable resource rather than being treated as waste.

Considering manufacturing efficiency at an early stage of product development can therefore provide benefits throughout the entire product life cycle.

Designing for Material Recovery

The ability to recover valuable materials from a product is often determined during the design phase. Decisions regarding material selection, component layout and joining methods can have a significant impact on how easily a product can be dismantled and processed when it reaches the end of its useful life.

Products that are difficult to separate into different material streams often require more time, labour and resources during recycling. In some cases, valuable materials may be lost because recovery is not technically or economically viable.

For this reason, product developers should consider material recovery as an integrated part of the design process rather than as an activity that takes place after the product has been discarded.

Material Separation

Many products contain a combination of metals, plastics, electronics and other materials. While this is often necessary to achieve the desired functionality, it can also create challenges when materials need to be recovered.

Whenever practical, products should be designed so that different material groups can be separated without excessive effort. Reducing unnecessary material combinations and avoiding complex composite structures can improve recycling efficiency and material quality after recovery.

Clear identification and marking of materials can also simplify sorting and support future recovery processes.

Polymeric materials

Plastics often present greater recycling challenges than metals due to the large number of material types, additives and composite solutions used in modern products.

Using fewer polymer types within a product can simplify recycling and improve material quality after recovery. Careful consideration of coatings, fillers, adhesives and additives can further support future recycling activities.

Looking ahead

Future product requirements are expected to place greater emphasis on material transparency, repairability and resource recovery. Initiatives such as Digital Product Passports and Ecodesign requirements are likely to increase the importance of documenting materials and enabling circular material flows.

By considering these aspects during product development, products can be better prepared for future customer expectations, regulatory developments and resource challenges.

Transportation

Transportation contributes to environmental impacts through energy use, greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. The significance of these impacts depends on distance, transportation method and how frequently travel occurs.

For organisations and employees, transportation often represents one of the largest sources of direct emissions. Transportation is also an important consideration within product development, influencing logistics, supply chains and product distribution.

In many situations, environmental impacts can be reduced through better planning and the use of more efficient transportation alternatives. Walking, cycling and public transportation generally have lower environmental impacts than travelling alone by car, particularly in urban environments. For products and systems, transportation impacts can often be influenced through design decisions. Material selection, product weight, packaging solutions and manufacturing location may all affect transportation requirements throughout the life cycle.

Digital communication tools have also created new opportunities to reduce travel requirements while maintaining effective collaboration.

When physical travel or transportation is necessary, selecting the most efficient alternative can contribute to lower environmental impacts without compromising operational or business objectives.

Purchasing

The environmental performance of a product is influenced not only by the choices made during design and manufacturing, but also by the products, materials and services purchased from suppliers.

In many industries, a significant share of environmental impacts occurs upstream in the supply chain. Raw material extraction, component manufacturing and transportation may all contribute substantially to a product's overall environmental footprint. As a result, purchasing decisions can have a greater influence on sustainability performance than is often realised.

For product developers and purchasers alike, it is therefore important to understand how suppliers work with environmental and sustainability issues. By considering environmental performance when selecting suppliers, it is often possible to reduce the environmental impact of a product without changing its functionality or performance.

Certification

Certification can provide useful information when evaluating suppliers and products. Environmental management systems and quality certifications often indicate that a company works systematically with continuous improvement and compliance with established standards.

Examples include ISO 14001 for environmental management and ISO 9001 for quality management. While certifications alone do not guarantee good environmental performance, they can provide valuable insight into how an organisation manages its operations.

Environmental Labels and Declarations

Environmental labels and product declarations can help identify products with lower environmental impacts or more sustainable production methods.

Different labels focus on different aspects of sustainability. Some address responsible forestry, others focus on energy efficiency, recycled content or environmental performance throughout the product life cycle.

Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) are becoming increasingly common and can provide valuable information when comparing alternative products and solutions.

Setting Requirements

One of the most effective ways of influencing the supply chain is through clear and relevant requirements.

When environmental and sustainability aspects are included alongside quality, cost and performance requirements, suppliers are encouraged to develop products and services that better support long-term sustainability goals.

Requirements relating to energy efficiency, recycled content, hazardous substances, responsible sourcing and product transparency are becoming increasingly common across many industries.

Request information

To understand the environmental performance of a product, information is often needed from suppliers and manufacturers.

Material declarations, safety data sheets, carbon footprint information and Environmental Product Declarations can all contribute to a better understanding of environmental impacts throughout the product life cycle.

Such information can support more informed decisions during product development while also helping organisations prepare for increasing customer expectations and future regulatory requirements regarding sustainability and supply chain transparency.

Things to Remember When Purchasing

Purchasing decisions can influence environmental performance throughout the entire product life cycle. The following questions can serve as a practical guide when evaluating suppliers, products and services.

Understand the Supplier

Before selecting a supplier, consider how sustainability is managed within the organisation. Ask yourself:

- Does the supplier have a structured approach to environmental management?
- Are relevant certifications such as ISO 14001 available?
- Is sustainability integrated into the supplier's business practices and decision-making processes?
- Can the supplier demonstrate continuous improvement in environmental performance?

Evaluate the Product

Environmental impacts often originate long before a product reaches the customer. Consider:

- What materials are used in the product?
- Does the product contain recycled content?
- Are hazardous substances present?
- Is the product designed for long service life, repair or recycling?
- Is information available regarding environmental performance?

Request Information

Good decisions require reliable information.
Useful documents may include:

- Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs)
- Material declarations
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- Carbon footprint information
- Sustainability reports or certifications

The more information available, the easier it becomes to evaluate alternatives from a life-cycle perspective.

Consider the Entire Life Cycle

The lowest purchase price does not always result in the lowest environmental impact or the lowest total cost.

When comparing alternatives, consider:

- Energy consumption during operation
- Maintenance requirements
- Expected lifetime
- Availability of spare parts
- Opportunities for repair, upgrade and recycling

Support Sustainable Development

Purchasing requirements influence the market.

By choosing products and suppliers that demonstrate responsible environmental performance, organisations can contribute to increased demand for sustainable solutions and encourage continued improvements throughout the supply chain.

Sustainable Software Development

Software has become an increasingly important factor in the environmental performance of products and systems. In many cases, software determines how hardware operates, how resources are used and how efficiently a system performs throughout its life.

Efficient software can reduce energy consumption, extend hardware lifetime and improve overall system performance. Poorly optimised software may have the opposite effect, increasing processor utilisation, memory requirements and energy consumption.

In industrial automation, embedded systems and connected products, software often plays a key role in reducing energy use by adapting operation to actual demand. Examples include intelligent control strategies, predictive maintenance and automated energy optimisation. Well-designed software can also help identify inefficiencies, reduce downtime and improve the utilisation of existing equipment.

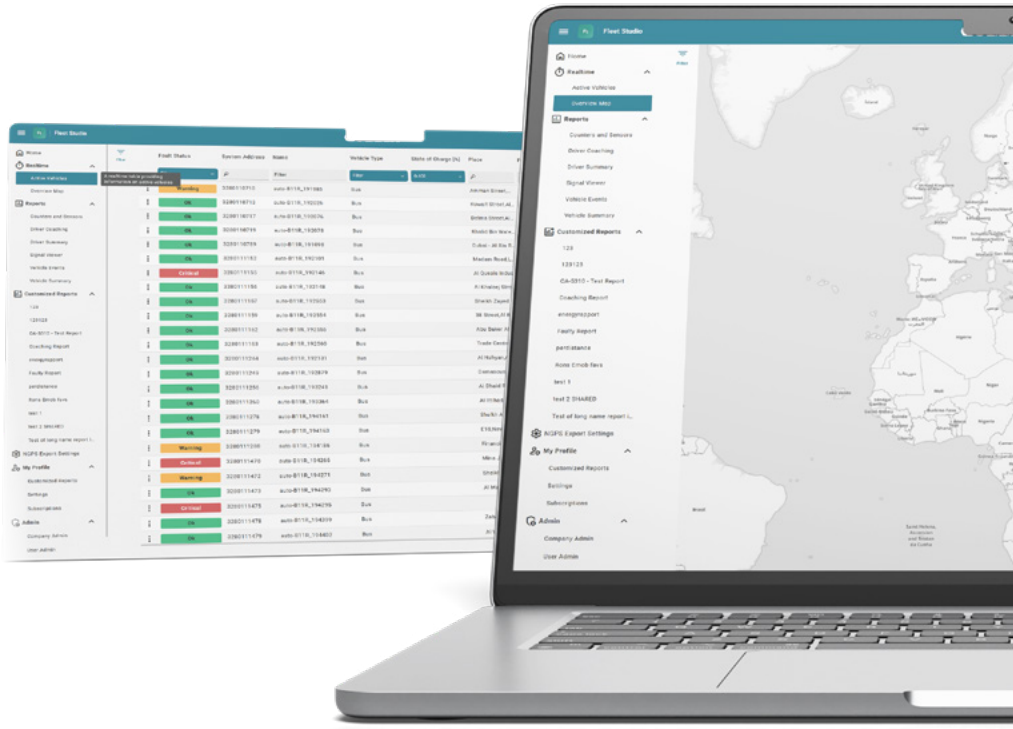
The rapid growth of cloud computing, connected devices and artificial intelligence has increased awareness of the environmental impacts associated with digital infrastructure. Data storage, data transfer and computational workloads all require energy and resources. Developers should therefore consider whether data needs to be stored, transmitted or processed, and seek efficient solutions where possible.

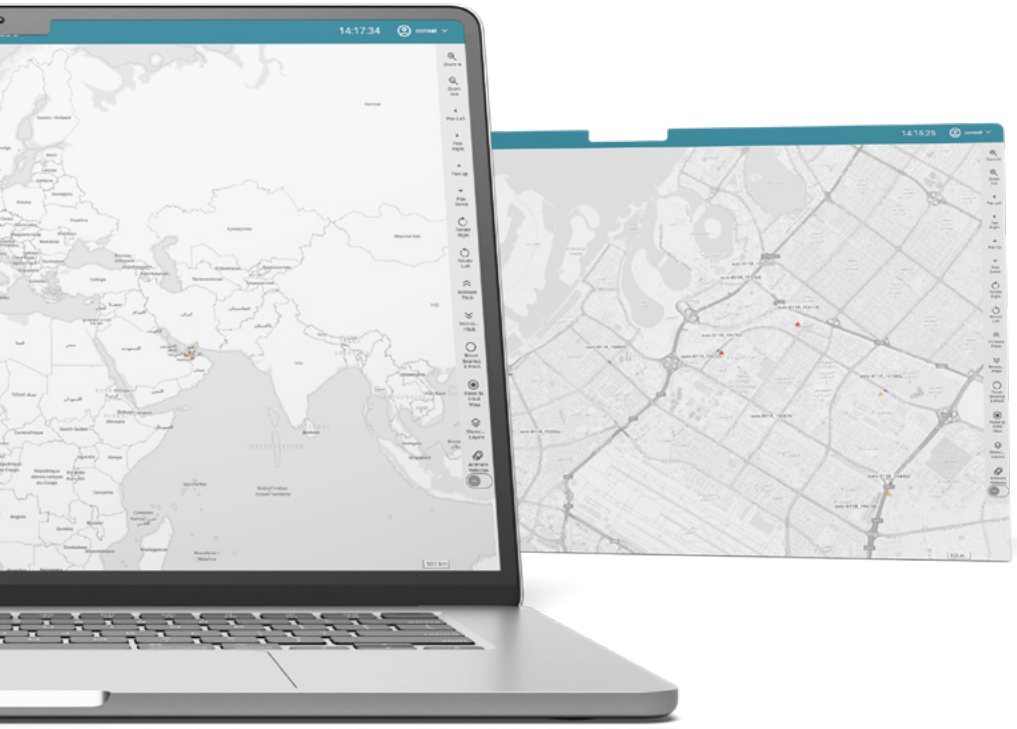
Software also influences product lifetime. Systems that are maintainable, secure and capable of receiving updates can often remain in service significantly longer than systems that become obsolete due to software limitations. Clear architecture, good documentation and well-managed software dependencies can reduce technical debt and simplify future maintenance.

As software becomes increasingly integrated into products and industrial systems, cybersecurity is also becoming an important sustainability consideration. Products that cannot be maintained securely may require premature replacement despite remaining technically functional. Secure design, long-term support and effective update mechanisms can therefore contribute to both product longevity and resource efficiency.

For software developers, sustainability involves not only functionality and performance, but also understanding how digital solutions influence energy use, resource consumption, maintainability and product lifetime throughout the entire life cycle.

Well-designed software can create environmental benefits that extend far beyond the computer or device on which it runs.





Software and Resource Efficiency

Software is increasingly being used to optimise industrial processes, buildings, transportation systems and energy infrastructure. In many cases, digital solutions can reduce resource consumption without requiring major hardware changes.

Examples include predictive maintenance systems that reduce unnecessary service interventions, intelligent control systems that optimise energy use and monitoring systems that help identify inefficiencies before they become significant problems.

The environmental benefits of software are often indirect. While software itself consumes relatively few physical resources, it can influence how efficiently equipment, vehicles and industrial processes operate throughout their lifetime.

Digital solutions can also support better decision-making by providing information about energy consumption, equipment utilisation and maintenance needs. Access to reliable data enables organisations to identify opportunities for improvement and make more efficient use of existing resources.

When developing software solutions, it is therefore valuable to consider not only the software itself, but also how it affects the behaviour and performance of the larger system in which it operates.

As digitalisation continues to expand, software will play an increasingly important role in supporting energy efficiency, resource management and the transition towards more sustainable industrial systems.

Sustainability at Consat Group

At Consat, sustainability is an integrated part of how we develop products, services and solutions. Through engineering, innovation and technical expertise, we aim to contribute to a more resource-efficient and sustainable society.

Sustainability considerations are incorporated into product development, purchasing, project execution and daily operations. By considering environmental impacts early in the development process, opportunities can often be identified to reduce resource consumption, improve efficiency and create long-term value for customers.

Our ambition is not only to minimise negative impacts but also to contribute positively through solutions that support energy efficiency, electrification, digitalisation and smarter use of resources.

Sustainability is a continuous process that requires collaboration across disciplines and throughout the value chain. Engineers, purchasers, project managers, suppliers and customers all play an important role in achieving meaningful improvements.

Policies, Certifications and Continuous Improvement

Consat's sustainability work is supported by policies, management systems and continuous improvement activities that help ensure a structured approach to quality, environmental performance and responsible business conduct.

The Group's Code of Conduct provides guidance on ethical behaviour, business integrity, human rights, labour conditions and environmental responsibility. The principles apply throughout the organisation and provide a common framework for employees, suppliers and business partners.

Consat Engineering AB is certified according to ISO 9001 and ISO 14001. These management systems support systematic improvement, risk management and the integration of sustainability considerations into daily operations.

Continuous improvement is a fundamental principle of both quality and environmental management. By measuring performance, evaluating results and identifying opportunities for improvement, organisations can gradually reduce environmental impacts while strengthening competitiveness and long-term resilience.

Sustainability objectives

Setting objectives helps transform sustainability ambitions into practical actions. Clear goals provide direction, support decision-making and make it possible to measure progress over time.

Sustainability objectives may relate to many different areas, including product development, purchasing, energy use, transportation and competence development. The most effective goals are often those that can be integrated into everyday activities and project work.

Examples of sustainability-related objectives include increasing resource efficiency, reducing energy consumption, improving supplier engagement, increasing the use of recycled materials and strengthening employee awareness of sustainability issues.

As technologies, regulations and customer expectations evolve, sustainability objectives should be reviewed regularly to ensure continued relevance and effectiveness.

Objectives should support continuous improvement rather than becoming isolated reporting activities. Meaningful goals help organisations focus resources where they can create the greatest long-term benefit.

Measuring progress

Improvement requires measurement. By monitoring relevant indicators, organisations can better understand how activities influence environmental performance and identify areas where further improvements may be possible.

Depending on the nature of the business, useful indicators may include energy consumption, waste generation, travel-related emissions, resource efficiency, supplier engagement and sustainability-related training activities.

Within product development, measurements may also include the use of recycled materials, product energy performance, repairability and other factors that influence environmental impacts throughout the product life cycle.

Measurements should not be viewed solely as reporting tools. Their greatest value often lies in supporting learning, identifying trends and creating a basis for future improvements.

By combining measurable results with practical experience and technical expertise, organisations can make more informed decisions and continuously improve their sustainability performance.

CONSAT

Doers of Innovation

Engineering for a sustainable future

Sustainability is becoming an increasingly important part of product development, industrial operations and business strategy. New technologies, evolving customer expectations and emerging regulations are creating both challenges and opportunities for organisations across all industries.

Engineers and product developers play a central role in this transition. Decisions regarding materials, energy use, software, manufacturing methods and product architecture can influence environmental performance for many years to come.

By applying life-cycle thinking, improving resource efficiency and considering sustainability throughout the development process, products and systems can be designed to create value while reducing environmental impacts.

Sustainable products should not only minimise environmental impacts but also remain reliable, maintainable and adaptable throughout changing technical, market and regulatory conditions.
At Consat, we believe that innovation, engineering excellence and sustainability go hand in hand. Through responsible product development and continuous improvement, we contribute to a more resource-efficient, low-carbon and circular future.

For additional information regarding sustainable product development and environmental considerations, please contact Consat.

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