

# Building Light Responsibly

Sustainability

# Understanding Our Impact Inside and Out.

**01. Marset, Building Light Responsibly** Our approach and purposeful commitment to an eco-conscious future.

**02. Sustainably living, the Marset Way** A journey embracing sustainability, in a conversation with Javier and Carlos Marset.

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# Marset, Building Light Responsibly

# 01

We believe our purpose is much more than just creating lamps. We're driven by a deep understanding of light, as well as its profound impact on people's lives. The company's CEOs, brothers Javier and Carlos Marset, started out with a vision to create products that not only emit beautiful light but also stand the test of time. At Marset, sustainability isn't an afterthought; it's woven into the very fabric of our identity. For us, good design is more than just aesthetics; it's a channel through which we communicate our core principles.

Our ongoing sustainability journey reflects our commitment to our values, such as quality, technological thoroughness, innovation, durability and authenticity. While we realise that perfection is challenging to achieve, we're dedicated to constant improvement, revising our practices each year and remaining passionate about creating a positive impact through considerate design and responsible actions.

# Sustainably Living, the Marset Way

## 02

### Statement

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We approach our work with a sense of purpose and the drive to make a difference.

Our motivation to embrace sustainability stems from us realising our responsibility towards the environment and future generations. We know that the choices we make as a company have an impact on a large number of factors and, through our sustainability initiatives, we aim to reduce our ecological footprint.

Our sustainability strategy goes beyond products and production. We're actively reshaping our company's culture and day-to-day operations to become more eco-conscious.

We're also rethinking our workflows to make them more sustainable. This means finding ways to minimise waste, reduce energy consumption and optimise the use of resources throughout our organisation. For instance, our factory is equipped with solar panels to harness clean energy, reducing our reliance on non-renewable sources.

### Do's and Don'ts

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We believe sustainability isn't just a feature of our products but a fundamental part of who we are as a company. We're committed to continually evolving and finding new ways to make our entire operation more environmentally friendly.

Our guiding principles are clear and we're mindful of the dos and don'ts that underpin our company.

#### We:

- We prioritise the well-being of our customers and planet
- We strive for quality in design, innovation and sustainability
- We embrace transparency and accountability
- We foster a culture of collaboration and continuous improvement

#### On the contrary, we don't:

- We don't compromise on quality or authenticity
- We don't settle for short-term gains at the expense of long-term sustainability
- We don't shy away from challenges or the need for change

# In conversation with Javier and Carlos Marset

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What will never change at Marset?

- J. The passion we bring to everything we do. It's what drives us to discover new forms, ideas, materials, paths and technologies. Which leads us to make proposals that surprise. The human side of our existence as a company is also relevant. Marset is a sum of individualities that express themselves and relate to the outside world, conveying our values of playfulness, beauty, harmony and quality, both formal and material.
- C. The objects we choose to accompany us throughout our lives, in our everyday, define us, they convey who we are and how we think. At Marset, what will never change are our values, the foundations on which this brand has been built: the quality of a beautiful but functional object, designed with the utmost technical thoroughness, that's authentic and endures over time. We work with the intangible language of light, to which we give form through the material that surrounds it, and we create objects whose purpose is to provide beauty, to be functional and make spaces more liveable.

Why does good design have to be sustainable?

- J. Good design has to be sustainable because otherwise it isn't good. Goodness in what we do and how we do it leads to respectful, sustainable products.
- C. In the western world, the human footprint in any activity is what it is; in some cases, it has a normal, logical impact but in others it's disproportionate. That's why companies must play a proactive and exemplary role in all their departments and processes. Lamps are objects that help us connect with space, that provide proportion and create intimacy and warmth around them. Achieving this purpose is valid and results in well-being. Consequently, the actions that lead us to achieve this must be as respectful as possible with the environment, nature, people and the place where we live. If not, the purpose becomes meaningless.

What are Marset's customers looking for? Is sustainability important in their purchasing decision?

- J. I believe Marset's customers are looking for, and find, good quality in terms of aesthetics and materials, as well as impeccable lighting; they want to surround themselves with objects that make their lives better.  
I realise that sustainability must be important when it comes to making a decision and Marset cannot betray the trust placed in us when people choose our brand. For me, respect is a concept I try to apply to all areas of my personal and business life. If we're respectful, then we must be sustainable.
- C. At Marset, we believe our customers deserve to be informed and confident that our brand supports and seeks to promote processes that reduce environmental impacts wherever possible. We strive for excellence in the manufacture of our products and we like to think our customers share this view.

# In conversation with Javier and Carlos Marset

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Since when have sustainability criteria been applied in the company?

- J. Sustainability is related to the quality of what we do, to the durability of the product and its enjoyment over time, not only by us but also by those who come after us. The fact that a product shares its existence with different people over time and that it continues to live on after us.
- C. Since we first set up the company, our products have been designed to last a lifetime, relying on high-quality materials and local suppliers. Without intending to and without realising it, we were already introducing sustainability criteria in the design of new products. We realise there's still a long way to go and that's why we've taken a path on which we not only create products with exceptional design but which have also been designed to impact our environment as little as possible.

What will the lamp of the future look like?

- J. I'm less and less interested in thinking about the future as a time in which things will happen that, today, we don't even know if we'll be able to control. I feel increasingly closer to nature, to the stone which has existed for millions of years and which is there, quietly, patiently waiting for someone to notice it. To the river that always flows, to the sun that greets us... I want to think of a future Marset as a company that's always respected the possibility of existing.

life is that line of light that hangs suspended between nothingness and nothingness  
we leap from darkness into darkness  
the stone eternally wants to be a stone and the tiger a tiger  
we want to be perpetual light  
but we gutter out  
the tiger eternally wants to be a stone and the stone a tiger  
in truth we are forever stones

- Guillermo Arriaga. The Untameable.

- C. I believe the lamp of the future and of the past should be timeless, unrelated to any particular trend or fashion, enabling it to be adapted to new technologies. This will ensure the lamp can accompany us throughout our lives and, at the end of its useful life, find another place to stay and enlighten us.





03

# The People Behind Our Green Mission

## Sustainability Committee

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This committee, made up of members from various departments and disciplines within Marset, has been set up under the guidance of the management team, including our CEOs Javier Marset and his brother Carlos Marset, as well as Head Product Director, Joan Gaspar. Together they've helped to shape and define our present and future sustainability strategy. This strategy involves integrating sustainability

into all aspects of our business, such as product development, manufacturing and packaging.

As we move forward, the Sustainability Committee remains committed to continuously evaluating and improving our sustainability practices, promoting a culture of environmental responsibility within the company. Its work has laid the foundations for responsible decision-

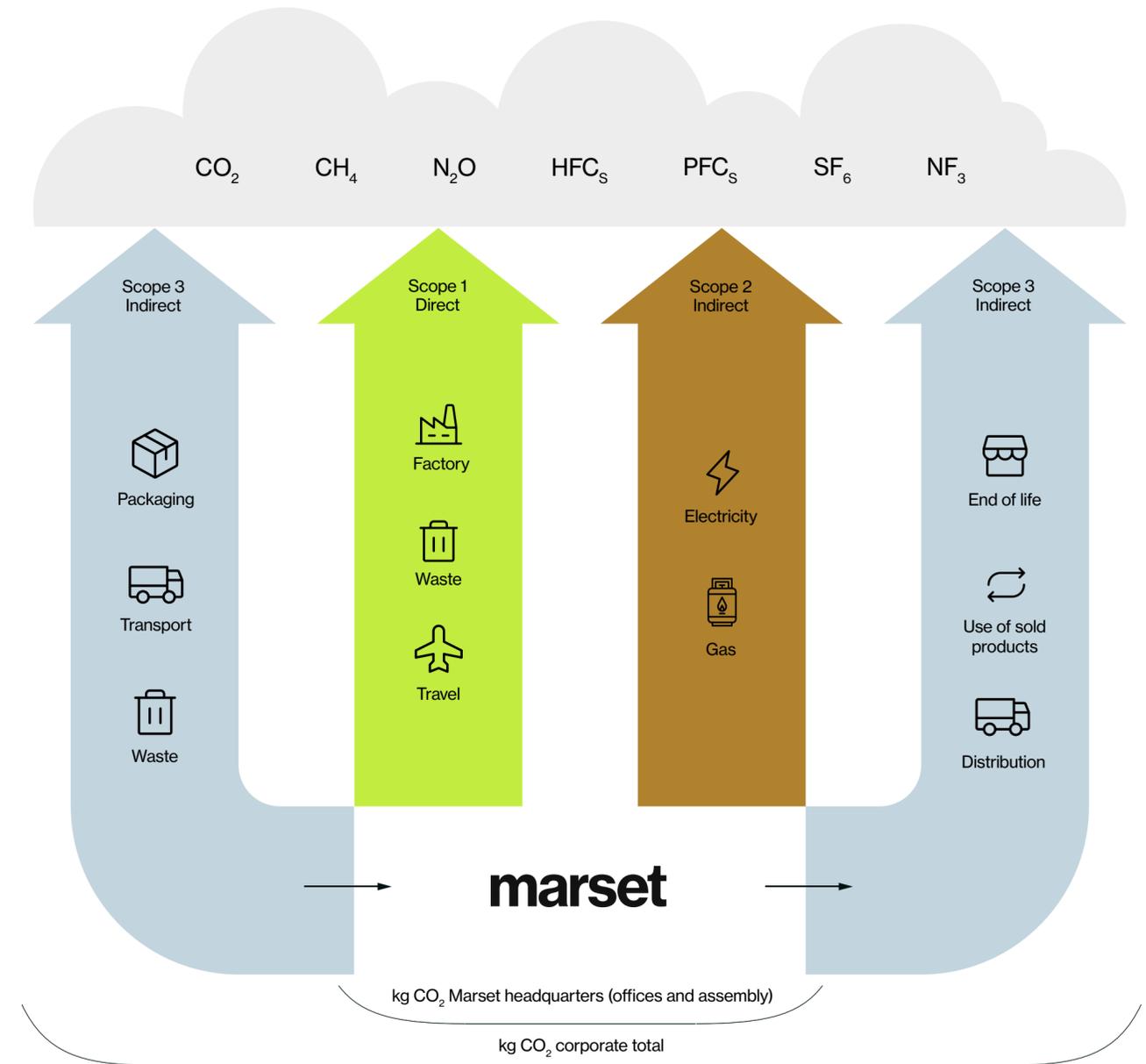
making, from the selection of materials and manufacturing processes to packaging and beyond. The team's dedication and expertise will continue to propel us towards a more sustainable future, ensuring that our commitment to quality, innovation and environmental responsibility remains resolute.

# From theory to practice

## Environmental diagnosis

The environmental assessment at Marset has been carried out based on the ISO 14064 criteria for assessing corporate carbon footprints. Our assessment involves standardised calculations and the categorisation of results, aiming to improve the intelligibility and transparency of data for our customers. Moreover, the categories have been chosen to provide Marset's internal sustainability departments with the most relevant and useful information, thereby enhancing our sustainability processes.

# 04



S1 ● Scope 1	Direct	S2 ● Scope 2	Indirect	S3 ● Scope 3	Indirect
	Office supplies Office waste Factory materials Factory waste Primary packaging materials Component packaging waste Travel by workers and sales force		Electricity (Mains) Photovoltaic electricity Gas		Component materials and manufacture Component packaging materials Transport from supplier Transport distribution Primary packaging waste Use of sold products End-of-life management of products



## Boundaries to the corporate environmental footprint

The standard covers the accounting and reporting of six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol, these being carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PCFs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>).

The scope of the CAF (Corporate Environmental Footprint) goes beyond organisational boundaries and should be defined in terms of the activities involved and associated impacts. Environmental interactions, such as resource usage and emissions, take place not only within our company's facilities and processes but also indirectly in the facilities and processes of other companies. The corporate carbon footprint study has numerous benefits, offering a clearer and more accurate understanding of the carbon footprint, which can help identify opportunities to reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency. Both the impacts and the activities of a company are classified as follows:

**Scope 1 Emissions:** These are direct emissions from sources controlled by the organisation, such as boilers, commercial vehicles, production processes, etc.; i.e. everything within the organisational boundaries.

**Scope 2 Emissions:** These are indirect emissions caused by the company and are associated with the generation of purchased electricity, heating and cooling. They arise from activities that aren't directly owned or controlled by the organisation but are related to its energy consumption.

**Scope 3 Emissions:** These are indirect emissions from activities that occur outside the company's own operations but are related to its activities. Scope 3 emissions include emissions from the entire value chain, such as those produced by suppliers and those resulting from production, the transportation

of goods, employee commuting, business travel and waste disposal. Scope 3 emissions include all sources not within the scope 1 and 2 boundaries.

**Scope 3A Emissions:** These are other indirect emissions from upstream activities. Upstream emissions come from the production of the company's products or services, while downstream emissions come from their use and disposal.

Examples of Scope 3A activities are:

- Emissions from the life cycle of the goods and services being consumed.
- Transport of purchased goods and services from the supplier to the company.
- Business travel, by means that do not belong to the company.
- Management of waste generated at the company's facilities.

# Marset in figures



05

## Results

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All human activities have an environmental impact. And a company like ours, whose purpose is to offer the best possible lamps, generates an environmental impact for each lamp manufactured and put into use.

In 2022, 113,950 units were sold, generating emissions of 2,385 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, which means that, on average, each product creates an impact of almost 21 kg of greenhouse gas emissions. But it's difficult to know whether a number like that is big or small. Are we doing it right, wrong or just okay? It's important to remember that absolute numbers don't indicate performance but serve as a benchmark to embark on the road to improvement, aiming for as little impact as possible and reducing this through innovation and by involving all the company's departments.

This section provides details on the consumption and impacts for each area.

# 2,385 Tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

Average per product

20.9 kg CO<sub>2</sub>



# Everyday equivalents of 1 kg CO<sub>2</sub>

All our everyday activities have an impact on the environment and affect the carbon footprint we leave behind. Buying a lamp or even something as simple as sending an email are actions that produce carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere. How can we help reduce such impacts? The small choices we make in our daily lives can have a significant cumulative effect on our commitment to sustainability.





Welcome to the data and information section of our report, where we present the tangible metrics and facts that underlie Maset's sustainability at present.

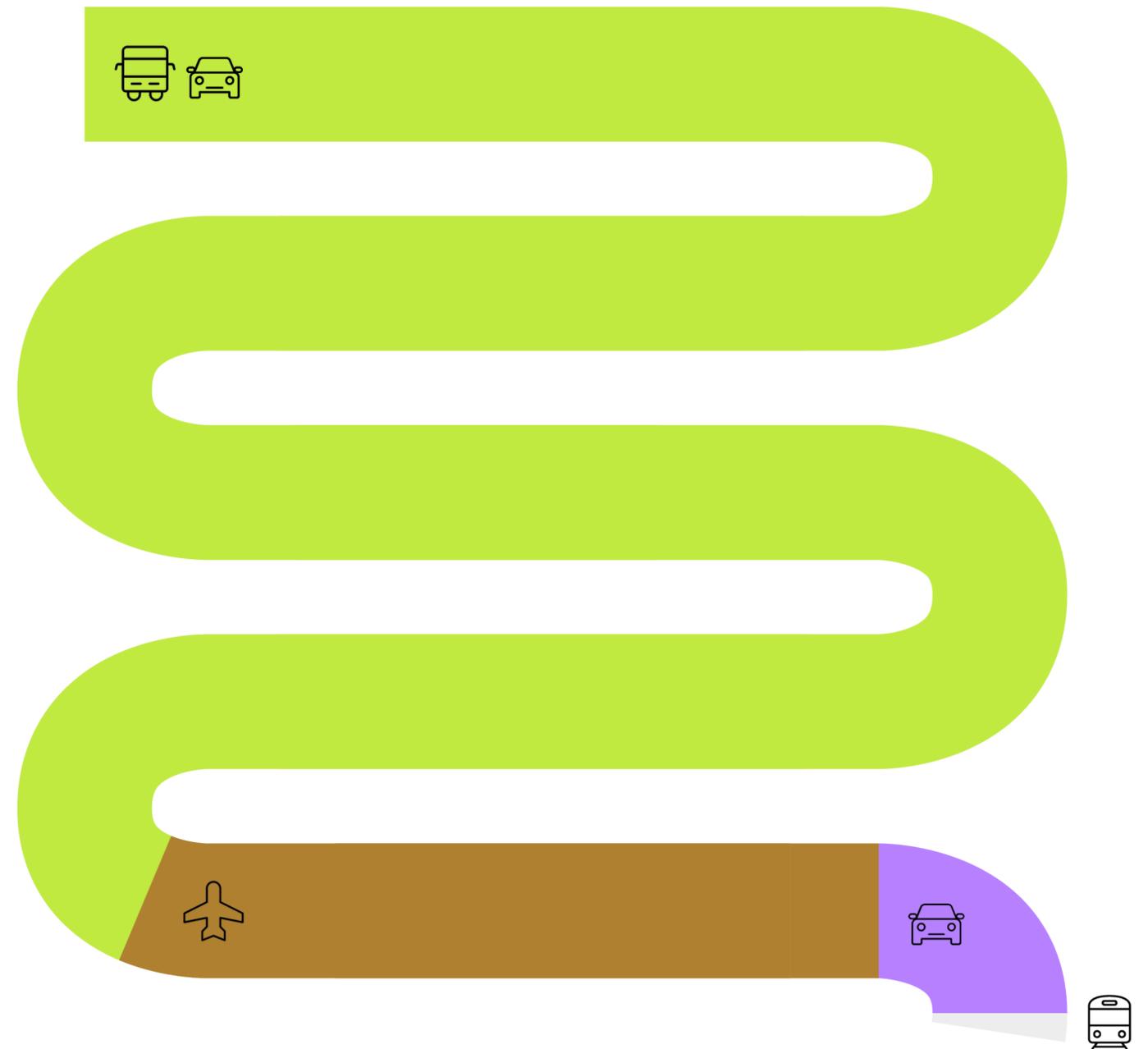
This comprehensive section contains a detailed breakdown of various crucial factors, including energy consumption, material usage across production and packaging, industrial processes and the pivotal role played by the individuals driving our green mission. This section provides a view of the measurable progress made and the dedicated team members that are striving to improve Maset's sustainability, revealing the real numbers, facts and insights that make up Maset.

# Employee commuting

As is the case with most companies like Marset, our facilities are in the industrial zone of a city located within a large metropolitan area.

At present, it's quite complicated for our employees to commute using public transport and, in many cases, some parts of the journey are impossible by public transport. A single company alone cannot solve such problems but it can act as an impetus for the authorities as a whole to make the necessary progress. Step by step, we're working to improve the public transport network, whether via bike lanes for the last part of the journey or shuttles from the train station to help reduce the impact we cause in terms of transport. In the meantime, encouraging carpooling is the best strategy and one that our employees are implementing.

# 200,000+ kg CO<sub>2</sub>



Employee commutes

By car and bus 315,462 km

Commercial activity or visits to suppliers

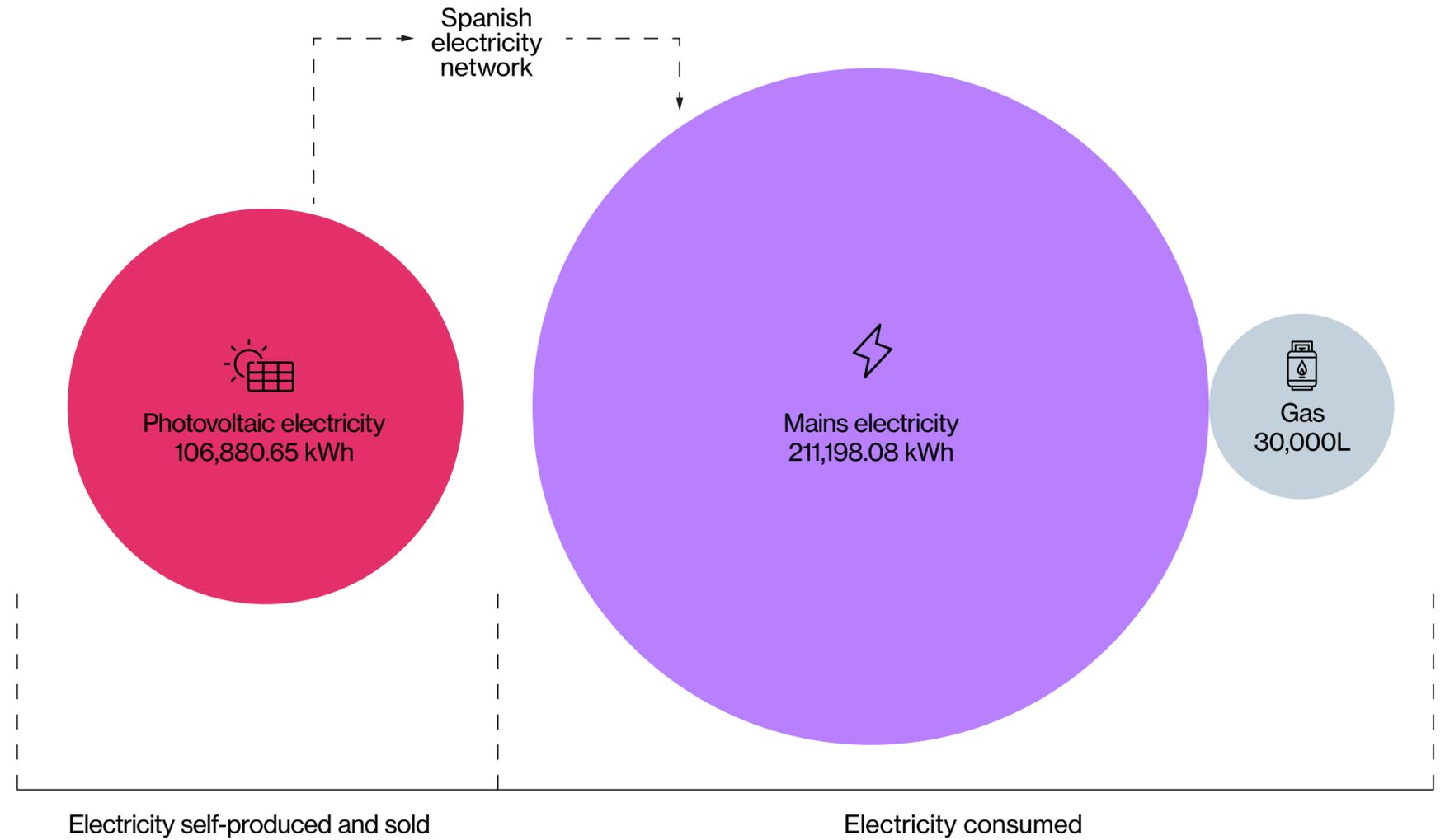
Plane 88,886 km

Car 14,568 km

Train 2,500 km

# Energy consumption

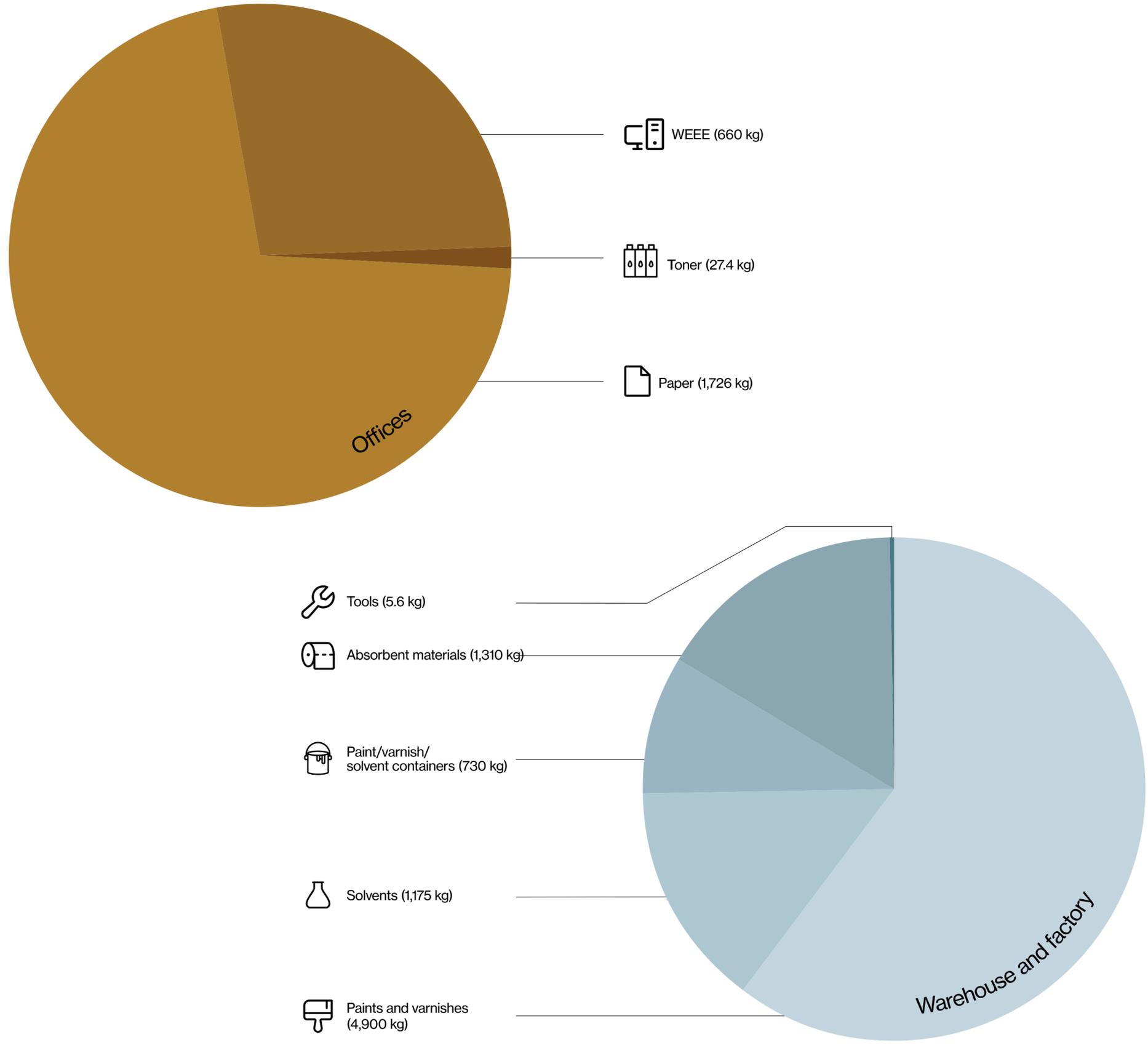
Scope 2



The amount of electricity consumed totals 211 kWh. Marset's own installations generate 116 kWh of electricity, which is fed into the grid. In other words, Marset buys electricity from the grid but, at the same time, also sells the energy generated by its photovoltaic panels. The number of photovoltaic panels for self-consumption has been increased, which will considerably reduce the company's carbon footprint.

# Consumption of materials

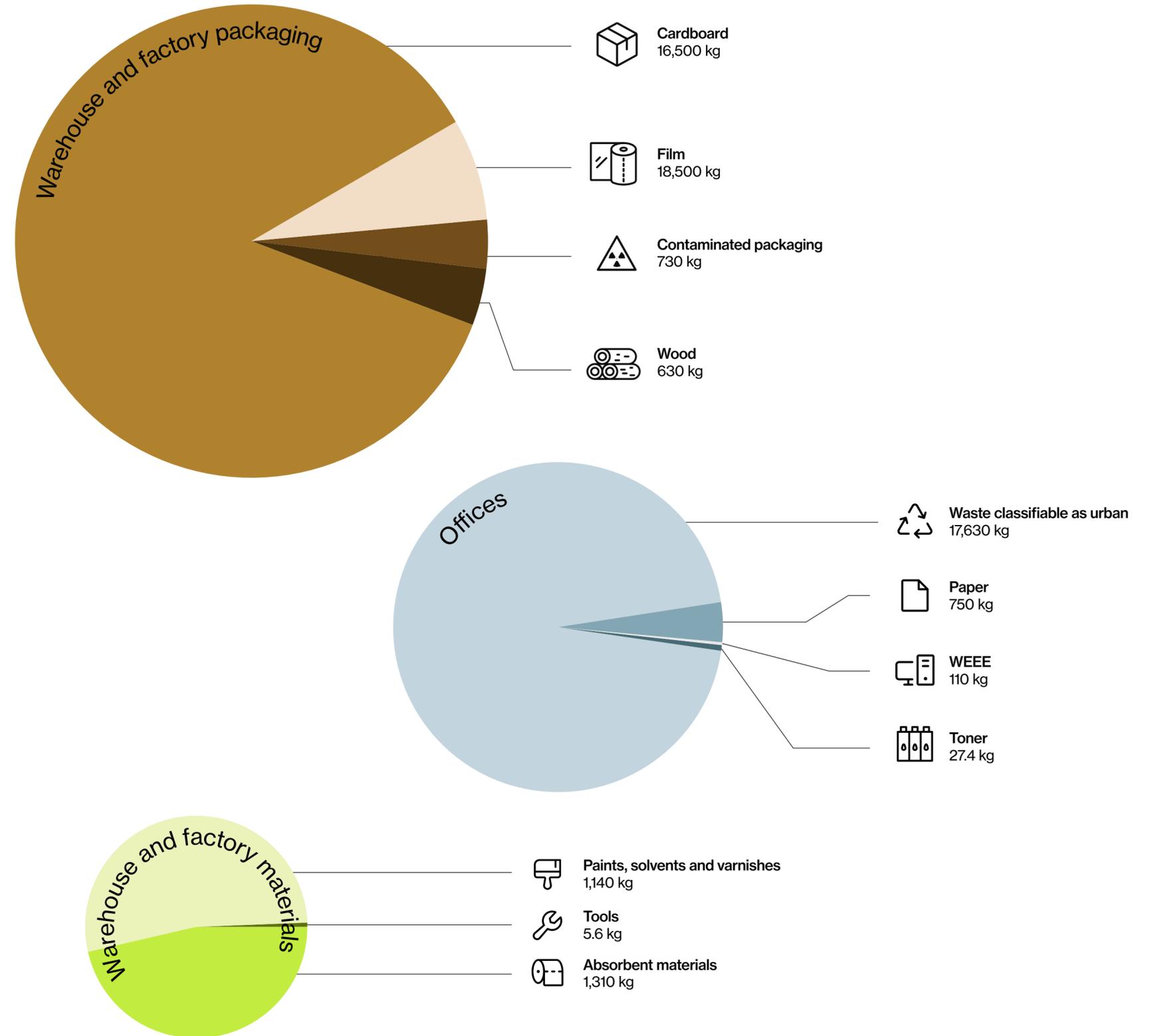
This section includes the materials consumed by the offices and factory, excluding packaging. The materials consumed by the offices relate to Scope 1 and 2; i.e. those consumed at Marset's facilities. This is also the case for the consumption of materials by the warehouse and factory; they are materials consumed in order for the factory to operate correctly.



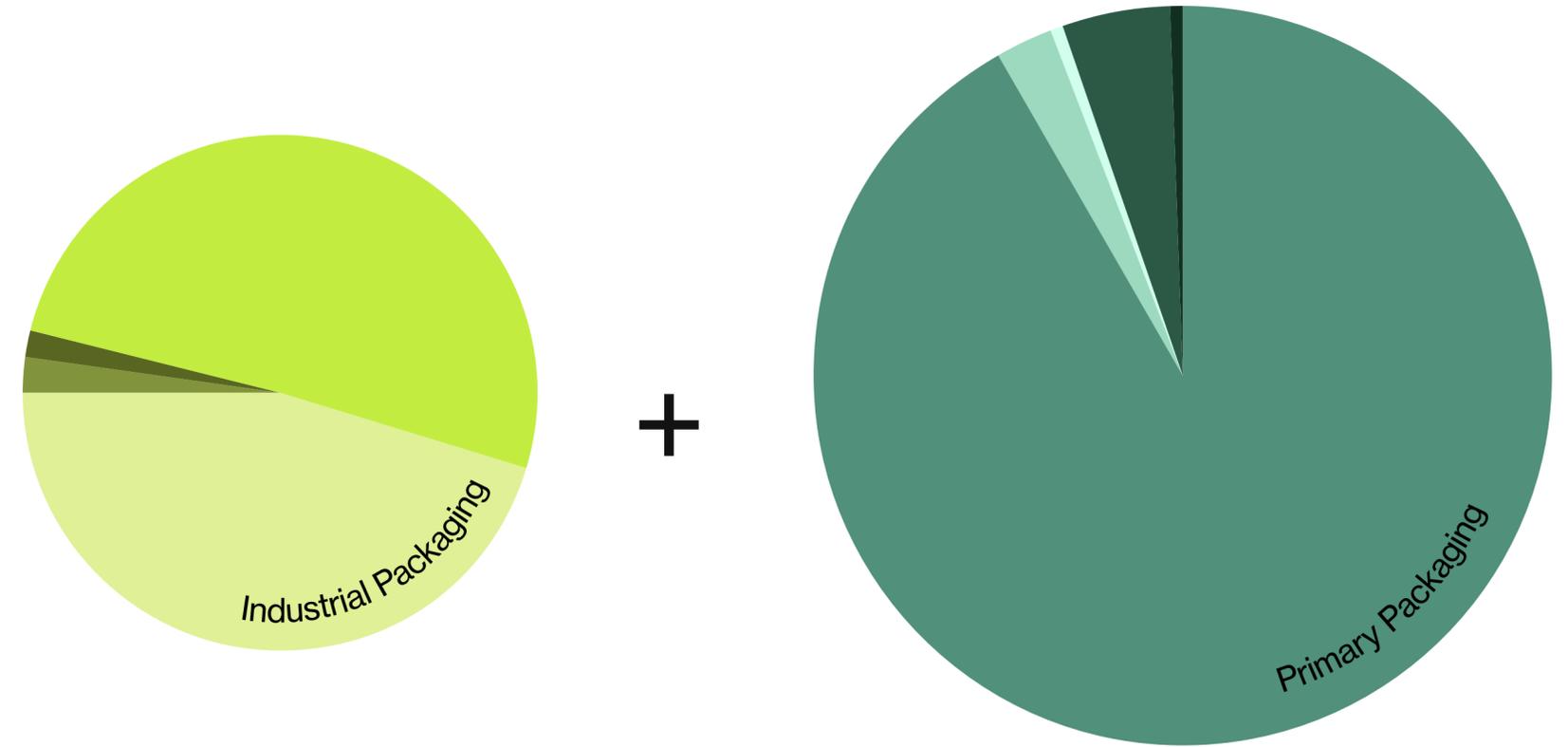
# Waste generated

This section complements the previous section as it accounts for everything consumed in order for our facilities to operate correctly. This includes components and products purchased from suppliers, such as cardboard, film, etc. For instance, when a supplier delivers wooden pallets containing several boxes wrapped in film, afterwards the cardboard boxes and film are discarded while the pallets are reused. This explains why wood waste is relatively minimal (only damaged pallets are discarded).

Breakdown of the waste generated in the offices, warehouse and factory



# Packaging



**193,715 kg CO<sub>2</sub>**  
8% of Marset's total carbon footprint

This section deals with the materials used by Marset in relation to packaging. Industrial packaging is what comes from the suppliers to Marset while primary packaging is what's used to pack the final product.

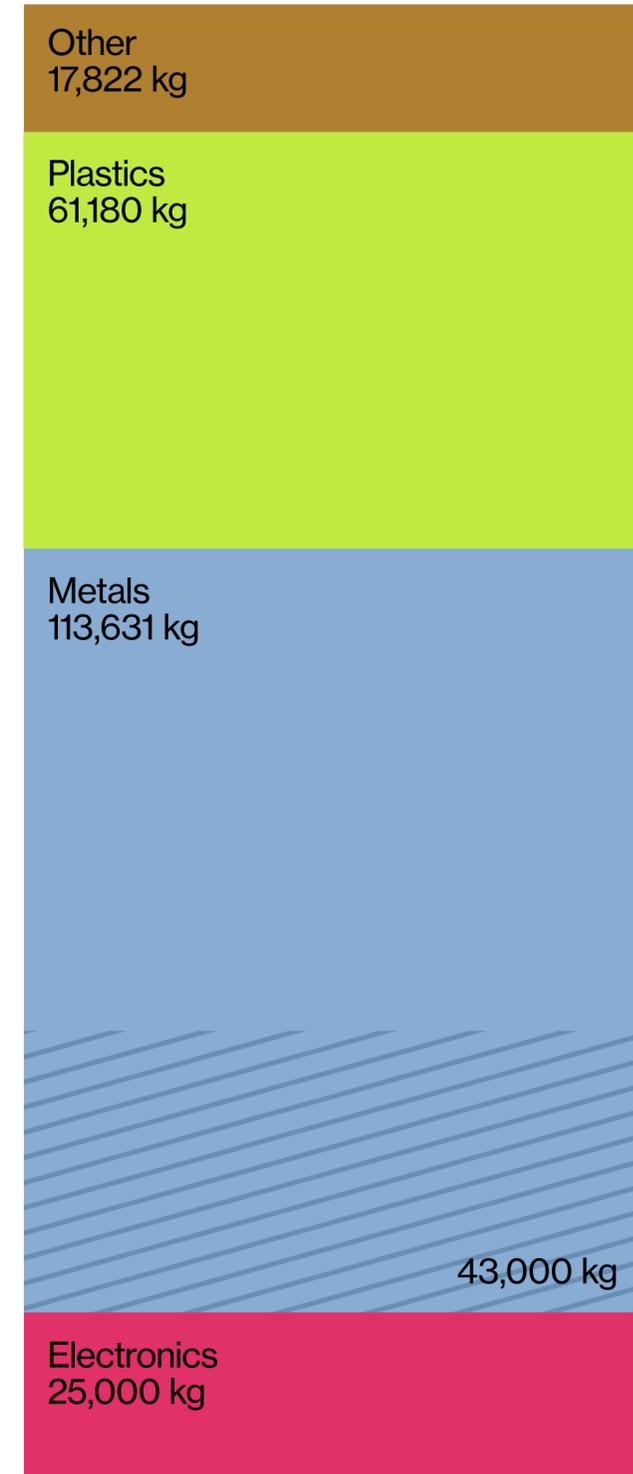
- Film (18,500 kg)
- Contaminated packaging (730 kg)
- Primary packaging cardboard (85,811 kg)
- Plastic film (520 kg)
- Cardboard (16,500 kg)
- Wood (630 kg)
- Instant foam (4,450 kg)
- Staples (320 kg)
- Polyethylene (2,385.5 kg)

# Product materials

Product materials are the main value of our business but are also a major component of our environmental impact. Materials and manufacturing processes account for more than half the company's total carbon footprint. For this reason, one of our main focuses is on eco-design. If the effect of electronic components is also included, we reach 64% of Marset's total impact.

We've analysed in depth the volume and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of all the materials used in our lamps and have been able to draw some conclusions.

Product 



 Recycled content

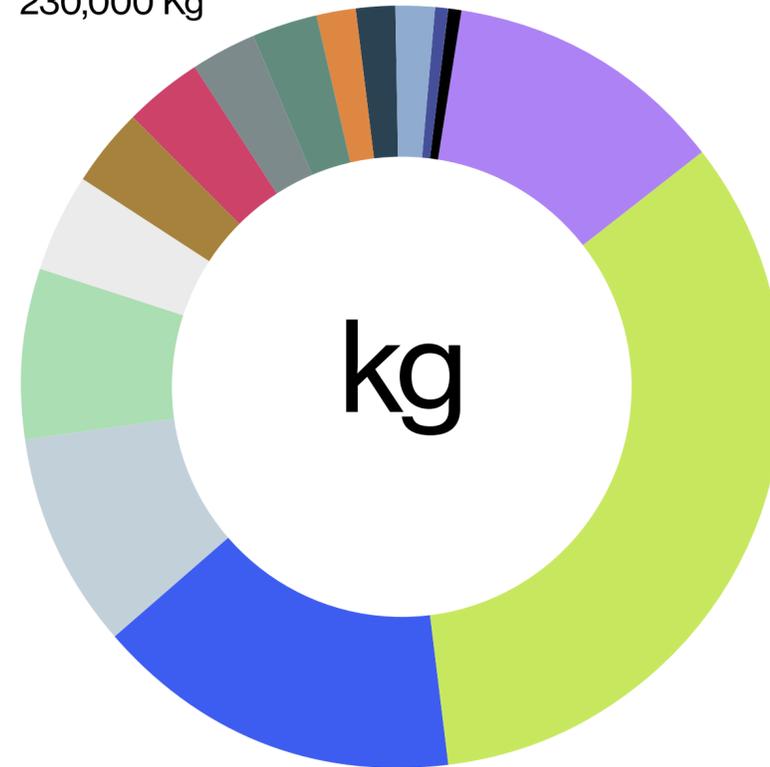
# Materials/Carbon Footprint Ratio

The most widely used material by weight is steel, followed by aluminium and polyethylene plastic. Other materials, such as other types of plastic, glass and wood are used to a much lesser extent. However, this relationship is not the same in terms of environmental impact, as the materials that produce the largest carbon footprint are aluminium and polycarbonate. These two materials are unrivalled in terms of both their technical and aesthetic performance and, although they generate a heavy burden in terms of emissions, they are fortunately highly recyclable. The key now is to introduce as much recycled material as possible to reduce the impact of such materials and improve product circularity.

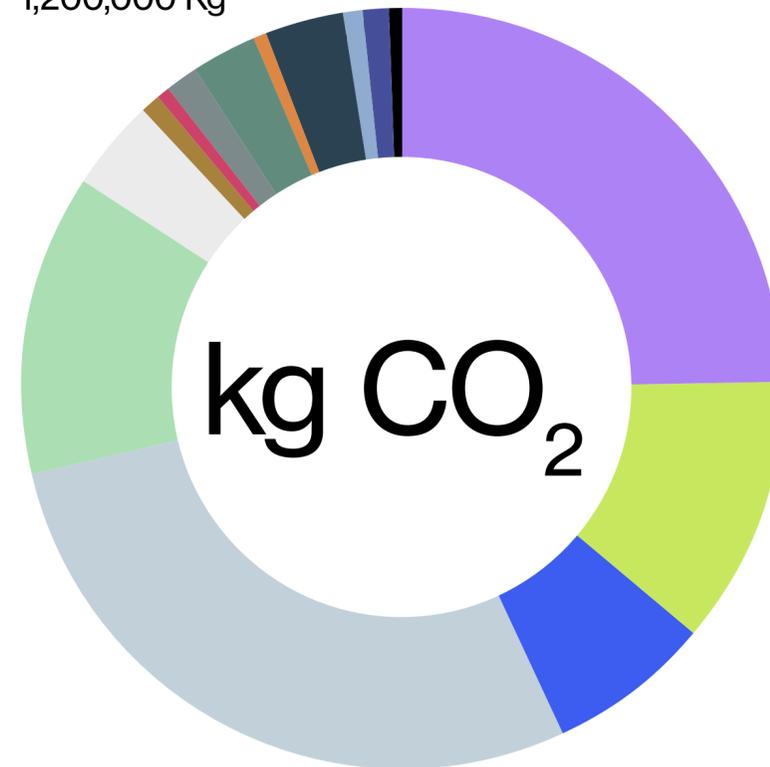
In the case of aluminium, for some years now we've used suppliers who offer recycled content of between 10% and 30% as standard. However, we've yet to find a suitable partner for polycarbonate and this is a challenge we still face.

Electronics, which are indispensable in LED luminaires, are the other major source of material impact. This is undoubtedly where we can exercise the least influence, as electronic components such as circuits or transformers are market standards. In this case, the way to reduce environmental impact is to select only those suppliers with the best reputation and the most demanding environmental and labour policies. It's also important to note the great ecological advantage provided by the electrification of lighting, helping to reduce energy consumption by at least 70%. This fact, which we've already taken on board, has made it possible to reduce the sector's carbon footprint by millions of tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year.

Materials used  
230,000 Kg



Carbon footprint by material  
1,200,000 Kg



	kg	kg CO <sub>2</sub>
Electronics	12%	24.9%
Steel	33.5%	11.5%
HDPE	15.7%	7.0%
Aluminium	9.0%	28.3%
PC	7.4%	12.9%
Stainless steel	4.1%	3.7%
Glass	3.4%	0.9%
Wood derivatives	3.3%	0.5%
Zamak	2.8%	1.5%
ABS	2.7%	2.6%
Clay	1.8%	0.8%
PMMA	1.7%	3.1%
PET	1.6%	0.9%
PA	0.6%	1.3%
EPDM	0.5%	0.3%

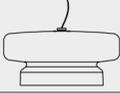
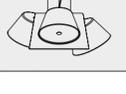
# Impact by product

We have meticulously assessed the environmental impact of our key benchmarks to obtain an accurate and detailed representation of each element's contribution to our company's overall emissions.

The carbon footprint of a product should be interpreted as its environmental price. The quantity of emissions per product does not determine its quality or impact without a meaningful comparison. Just as a more expensive product is not better or worse without considering its specific nature. As an example, mobile phones emit approximately 47 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere over their 4-year useful life. Our intention is that our luminaires will last for years to come, given their quality and timelessness.

In addition, it is essential to bear in mind that a larger product consumes more materials, resulting in greater environmental impact. However, we must also consider that one large product could replace several smaller products. Therefore, the assessment of products must be carried out in a context that takes into account these variable factors.

As part of our commitment to transparency, we provide the carbon footprint of the main references in our catalogue. In this first phase, we have calculated emissions for the models that account for 80% of our sales. In cases where there are product families with different sizes and formats (such as floor, wall or pendant), we have calculated an average. We are moving forward with a full life cycle analysis of each product in our collection to provide comprehensive and transparent environmental impact information.

	Ambrosia	19.5 kg CO <sub>2</sub>		Ginger	23.8 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
	Aura	11.0 kg CO <sub>2</sub>		Jaima	24.4 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
	Bicoca	10.5 kg CO <sub>2</sub>		Ledtube	9.0 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
	Bohemia	189.5 kg CO <sub>2</sub>		Plaff-on!	16.5 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
	Dipping Light	10.2 kg CO <sub>2</sub>		Pleat Box	17.2 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
	Discocó	53.0 kg CO <sub>2</sub>		Santorini	16.3 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
	Djembé	48.6 kg CO <sub>2</sub>		Soho	125.4 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
	FollowMe	11.8 kg CO <sub>2</sub>		Tam Tam	38.6 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
	Funiculí	18.3 kg CO <sub>2</sub>			

# Roadmap

# 06



# Summary of goals

Actions to improve sustainability

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## 2022

- Corporate environmental diagnosis.
- Definition of strategy and goals.

## 2023

- Tool designed to systemise the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of all products.
- Weight and materials for each piece recorded.
- New product designs incorporating circularity strategies.
- Increase in self-produced photovoltaic electricity.

## 2024

- Introduction of an eco-design guide for new product development.
- Reduction of single-use virgin plastic.
- Annual publication of the sustainability report systemised.
- Tool implemented to obtain the LCA of the catalogue of products.
- LCA of at least 30% of the product families in the catalogue.
- Strategy to improve logistical impact.
- Standard ISO 14001 obtained.

## 2025

- LCA of at least 30% of the references in the catalogue.
- Improved energy efficiency in the factory.
- Standard ISO 14016 obtained.



# Annex / Methodology





**Scope 1 and 2**

This section focuses on the data collection and inventory of the materials and energy consumed and waste generated under Marset’s direct financial and operational control, including its offices, warehouses and assembly. The data are obtained using a direct accounting method, based on supplier invoices and on-site measurements.

The total carbon footprint and its breakdown into stages, such as travel, materials consumed in the offices and factory, waste generated, mains electricity, self-produced electricity and other fuels are calculated. Proposals for improvement are also assessed in terms of their feasibility and potential impact.

An operational approach is adopted for Scope 1 and 2 that involves a comprehensive inventory of data, consumption and waste using direct accounting methods, based on supplier invoices, annual waste declarations and on-site inspections.

**Scope 3**

This section focuses on the data collection and inventory of Scope 3 activities, specifically the manufacture, transport and packaging of product components. A “Product-Oriented Approach” based on life cycle assessment (LCA) is used to calculate the impact of the products in Marset’s portfolio. These impacts are weighted according to units sold and then aggregated. Activities unrelated to the product’s LCA, such as employee commuting and travel, are included separately in the final assessment.

The assessment of Scope 3 follows an attributional criterion based on market representativeness. Seventeen products are selected representing 80% of the company’s total turnover. Material inventories are produced from CAD models, adjusted for references with family development. Electronic components, transport distances and packaging materials are calculated using specific criteria, considering factors such as LED diode weight, surface area for PCBs and transport distances based on production location.

The calculations for industrial and final packaging are carried out separately, considering the materials consumed under Marset’s operational control. These detailed assessments provide a comprehensive overview of Marset’s environmental impact across different operational scopes and processes.

See you here again next year.

**marset**

Audited by Oiko Design Office