

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2025

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INTRODUCTION

Aliaxis plays a critical role behind the scenes, with piping solutions that deliver positive, real-world impact. The pipes, fittings, and fluid management systems the Group manufactures move water and energy through the infrastructure of daily life in homes, hospitals, farms and cities across more than 40 countries. For a business of this kind, sustainability is not an abstract concept, it is embedded in the products we make, the durability of the materials we use, the valuable resources we protect and manage, and the communities we serve.

This is Aliaxis' first sustainability report, and it has been inspired by the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and prepared in accordance with the July 2025 Amended European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). In 2025, the Group completed its Double Materiality Assessment: a structured, Group-wide process designed to answer two key questions simultaneously: what impact does Aliaxis have on the world, and what risks and opportunities does the world pose for Aliaxis? The insights from this assessment underpin the entire report and go beyond simple compliance. For the first time, Aliaxis has a common, quantified framework to understand its non-financial position, a framework that makes it possible to prioritise more confidently, to set evidence-based targets, and to compare performance meaningfully against industry peers.

The material topics identified through that process – climate change, water, circular economy, workforce, and governance – reflect the reality of a business that seeks to reduce resource-intensity in its manufacturing while increasing its relevance to a world in need of reliable and durable water- and energy-management solutions. Decarbonisation is a central thread throughout, as is the responsible stewardship of materials at a time when the shift toward recycled and circular inputs is both an environmental imperative and a commercial opportunity.

This first report discloses the reality of our current status. Some data is still maturing, and additional topics are in the works for future editions. The structure, shaped by ESRS requirements, is at times technical. However, the overarching goal is transparency, with the expectation that each subsequent report will become more refined, more insightful, and increasingly valuable to the customers, employees, investors, and communities who have a stake in or rely on Aliaxis' performance.

How to read this report

The report opens with ESRS 2, which introduces the Aliaxis business in full: its strategy, governance structure, value chain, and the methodology behind the materiality assessment. Readers unfamiliar with Aliaxis or the ESRS framework are encouraged to start here.

What follows is organised by topic – Environmental (E1–E5), Social (S1), and Governance (G1) – with each section covering the policies, actions, targets, and metrics relevant to that area. Limited assurance has been obtained for several material topics, notably scope 1 & 2 carbon, circularity and safety, and any limitations on scope or data quality are noted where they arise.

BASIS FOR PREPARATION OF THE SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT - BP-1

This sustainability statement is prepared on a consolidated basis, encompassing all wholly and majority-owned entities of Aliaxis Holdings S.A. (Group), and with the same boundaries as the financial statements. Any exceptions to this scope are clearly noted within the report.

Aliaxis considered Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities (IROs) for upstream, own operations, and downstream in the Double Materiality Assessment (DMA). The Aliaxis upstream value chain includes Tier 1 suppliers of raw materials such as resins, rubber, and packaging, as well as transporters, and Tier 2+ suppliers including crude oil refineries, ethylene, chlorine and sodium suppliers. The downstream value chain includes Tier 1 stakeholders such as distributors, wholesalers, transporters, contractors, installers, etc., and Tier 2+ customers and stakeholders including utilities companies, municipalities, small contractors, and end-of-life processors.

Aliaxis has applied the general requirements of the July 2025 Amended European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) while preparing the sustainability statement, unless otherwise noted below or within the topic section.

Time horizons are defined as follows:

- short term – 1 year
- medium term – 1-3 years
- long term – 3-5 years (in line with typical global strategy cycles)

While there were material IROs identified upstream and downstream relating to water and circularity (see IRO-3 on page 32 or for the full list of IROs page 16), Aliaxis was unable to obtain sufficient information to report metrics related to these IROs.

DISCLOSURES IN RELATION TO SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES - BP-2

There are additional topics, deemed material, which are not included in the scope of the 2025 report. See SBM-3 for a full list of our IROs and material topics on page 16. Specifically, we are not yet disclosing information related to Training and Development (S1-12), Inclusion (Entity-Specific), and datapoints pertaining to Scope 3 emissions (within E1). In addition, this report does not include datapoints within S1-5 related to non-employees or those related to E2 (Pollution). Policies, actions, targets and metrics for these topics are still in development, or data collection is not yet adequate Group-wide.

ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT, AND SUPERVISORY BODIES - GOV-1 AND GOV-2

Information related to the Governance structure is also noted on pages 34 and 35 of the 2025 Annual Report. Aliaxis SA's ("Aliaxis") Administrative, Management, and Supervisory Bodies (AMSB) – defined here as the Board of Directors and Executive Committee, with support from the Group ESG Committee and Divisional Execution bodies – are responsible for overseeing the identified material topics and their IROs. On 31 December 2025, the Board of Directors comprised of 12 members, with a ratio of female to male board members of 1:12 and 33% of members classified as independent. There are no representatives of Aliaxis at the Board level.

The Board of Directors has a Sustainability Committee, whose purpose is to advise the Board of Directors on all matters related to sustainability, to review the sustainability strategy, oversee its implementation and examine and monitor the efficiency of internal processes related to

sustainability matters within the Group. The Sustainability Committee meets quarterly to discuss sustainability-related matters, including relevant regulatory changes, emerging sustainability risks or trends, and/or market requirements. The Committee met four times in 2025, and its members were Myriam Beatove (Chairperson), Jan Suykens, Pierre-Alexandre Peeters, Patrick Simonard and Peter de Wit.

The Sustainability Committee receives annual training on sustainability topics to ensure the AMSB has adequate expertise to oversee the IROs on identified material topics. In 2025, this included training provided by INSEAD business school in France, which was attended by the Board's Sustainability Committee and the Executive Committee.

The Managing Director and Executive Committee (chaired by the Managing Director) are responsible for planning and implementing the Group's sustainability programmes and for determining the appropriateness of the Group's corporate responsibility policies and practices. The Executive Committee is responsible for affirming targets and for evaluating IROs.

The Executive Committee is supported by the Group ESG Committee and Regional ESG teams. The Group ESG committee and Regional ESG teams continuously engage with the Executive Committee to propose targets, and provide information about sustainability developments, including emerging or shifting IROs. Through monthly meetings, Group and Regional ESG teams meet to monitor progress, support and guide the rollout of strategic business decisions related to CSRD implementation.

INTEGRATION OF SUSTAINABILITY-RELATED PERFORMANCE IN INCENTIVE SCHEMES - GOV-3

Aliaxis offers both Short-Term Incentive (STI) and Long-Term Incentive (LTI) plans. A new LTI scheme for senior leadership was introduced (as of 2025) with a three-year vesting period. The pay-out (in 2028) is conditional upon achieving financial and non-financial objectives over the three-year period. While there are no metrics related to sustainability included in the STI calculation, 25% of Long-Term Incentives (LTIs) are linked to sustainability outcomes (12.5% to Absolute CO₂ reduction and 12.5% to Reportable Injury Rate).

STATEMENT ON DUE DILIGENCE - GOV-4

Due diligence is defined as the process by which an undertaking identifies, prevents, mitigates, remediates and ends actual and potential negative impacts (on people or the environment) connected with the business. Today, Aliaxis has processes in place to identify and prevent potential negative impacts that could stem from direct business partners and is actively working to improve the due diligence framework in line with that provided by the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CS3D). Currently, due diligence processes include policies related to trade compliance, business partner screening, and additional initiatives at regional or departmental levels dependent on the nature of the business transaction. The trade compliance policy requires checks for applicable restrictive measures under national and international laws and regulations, including export control, sanctions, and anti-boycott laws and regulations. Business-partner screening is a required due diligence step requiring identification, risk assessment, and classification before engaging with new business partners.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING - GOV-5

Aliaxis recognises the critical importance of robust risk management and internal control processes in ensuring the accuracy, reliability, and integrity of sustainability reporting. The approach is designed to identify, assess, and mitigate risks associated with sustainability, while ensuring that reporting processes are transparent and aligned with best practices.

The Aliaxis global internal audit function maintains a comprehensive risk register, which includes environmental, social, and governance risks. The register is reassessed biannually to reflect any emerging risks and/or changes in the business environment. The risks are then evaluated based on likelihood and impact, and mitigating efforts are created in response to the risk.

In addition, most of the data used for sustainability reporting purposes is collected through two global systems, with integrated monthly input and review controls.

STRATEGY, BUSINESS MODEL AND VALUE CHAIN - SBM-1

The following section outlines the Aliaxis business and its value chain, while contextualising the stakeholders identified in the 2025 Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), which subsequently informs the scope and topics found in this report. Aliaxis is a global leader in designing innovative, reliable and sustainable solutions for fluid and energy management. These pipe and fitting systems work seamlessly behind the scenes to provide peace of mind for customers and end users across building, infrastructure, industrial, agricultural and electrical segments. With operations in over 40 countries, at the heart of which, are the expertise of nearly 15,000 employees. In 2025, revenue was €3.5 billion, Recuring EBITDA (REBITDA) was €364 million and REBITDA margin 10.3%.

Aliaxis does not derive any revenue from the fossil fuel (coal, oil, and gas) sector, chemical production, controversial weapons, or the cultivation and production of tobacco.

Everywhere, behind the scenes



Business Model

The pillars of Aliaxis' business model are:

Geographical Diversification: Aliaxis operates in four key regions: the Americas, the Pacific, EMEA (Europe, the Middle-East, and Africa), and Asia, which helps mitigate regional economic fluctuations.

Sector Diversification: Aliaxis serves various segments, including building, infrastructure, industry, and agriculture, providing a wide range of fluid and energy (gas and electrical conduit) management solutions.

Customer-Centric Approach: The Group focuses on understanding customer needs and delivering tailored solutions that tackle real-world challenges. This includes leveraging local teams' knowledge and maintaining strong relationships with customers.

Innovation and R&D: Aliaxis invests in research and development to design longer-lasting, more reliable, and more efficient systems and getting them to market faster. The Group collaborates with our customers, universities, startups, and other partners to drive innovation.

Raw Material Procurement: The Group sources raw materials like polymer resins, which are essential for its products. Aliaxis aims to optimise procurement through a centralised approach and increase the use of recycled materials.

Manufacturing: Aliaxis operates numerous manufacturing plants worldwide, focusing on efficiency and sustainability. The company has recently completed a significant phase of capex where investment focused on increased capacity. The capex priorities in this next investment phase will now primarily focus on Health, Safety and Environment (HSE), and replacement. The Group invests in modernising its facilities and implementing advanced manufacturing technologies.

Distribution: Aliaxis has a robust distribution network, including warehouses and distribution centres, to ensure timely delivery of products to customers.

Sales and Marketing: The Group employs a customer-centric sales and marketing strategy, leveraging global experience and best practice coupled with local sales teams whose specialised expertise and local knowledge serve local customers.

After-Sales Service: Aliaxis provides comprehensive after-sales support, including technical assistance and maintenance services.

The Value Chain

The value chain model below illustrates how Aliaxis creates value for both internal and external stakeholders:



INTERESTS AND VIEWS OF STAKEHOLDERS - SBM-2

Understanding the interests and perspectives of relevant stakeholders is essential to meeting the expectations for long-term value creation and responsible business conduct. The key stakeholders who inform strategy are customers, employees, investors, and suppliers; however, Aliaxis also acknowledges the importance of other stakeholders who could be affected by its business, including residents and communities, governments, and nature.

Engaging with stakeholders is inherently important to the way business is conducted; as part of the DMA, affected stakeholders were identified throughout and outside the Aliaxis value chain to understand their views and interests. The list of stakeholders was based on the list of common stakeholder groups mentioned in ESRS 1 (General requirements of the ESRS), and their interests are summarised below:

Employees: Aliaxis engages with its employees through surveys, training programmes, and development initiatives. It was revealed in the 2023 Aliaxis & Me survey that employees are interested in career development, a supportive work environment, and fair treatment. In the DMA, expert inputs from Human Resources, Inclusion, Health, Safety & Environment (HSE), and the European Workers' Council were included to ensure employees' interests were represented.

Local residents/communities: Aliaxis engages with local communities at site level. Through benchmarking assessments, Aliaxis identified that the minimising of harmful byproducts released into nature, such as microplastics, was of interest to local residents and communities where our products are manufactured and used. They are also interested in employment opportunities created by local business. The DMA process did not engage directly with representatives of local communities, but Aliaxis is working towards increased external engagement.

Government authorities, regulators, and industry associations: Government authorities and other regulators are interested in environmental protection, public safety, and economic compliance. Aliaxis engages with public authorities and regulators through active participation in its sector association, where the Group advocates for the common interests of the industry in policy-making decisions.

Investors: Aliaxis is a predominantly family-owned business, and its investors are interested in the Group's longevity and success for future generations. This pertains to financial performance, growth prospects, and sustainability outcomes. Aliaxis maintains transparent communication with its investors, providing regular updates on financial performance and strategic initiatives.

Suppliers, compounders, and other business partners: Suppliers are interested in long-term partnerships, fair treatment, and clear communication. Aliaxis works closely with its suppliers to ensure sustainable and ethical practices throughout the supply chain and expects suppliers to comply with the Aliaxis Supplier Code of Conduct.

Customers and end-users: Based on our Net Promoter Scores Aliaxis can ascertain that customers are interested in high-quality, reliable, and durable products. They also value reliable delivery and excellent after-sales support. Aliaxis prioritises customer intimacy, focusing on understanding and meeting their evolving needs. The Group collaborates closely with customers through local customer service teams, customer satisfaction surveys, customer experience centres, and research and development centres.

Nature: Aliaxis also acknowledges nature as a silent stakeholder. Environmental experts were involved in the DMA process to identify potential impacts on nature and to represent its interests.

Based on the topics identified, a stakeholder engagement strategy was developed by selecting key internal and external stakeholders to be consulted via direct (e.g. semi-structured interviews and workshops) and indirect methods (e.g. internal and external secondary desk research).

In general, Aliaxis places significant emphasis on engaging with stakeholders in different geographies to understand their differing interests and views. The Group's approach to stakeholder engagement is comprehensive and involves various initiatives aimed at fostering collaboration, transparency, and mutual benefit.

Leveraging this approach, both affected and interested stakeholders were consulted in this analysis and their feedback incorporated into the DMA. The process engaged stakeholders from each of Aliaxis' main geographies.

Affected external stakeholders were identified in close collaboration with the regions, and interviews were conducted by both the Group and the regional/local teams.

The table below provides an illustration of our outreach efforts for the purposes of DMA:

Stakeholders' group	How engagement is organised
Affected stakeholders	
Customers	Bilateral meetings; trade fairs and conferences; customer satisfaction surveys; collaboration to create new services and solutions
Employees	Employee engagement survey; focus groups; regular all-employee calls; engagement with union representatives, safety observations, and grievance channels
Suppliers	Bilateral meetings
Users of sustainability statement	
Investors & analysts	Investor calls and meetings, Annual General Meeting; analyst and investor perception studies, ESG ratings
Industry & trade organisations	Participation to develop industry practices; meetings

The resulting list of material topics was validated by the Executive Committee and presented to the full Board who provided their formal approval.

Aliaxis will review the DMA annually to determine whether any changes to the business or business environment warrant an update to the material topics and their impacts, risks and opportunities. The DMA will increasingly be integrated into the enterprise risk management process and the strategy review.

INTERACTION OF MATERIAL IROS WITH STRATEGY & BUSINESS MODEL SBM-3

The material impacts, risks, and opportunities identified as part of the DMA help inform strategy and decision-making.

Risks identified were assessed using the same thresholds for materiality as those within the existing enterprise risk management function, prioritised in the same way as non-ESG risks. These risks are monitored by this function, and efforts have already been made to detect, prevent, and/or mitigate perceived and potential risks.

Pursuit of opportunities, including those within the DMA, is inherently built into the business model. Management of material impacts related to social topics were already embedded in various functions (such as HSE, Learning & Development, and Human Resources). Material impacts related to climate change are not currently included in the enterprise risk management risk register, but going forward, the DMA will serve as a tool to formalise the prioritisation of actions and targets (further described in the topic sections) to address impacts. The resilience of Aliaxis' strategy and business model in addressing material risks is also dependent on national and regional political developments as well as the ability of the value chain to collaborate on decarbonisation efforts.

Current material and financial effects from sustainable solutions and sustainable operations related to risks and opportunities have been included in the topic sections and are part of the €199 million Capital Expenditure in the 2025 financial statements. There is not a significant risk of a material adjustment within the next annual reporting period to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities reported in the related financial statements pertaining to any of the risks or opportunities identified.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS TO IDENTIFY AND ASSESS MATERIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES (IROS) IRO-1

DMA Methodology

In the first step of the DMA, a "long list" of potentially material topics was made. Added to that was a map of Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (IROs) throughout the value chain (the scope of the value chain is mentioned in BP-1). The complete list of ESRS 1 sub-subtopics was used as the basis for the long list. From the full list of ESRS 1 sub-subtopics, Aliaxis reviewed guidance from ESG raters and standard setters (including sector-specific guidance), sustainability reports from their peers and key value chain partners, and excluded topics which were infrequently mentioned. The key value chain partners were determined by the magnitude of operational and commercial interaction and were spread among the regions in which Aliaxis conducts business. In addition, Aliaxis considered topics which were not included in ESRS 1 but were mentioned by other members of their sector.

During the second phase, Aliaxis engaged with internal stakeholders to identify impacts, risks, and opportunities linked to each of the topics identified in the long list. Workshops were organised for each topic and relevant subject matter experts were invited to identify IROs related to each topic, including identifying their location in the value chain (and for impacts, their time horizon and whether they have a positive/negative and actual/potential impact), determining whether dependencies could exist related to risks and opportunities, and understanding whether any elements from Aliaxis' current due diligence processes (limited to business partner screening for now) could give rise to additional IROs, or affect the rating

severity of these IROs. Once the IROs were identified, the subject matter experts rated each impact according to the following evaluation criteria:

IMPACT MATERIALITY

Impact Score¹ = Severity (Average of Scale, Scope, Irremediability) x Likelihood
Scale (From 1-5, Minimal -> Critical)
Scope (From 1-5, Low -> Significant)
Irremediability (From 1-5, Relatively easy to remediate -> Irreversible)
Likelihood (From 1-6, Rare -> Certain)

FINANCIAL MATERIALITY

Financial Impact Score = Financial Magnitude x Likelihood
Financial Magnitude = Euro (€) exposure + Impact on Strategic Goals/Reputation
Euro (€) Exposure (From 1-5, Limited -> Extremely heavy)
Impact on Strategic Goals or Reputation (From 1-5, from no impact to very strong impact)
Likelihood (From 1-5, Highly unlikely -> Highly likely)

Magnitude and likelihood thresholds, as well as prioritisation of financial impacts, were set in line with the existing enterprise risk management function.

In the third phase, Aliaxis invited regional subject matter experts to examine the long list of topics and rate financial and impact materiality based on the same criteria above. During this additional step, Aliaxis understood how important individual impacts risks and opportunities were to each region. The experts were also invited to provide input on IROs which should have been added to the long list, in case an impact at a consolidated level had been missed.

In the final stage of identifying if a topic should be deemed material, thresholds were set for both impact materiality and financial materiality. Impact materiality was determined by an impact score higher than 20 through a combination of peer benchmarking and management judgement. Thresholds for financial materiality were determined if the financial impact score was greater than 22, in line with Aliaxis' enterprise risk management methodology. Topics with an IRO above these thresholds were then presented to and validated by the Executive Committee and the Board.

DMA applied throughout the business

The DMA was conducted in conjunction with Aliaxis' Enterprise Risk Management function, to ensure that both exercises include identification and monitoring of risks and opportunities. In the coming years, the plan is to embed monitoring activities for potential negative impacts on people and the environment into our developing due diligence framework.

¹ For positive impacts, materiality is only based on scale and scope. Negative materiality is calculated based on scale, scope, and likelihood.

MATERIAL IMPACTS, RISKS & OPPORTUNITIES AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS INCLUDED IN THE SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT - IRO-2

A succinct description of each of Aliaxis' IROs, including their actual/potential and positive/negative impacts, as well as their location in the value chain, are summarised below:

ESRS Topic	ESRS Subtopic	IRO Description	IRO Type	Transition / Physical	+/-	Actual / Potential	Location in Value Chain
Environment							
E1	Climate change mitigation	Aliaxis could see increased demand for water-efficient technologies from customers wishing to reduce their CO ₂ impact.	Opportunity				Downstream
E1	Climate change mitigation	Aliaxis may face increased costs related to carbon regulation compliance and/or reputational damage in the case of non-compliance.	Risk	Transition			Own Operations
E1	Climate change mitigation	Suppliers' decarbonisation efforts could lead to additional costs passed on to customers or lead to reputational damage for Aliaxis if our key suppliers fail to curb their emissions.	Risk	Transition			Upstream
E1	Climate change adaptation	Extreme weather events may prompt a surge in demand for our durable piping systems.	Opportunity				Downstream
E1	Climate change adaptation	In the case of extreme climate-change related events, production and inbound/outbound transportation could be delayed, and/or additional unplanned asset purchases/repairs could be required.	Risk	Physical			Own Operations
E1	Climate change mitigation / Energy	Aliaxis' supply chain and own operations are carbon intensive and sometimes use grey energy, whose associated GHG emissions contribute to climate change. The consequences include extreme weather events and biodiversity decline which in turn have adverse environmental and social impacts on ecosystems, livelihoods, human health, and food production.	Impact		-	Actual	Upstream, Own Operations, Downstream
E2	Microplastics	Aliaxis' raw materials are derived mainly from the petrochemical industry which involves non-renewable resource depletion.	Impact		-	Actual	Own Operations
E3	Water (use, withdrawal, consumption, discharge)	Demand for stormwater management products in case of flooding and water storage products in the event of drought is expected to rise with the accentuation of climate change. As a significant portion of Aliaxis' revenue stems from efficient water management solutions, Aliaxis is poised for potential financial benefit by servicing a market searching for more sustainable water management solutions.	Opportunity				Downstream

ESRS Topic	ESRS Subtopic	IRO Description	IRO Type	Transition / Physical	+/-	Actual / Potential	Location in Value Chain
E3	Water (use, withdrawal, consumption, discharge)	Aliaxis' products have a positive impact on our customer's water resource management to optimise water consumption and discharge.	Impact		-	Actual	Downstream
E3	Water (use, withdrawal, consumption, discharge)	Aliaxis' manufacturing processes require the consumption of significant amounts of water during manufacture.	Impact		-	Actual	Upstream
E5	Circularity	There is a potentially growing demand for products that incorporate recycled content and/or exhibit higher levels of durability.	Opportunity				Downstream, Own Operations
E5	Circularity	Aliaxis produces microplastics as a byproduct of its manufacturing processes. If the microplastics are discharged to the environment, untreated particles can accumulate and result in land and water contamination.	Impact		-	Potential	Upstream
Social							
S1-12	Working conditions – Training and development (all talent)	Investing in employee development supports retention, as well as building a positive reputation which can attract top talent.	Opportunity				Own Operations
S1-13	Working conditions – Health and safety	Hazards including falls, transportation accidents, equipment-related accidents, and heat-related illness or injury, among others, are present. A work-related injury or illness could impact our employees and contractors' quality of life.	Impact		+	Potential	Own Operations
Entity Specific	Equal treatment and opportunities for all – Inclusion	Aliaxis is comprised of teams with diverse backgrounds. Investing in employees' personal growth, and making sure each individual feels valued, respected, safe, and treated equitably, can lead to higher employee satisfaction and higher employee performance.	Impact		+	Actual	Own Operations
Governance							
G1-1	Corporate culture & business ethics	Preventing and detecting corruption and bribery is crucial for maintaining ethical business practices and compliance with regulations.	Risk				Own Operations
G1-1	Corporate culture & business ethics	A poor corporate culture can lead to unethical practices, causing societal issues like harassment, discrimination, and unsafe working environments, as well as environmental harm.	Impact		+	Potential	Own Operations

ESRS Topic	ESRS Subtopic	IRO Description	IRO Type	Transition / Physical	+/-	Actual / Potential	Location in Value Chain
G1-1	Protection of whistleblowers	Providing a platform for employees to report issues anonymously, with non-retaliation for reports in good faith, helps to maintain ethical practices and employee trust.	Impact		+	Actual	Own Operations

DATAPOINTS DERIVING FROM OTHER EU LEGISLATION

Datapoints that derive from other EU legislation (outside of this report, but displayed below for readers to cross-reference) and where they are addressed in this sustainability statement are summarised in the table below:

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint in [Draft] Amended ESRS	Page	SFDR ¹⁰ reference	Pillar 3 ¹¹ reference	Benchmark Regulation ¹² reference	EU Climate Law ¹³ reference
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Percentage of board members who are independent	6			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
ESRS 2 GOV-4 Statement on due diligence	7	Indicator number 10 Table #3 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288, Annex I	
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities	8	Indicators number 4 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 ¹⁴ Table 1: Qualitative information on Environmental risk and Table 2: Qualitative information on Social risk	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to chemical production	8	Indicator number 9 Table #2 of Annex 1	ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to chemical production	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons	8	Indicator number 14 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco	8			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
ESRS E1-1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation	22				Regulation (EU) 2021/11 19, Article 2(1)

ESRS E1-6 GHG emission reduction targets	29	Indicator number 4 Table #2 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 6	
ESRS E1-7 Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors)	28	Indicator number 5 Table #1 and Indicator number 5 Table #2 of Annex 1			
ESRS E1-7 Energy consumption and mix	28	Indicator number 5 Table #1 of Annex 1			
ESRS E1-8 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 GHG emissions	29	Indicators number 1 and 2 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a; Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 5(1), 6 and 8(1) ESRS E1-8 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 GHG emissions	
ESRS E1-11 Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks				Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
ESRS E1-11 Location of significant assets at material physical risk			Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraphs 46 and 47; Template 5: Banking book – Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk.		
ESRS E1-11 Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes			Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraph 34; Template 2: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property – Energy efficiency of the collateral		

ESRS E1-11 Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate-related opportunities				Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II	
ESRS E3-1 Water-related policies	32	Indicator number 7 Table #2 of Annex I			
ESRS E3-1 Policy covering areas at water risk, including areas of high-water stress	32	Indicator number 8 Table 2 of Annex I			
ESRS E3-4 Total water recycled and reused	34	Indicator number 6.2 Table #2 of Annex I			
ESRS E5-5 Non-recycled waste	42	Indicator number 13 Table #2 of Annex I		Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives	
ESRS E5-5 Hazardous waste and radioactive waste	42	Indicator number 9 Table #1 of Annex I		According to Council Directive 2011/70/Euratom of 19 July 2011 establishing a community framework for the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste.	
ESRS 2 GDR-P Human rights policy commitments	46	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
ESRS S1-1 Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings	46	Indicator number 11 Table #3 of Annex I			
ESRS S1-1 Occupational risk prevention policy or management system	46	Indicator number 1 Table #3 of Annex I			
ESRS S1-2 Grievance mechanism, including employee-related matters	47	Indicator number 5 Table #3 of Annex I & Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex I			
ESRS S1-13 Rate of work-related accidents	51	Indicator number 2 Table #3 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
ESRS S1-13 Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, illness	51	Indicator number 3 Table #3 of Annex I			
ESRS S1-16 Incidents of discrimination		Indicator number 7 Table #3 of Annex I			
ESRS S1-16 Human rights incidents		Indicator number 10 Table #1 & Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
ESRS G1-1 Policies consistent with United Nations Convention against Corruption	53	Indicator number 15 Table #3 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288	

ESRS G1-1 Protection of whistle-blowers	53	Indicator number 6 Table #3 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288	
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Board's gender diversity	6	Indicator number 13 of Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288	

E1 – CLIMATE CHANGE

Topic	IRO type	IRO description	Location in the value chain
E1 – CCA, CCM	Opportunity	The demand for products specialising in stormwater management, in case of flooding, and water storage, in the event of drought, is expected to rise with the accentuation of climate change, as would the likely demand for more efficient products as customers decarbonise. As a significant portion of Aliaxis' revenue stems from efficient water management solutions, Aliaxis is poised for potential financial benefit by servicing a market searching for more sustainable and efficient water-management solutions.	Downstream
E1 – CCM	Risk	Aliaxis may face increased costs related to carbon regulation compliance and/or reputational damage in the case of non-compliance.	Upstream
E1 – CCM	Risk	Suppliers' decarbonisation efforts could lead to additional costs passed on to customers or lead to reputational damage for Aliaxis if our key suppliers fail to curb their emissions.	Upstream
E1 – CCA	Risk	In the case of extreme climate-change related events, production and inbound/outbound transportation could be delayed, and/or additional unplanned asset purchases/repairs could be required.	Own Operations, Upstream
E1 – CCM, Energy	Negative Impact	Our supply chain and own operations are carbon intensive and sometimes use grey energy, while associated GHG emissions contribute to climate change. The consequences include extreme weather events and biodiversity decline, which in turn has adverse environmental and social impacts on, a.o., ecosystems, livelihoods, human health, and food production (IPCC).	Upstream, Own Operations, Downstream

Climate change in this report refers to greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) that are the result of human impact, and which cause structural changes to the climate. According to the Sixth Assessment Report (AR) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), industry

accounts for around 34% of global greenhouse gas emissions..² As a manufacturing company, Aliaxis therefore influences climate change through its direct and indirect emissions, and climate change in turn affects the company, through both physical risks and transition risks, as well as opportunities. The protentional impact Aliaxis has on climate change was articulated in the DMA where climate change was identified as a material topic for own operations and, to some extent, for the upstream and downstream value chain. For this reason, ESRS Standard E1 is one of the reporting requirements for Aliaxis under the CSRD.

Aliaxis has therefore set itself the objective of actively working towards setting and achieving CO₂ emission reduction targets to contribute to mitigating the impacts of climate change.

E1-1 TRANSITION PLAN FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

For scope 1 & 2 emissions, Aliaxis has a clear transition plan in alignment with the 1.5°C pathway of the Paris Agreement. In 2024, Aliaxis expressed their intention to set science-based near-term targets in line with the Science-Based Target Initiative (SBTi), a non-governmental organisation that supports companies in setting their decarbonisation targets in line with the latest climate science. Aliaxis will submit decarbonisation targets to the SBTi for approval in 2026. The ambition is to reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 62% between 2024 and 2034, based on the 2024 baseline emissions of 194,264 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (TCO₂E).

The detailed plan for the period between 2034 and 2050 will be finalised later.

Aliaxis' transition plan was developed based on regional conditions in the four Aliaxis regions (Americas, Pacific, EMEA and Asia) and on a flat growth basis in line with market trends. The Board's Sustainability Committee has approved the targets and provides oversight at its quarterly meetings, about the levers to be used for decarbonisation.

In addition, our transition plan includes consideration of locked-in emissions. Locked-in emissions are predominantly tied to roto-moulding production processes which are currently dependent on the combustion of natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

To mitigate potential risks associated with locked-in emissions, we focus on:

- Reducing gas consumption by gaining energy efficiency in production
- Replacing machinery with newer technologies

E1 - IRO CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND SCENARIO ANALYSIS

The process to identify and assess material climate-related IROs was part of a broader DMA. The potential risks were assessed by a panel comprised of external and internal experts. Those from within the organisation came from Group and regional levels and included the Aliaxis Global Carbon Expert. Each risk – including climate change mitigation, adaptation and energy – was assessed and evaluated based on the foreseen scale, scope, probability, irremediability and financial impacts on reputation, business continuity, and financial magnitude. The impact on potentially affected communities is captured through these experts and in the later external

² Sixth Assessment Report (AR) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) - 2023

stakeholder consultation (suppliers, customers, industry associations). For more information, please refer to ESRS 2 (on page 12).

Climate related transition risks

The DMA identified two material climate-related transition risks potentially affecting the upstream value chain. These climate-related transition risks arise from potential changes in the political and regulatory landscape of the upstream supply chain, which could lead to cost increases for key raw materials.

Climate related physical risks

In addition, climate-related physical risks were identified as material to the Group's own operations and the upstream value chain. These risks could arise from more extreme weather events (floods, storms, etc.) that would disrupt the Group's own production, as well as slowing down or disrupting the supply chain.

Aliaxis relies on the results of two physical climate risk studies conducted by their insurer. The study encompasses a climate-related scenario analysis, which represents almost 70% of Aliaxis' total assets. This analysis addressed climate-related physical risks to Aliaxis' assets, according to three different representative concentration pathway scenarios (RCP) presented in the Sixth Assessment Report (AR) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): Low (RCP 2.6), Intermediate (RCP 4.5) and High (RCP 8.5). The studies were conducted for the short-term (by 2030) and the long-term (by 2050). The hazards identified are flooding due to extreme rainfall, strong winds, including tropical cyclones, winter storms, thunderstorms and tornadoes, extreme temperature events such as heat waves, drought leading to a reduction in water resources and an increased risk of forest fires. Exposure to these hazards varies depending on location and can be found in their assessments.

Aliaxis will conduct more granular climate-related scenario analysis for all sites to best tackle climate-related physical risks through planned mitigation and adaptation measures, and to integrate climate-related transition risks.

E1. STRATEGY & BUSINESS MODEL RESILIENCE IN RELATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Based on the results of both the long-term and short-term impact scenarios analysed by the insurance company, Aliaxis' climate-related physical risks were identified with a view to building a resilience tracker with proposed risk mitigation initiatives. The proposed solutions for actionable risks are classified into physical actions (creation of physical adaptation measures) and human actions (creation of behavioural responses such as emergency response plans). Aliaxis has evaluated that the cost of actionable measures to mitigate climate change-related risks would be much lower than the total expected loss.

In 2026, Aliaxis plans to conduct a full climate resilience assessment upon completion of the climate scenario analysis.

Climate-related risks are being integrated into the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system. Aliaxis has identified external weather events as a climate-related physical risk, which was also noted in the DMA. The Group management system provides three elements of response to this risk:

- Emergency preparedness guidelines

- Crisis management procedure
- Reporting of incidents in the global data collection system to share experiences.

E1-2 POLICIES RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Aliaxis does not have a separate climate policy. The commitment to mitigate climate change is embedded in the new Health, Safety, and Environmental Sustainability Policy, approved by the Group Managing Director and published in March 2025. The policy is publicly available ([Global HSE Policy, May 2025](#)) and applies worldwide to all of Aliaxis' employees.

The policy replaces a 2021 policy, adding an update on environment with:

- Alignment to the United Nations Global Compact principles for Environment
- Alignment to the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi).

Aliaxis' commitments to global decarbonisation include developing sustainable products, reducing environmental impact, and fostering responsible practices across operations.

The Group will design and operate its value chain to minimise Greenhouse Gas Emissions in line with science-based targets and promote circularity in how it uses its resources and sources its raw materials.

In addition, Aliaxis has adopted a *Group Environmental Standard on Energy and Greenhouse Gases* to minimise energy consumption and the emission of greenhouse gases in its own operations. This standard requires all sites to identify and prioritise opportunities to reduce energy consumption and contribute to reducing Scope 1 & 2 emissions.

E1-3 ACTIONS RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Reducing absolute CO₂ emissions is the key element to climate change mitigation for Aliaxis. Hence its commitment to science-based near-term targets through SBTi, pending validation in 2026. Three key decarbonisation levers have been identified – all of which are strategic approaches aimed at addressing the impacts, risks and opportunities around climate change.

In 2025, there were more than 20 Capital Expenditure (CapEx) investment initiatives worldwide, with a total value of almost €1 million, related to improving energy efficiency and switching to less carbon-intensive refrigerants at production sites.

The Group has not flagged any incremental CapEx or OpEx purely dedicated to decarbonisation in the long-term yet.

DECARBONISATION LEVER 1: REDUCING EMISSIONS IN OPERATIONS

The negative impact of grey energy was identified in the DMA. Aliaxis has programmes to improve these outcomes and lower CO₂ emissions in order to counteract this negative impact.

Use of renewable electricity & electricity efficiency

In 2025, regional efforts were maintained and new ones undertaken to increase the use of electricity from renewable energy sources in our production facilities.

The Group has expanded its on-site solar panel installations for own consumption, such as its €50,000 investment, notably in the newly commissioned site in Mannheim, Germany. In Europe, renewable electricity sourcing is primarily achieved through a combination of a virtual Power Purchase Agreement (vPPA) and Guarantees of Origin (GOs), complemented by local sourcing initiatives. In 2025, 63% of total electricity consumption in the region was covered by renewable electricity. This coverage is predominantly contract-based, while direct sourcing through on-site generation and green tariffs continues to develop. The Group is progressively strengthening this balance to increase direct access to renewable electricity over time. Coverage is strongest in Italy, Spain and Germany, with high but partial coverage in France, which also benefits from a structurally low-carbon electricity mix. The Olesnica site in Poland and Panningen site in Netherlands are fully supplied through renewable electricity tariffs.

Across Latin America, 93% of operations are powered through renewable electricity, and a vast majority of sites are 100% renewable.

In India, a PPA project for the Bhiwadi site was approved in 2025 and will be delivered in 2026.

In 2025, 51% of the total electricity consumed in the Pacific region was generated from renewable sources.

Decreasing the consumption of fossil-based energies (natural gas, LPG, diesel)

Aliaxis plans to reduce Scope 1 emissions over the next 10 years by:

- Switching part of the forklift fleet from LPG-fuelled to electrical forklifts in the Pacific, EMEA, and North America progressively by 2034
- Increasing the share of Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) consumption by 10% in North America by 2034

Reducing scrap inventory (Scope 3)

By reducing scrap inventory and returning scrap to the production processes, Aliaxis reduces plastic purchasing and associated emissions from purchased goods.

Increasing the use of external recycled content

Aliaxis intends to increase the proportion of external recycled materials in its products. This approach is regionally driven and depends, among other things, on the availability of externally sourced recycled materials in the expected quality, as well as constraints as to how much recycled material is permitted for the respective product range.

The production of recycled plastics requires less energy than the production of new plastics from petrochemicals. By using more external recyclates, there will be a reduction in the CO₂ emissions associated with raw materials. In addition, emissions are avoided by diverting plastic waste from incineration or landfill.

In 2025, Aliaxis invested €2,5 million in the new HDPE recycling hub in Australia to expand recycled content capacity in the Pacific region.

DECARBONISATION LEVER 2: REDUCING EMISSIONS IN OUR PRODUCT PORTFOLIO

Approved Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) calculation methodology

In 2025, Aliaxis had its methodology of PCF calculation validated by an external certification body. This provides the necessary confirmation for customers and external stakeholders regarding the quality and accuracy of the PCF data provided by the Group.

Sustainable Product Portfolio Management (SPM) approach

SPM is a strategic framework that allows Aliaxis to:

- Assess the sustainability performance of products.
- Understand the risks and opportunities across the portfolio.
- Align our business decisions with long-term environmental and social goals.

In the CSRD context, SPM helps to understand which products contribute positively to decarbonisation targets, where hotspots lie in the value chain, how the Group's activities impact people and the environment, and how those impacts in turn can affect financial performance.

To learn more about Aliaxis' Sustainable Product Portfolio Management (SPM) approach, please refer to E5 Resource Use and Circular Economy.

EcoDesign / EcoConception

Aliaxis asserts that 80% of a product's environmental impact is determined at the design stage. In 2025, Aliaxis developed eco-conception training to design products with the entire lifecycle in mind, from raw material sourcing to end-of-life recyclability. The focus is on recycled content integration wherever possible, reducing the carbon footprint of manufacturing processes, and ensuring that products are fully recyclable.

To learn more about product development and EcoDesign at Aliaxis, please refer to E5 Resource Use and Circular Economy.

DECARBONISATION LEVER 3: REDUCING EMISSIONS IN OUR SUPPLY CHAIN

Supplier engagement

In 2025, Aliaxis identified its most carbon intensive suppliers and is developing a programme to engage with them by collecting supplier-specific PCFs and monitor their progress on decarbonisation roadmaps.

In 2025, as an intermediate step towards more specific supplier-based PCFs for the most important raw materials, the Group partnered with Carbon Minds, the largest environmental life cycle database for chemicals and plastics.

The Supplier Code of Conduct was updated in 2025 with the following addition:

"Aliaxis encourages suppliers to take action against climate change, to avoid the use of environmentally hazardous materials and to engage in activities that increase material circularity like reuse and recycling."

Upstream transport initiatives

In 2025, Aliaxis identified the following initiatives to support decarbonisation of upstream transportation: the potential to use hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) fuel, optimisation through increased loading rate, and engaging with transport suppliers to gather distance and/or fuel-based activity data. Depending on the region and regional context, these initiatives will be further investigated in 2026.

Aliaxis will report on the EU Taxonomy Regulation in accordance with the CSRD Omnibus amendments from 2028 onwards.

Decarbonisation progress against the 2024 baseline

Compared to the 2024 baseline, Aliaxis achieved a reduction of 61 kilo-tonnes of equivalent CO₂ through these decarbonisation efforts in 2025.

E1-4 TARGETS RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Aliaxis has chosen to align its decarbonisation targets with the science-based approach of the Paris Agreement and will have them validated by SBTi during 2026. Alignment of targets with SBTi is a voluntary approach and underscores Aliaxis' commitment to contributing to global, industry-wide decarbonisation.

For scopes 1 & 2, Aliaxis has opted for a combined absolute reduction target for near-term decarbonisation by 2034 that is aligned with 1.5 °C global warming.

In its Sixth Assessment Report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has specified the total amount of CO₂ that may still be emitted in order to keep global warming in line with the 1.5-degree target. On this basis, the SBTi has developed a tool which indicates that, compared with the base year, global CO₂ emissions must fall by 6.2% annually over the next 10 years, resulting in a total reduction of 62%.

Therefore, Aliaxis is committed to reducing absolute emissions from own operations worldwide by 62% over the next 10 years compared to the 2024 baseline, modelled conservatively on flat growth.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for 2024 were 194,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) and Aliaxis intends to reduce these by 62% to 73,300 tonnes CO₂e by 2034.

Aliaxis recognises that its main raw materials are derivatives of fossil fuels and that upstream processing requires a high level of energy. Aliaxis therefore focuses on incorporating recycled content into products and making the manufacturing process as efficient as possible by reducing the production of scrap.

As part of its decarbonisation strategy, Aliaxis has started to reduce product-related greenhouse gas emissions through EcoDesign and product redevelopment initiatives. Selected product ranges have been redesigned to lower their carbon footprint by optimising material use and improving design efficiency. One example is the DAV RED SNAP tapping valve from the FRIALEN product range, which replaces the legacy DAV Classic solution. Compared with the legacy DAV Classic, the DAV RED SNAP tapping valve incorporates a redesigned closure system and optimised material use, resulting in lower material intensity; lifecycle assessment performed in accordance with EN 15804 demonstrates CO₂ emission reductions of up to 20%.

E1-5 ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND MIX

ESRS ref. amended	Energy consumption	2025 in MWh	Status
E1-5, 28a	Total energy consumption from fossil sources	515,066	Measured
E1-5, 29a	Fuel consumption from coal and coal products	0	Aliaxis does not directly consume energy from coal sources, resulting in a reported value of zero for this energy type in 2025.
E1-5, 29b	Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products	21,816	Measured
E1-5, 29c	Fuel consumption from natural gas	85,299	Measured
E1-5, 29d	Fuel consumption from other fossil sources	24,021	Measured
E1-5, 29e	Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, or cooling from fossil sources	383,930	Measured
E1-5, 28b	Total energy consumption from nuclear sources	0	Aliaxis does not directly consume energy from nuclear sources, resulting in a reported value of zero for this energy type in 2025.
E1-5, 28c	Total energy consumption from renewable sources	251,471	Measured
E1-5, 30 (1)	Non-renewable energy production	9,536	Measured
E1-5, 30 (2)	Renewable energy production	9,009	Measured

Aliaxis reports on all sites under operational control,³ including sites both owned or leased by the Group and its subsidiaries.

Aliaxis' sites report energy consumption from fuels and electricity. Electricity includes all power that is either purchased or generated onsite, within the site perimeter, powering production, offices, and/or outdoor spaces. Electricity sold externally is recorded, excluded from GHG indicators and reported separately.

³ Newly acquired sites and businesses or recently commissioned sites have their data consolidated into the master set within the first year of Aliaxis operations. Aliaxis reports all environmental metrics and KPIs for sites under its operational control, as defined by the GHG Protocol. This includes sites owned or leased by Aliaxis and its subsidiaries, where Aliaxis has the authority to implement operating policies.

All energy data is entered manually into Cority, Aliaxis' Group-wide sustainability reporting application, by a site-responsible and according to a regular calendar. Data sources include operational reports, utility bills, and direct measurements. For the few metrics not recorded by the data collection system, estimates are made based on credible official sources. (e.g. fuel consumption from coal and coal products, total energy consumption from nuclear sources).

E1-6 GROSS SCOPES 1, 2, 3 GHG EMISSIONS

Aliaxis' manufacturing processes use fossil fuels (natural gas, LPG, refrigerants, etc.) and electricity. These fossil fuels emit greenhouse gases when burned or produced, thereby contributing to the increase in greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere and thus to climate change. Emission factors used to calculate CO₂e emissions are centrally managed and reviewed annually by the sustainability team. These factors are sourced from recognised organisations:

- Scope 1 fuels: UK Government (BEIS-DEFRA 2024)
- Scope 2 (market-based): Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB 2024) for Europe; Green-e 2024 for U.S. regions
- Scope 2 (location-based): International Energy Agency (IEA 2024)
- Sub-national regions: National environmental agencies (Canada, Australia)

ESRS ref. (amended)	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Unit	2025	
E1-6, 32a	Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions	tCO ₂ e	31,548	Measured
E1-6, 32b (1)	Gross Scope 2 GHG emissions – location-based	tCO ₂ e	209,922	Measured
E1-6, 32b (2)	Gross Scope 2 GHG emissions – market-based	tCO ₂ e	130,335	Measured
E1-6, 32c (1)	Gross Scope 3 GHG emissions	tCO ₂ e		We did not disclose this data in 2025
E1-6, 32c (2)	Scope 3 GHG emissions from significant categories	tCO ₂ e		We did not disclose this data in 2025
E1-6, 33	Biogenic CO ₂ emissions	tCO ₂ e	N/A	We do not carry out combustion or biodegradation

E2 – POLLUTION

Topic	IRO type	IRO description	Location in the value chain
E2 - Microplastics	Negative Impact	Aliaxis converts plastic pellets and powder into finished products. If these microplastics are accidentally uncontained and released into the environment, land and water can be contaminated.	Own Operations

E2-1 POLICIES RELATED TO POLLUTION

Aliaxis has a *Global Health Safety & Environment Policy* that contains a commitment to environmental sustainability, including the avoidance, minimisation, and management of solid, liquid and gaseous wastes to prevent environmental harm. This Policy applies worldwide to all businesses in which the Group has a majority interest.

Aliaxis has also adopted a *Global Environmental Standard on Plastic Pellet & Powder Containment* for full implementation by end of 2028. It has been developed considering the ISO14001 Standard and the Operation Clean Sweep (OCS) programme and will apply OCS principles across its operations.

The purpose of this Standard is to help sites identify, mitigate, assess and control risks associated with the release of microplastics into the environment. Microplastics can be identified as any small pieces of solid synthetic polymers smaller than 5mm in diameter, whether in the form of a powder, shaving, pellet, or scrap. The Standard outlines the minimum requirements for processes, equipment and people, to manage the risk of microplastics being released into the environment. A self-assessment against the standard is required on a yearly basis to monitor the risk at each site.

The Standard focuses on own operations and, when applicable, third parties working on site.

Each region is responsible for ensuring the proper dissemination, implementation and communication of this Standard across their geographies. The Standard is available to all employees via the Aliaxis intranet and has been shared with HSE managers and regional ESG leads by email.

E2-2 ACTIONS AND RESOURCES IN RELATION TO POLLUTION

Aliaxis aims to use the *Global Standard on Plastic Pellet & Powder Containment* to assess and mitigate the risk of pellet and powder release into the environment by implementing minimum requirements from the Standard for process, equipment and people.

Aliaxis manufacturing sites are expected to implement the Environmental Standard's minimum requirements. Therefore, in 2025 all sites conducted gap analysis assessments to understand their current status and develop action plans to achieve 100% compliance with the Standard by 2028.

At Group level, Aliaxis is developing a central monitoring system to ensure progress towards 100% compliance and to identify and close the highest-risk gaps.

E2-3 TARGETS RELATED TO POLLUTION

To help sites implement the Standard, each one has received a self-reporting evaluation checklist. It includes identification of potential release risk points (raw material storage and manoeuvring, contact with ground water or drainage systems, zones susceptible to compressed air or wind) alongside real-world solutions to mitigate risk from drain filters, storage and handling solutions and site organisation strategies. All sites must comply with the *Global Environmental Standard for Pellet & Powder Containment* by the end of 2028.

Additional targets will be developed by 2028 to determine measurable and time-bound objectives on the release of powder and pellets into the environment.

The development of quantifiable and meaningful metrics in relation to microplastics are in development and are to be included in future reporting cycles.

E3 – WATER

Topic	IRO type	IRO description	Location in the value chain
E3 - Water	Opportunity	Demand for stormwater management products in case of flooding and water storage products in the event of drought is expected to rise as climate change increases. As a significant portion of its revenue stems from efficient water management solutions, Aliaxis is poised for a potential business opportunity by servicing a market searching for more sustainable water management solutions.	Downstream
E3 - Water	Impact	Aliaxis' products have a positive impact on our customer's water resource management in optimising water consumption and discharge.	Downstream
E3 - Water	Impact	Aliaxis utilises raw materials such as PVC, PP, and PE, which requires the consumption of significant amounts of water during manufacture.	Upstream

Aliaxis' upstream water footprint is mainly linked to the production of plastic resins (PVC, PE and PP) sourced from the petrochemical industry, where water is used for cooling, steam generation, chemical reactions and in purification processes. For PVC in particular, water use is associated with chlorine production via electrolysis as well as upstream cracking and polymerisation. As a result, a significant share of the water footprint created by Aliaxis products occurs outside its direct operational control.

Aliaxis' downstream impacts are linked to potentially higher product durability (driven by lower levels of corrosion, higher flexibility, and tensile strength), and performance (reduced energy required for pumping through lower friction losses), compared to alternative, more traditional materials. The downstream opportunity is linked to the possibility that demand for water storage and stormwater management products may increase over time in regions affected by flooding or water stress associated with climate change.

In the context of reporting, although not deemed material, Aliaxis also reports here on water withdrawal and consumption in own operations.

E3-1 POLICIES RELATED TO WATER

Upstream

Aliaxis' *Supplier Code of Conduct* expects suppliers to minimise their impact on the environment in terms of waste, emissions, spills, releases, and noise. While expectations related to water use are not explicitly addressed in the current version of the *Supplier Code of Conduct*, Aliaxis recognises the importance of responsible water management and intends to incorporate explicit water-use expectations in the forthcoming revised version.

Own Operations

While no material IROs have been identified for Aliaxis' own operations, the Group voluntarily discloses policies, actions, targets and metrics for the benefit of interested stakeholders. To minimise environmental impact from water consumption in own operations, Aliaxis has a *Group Environmental Standard on Water Management*. This Standard requires all sites to evaluate the water stress risk score on the World Resources Institute (WRI) *Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas*. Water stress is identified based on hydrological data relating to a given geography's water quantity, quality and related governance or regulatory risks. The Aliaxis Standard contains minimum requirements for processes, equipment and people behaviour to ensure better water management. Sites evaluated as having a "high" water stress score are required to maintain a water management plan. The minimum content of a water management plan is outlined within the *Group Environmental Standard on Water Management* and requires sites to document how water is sourced, used, and discharged at the site, as well as an improvement plan for water resource management.

The *Global Water Management Standard* applies worldwide to all Aliaxis businesses in which the Group has a majority interest, including sites in high-water stress areas.

Downstream Water Footprint

Aliaxis' downstream value chain relates to the use of its products in potable water, wastewater, stormwater, irrigation and industrial water applications. A significant share of the Aliaxis product portfolio supports the transport, storage and controlled discharge of water, positioning Aliaxis as an enabler of efficient and resilient water infrastructure.

During the use phase, Aliaxis' products do not directly consume water, as pipes and fittings are passive once installed. Downstream impacts are instead linked to system performance, durability and integrity, which influence water losses, leakage and network efficiency over long service lifetimes.

Through product design and quality standards, Aliaxis supports efficient water resource management by minimising leaks, reducing infiltration and controlling rainwater and wastewater management. These solutions contribute positively to customer water management and enhance resilience to climate-related events like flooding and drought.

E3-2 ACTIONS AND RESOURCES IN RELATION TO WATER

Upstream Water Footprint

Aliaxis addresses water impacts in its upstream value chain by prioritising suppliers and materials with lower water intensity and by reducing reliance on virgin polymers with high embedded water footprints. As part of its circularity strategy, Aliaxis increases the use of recycled U-PVC

and polyolefins, which significantly reduces upstream water use associated with chlor-alkali electrolysis and steam cracking, required for virgin resin production.

Supplier engagement focuses on material transparency, recycled content availability and compliance with environmental standards, while internal recycling and re-use of production scrap further limit demand for virgin raw materials. These actions create a direct link between Water (E3) stewardship and Resource Use and Circular Economy (E5) by addressing water impacts at source rather than only at manufacturing sites.

Own Operations

While water was not deemed material to own operations, Aliaxis remains sensitive to ensuring that efficient and proper water management, specifically in zones that have been identified as 'at risk', is managed effectively. As such, the most water stressed areas across Aliaxis have already begun implementing programmes that will have an enduring impact on water withdrawal. Here are some examples:

India: after completing a water audit at the Bhiwadi site, water harvesting and efficiency projects including low consumption faucets, closed-loop cooling towers, and sewer treatment plants with grey water recovery for reuse were all implemented across Indian sites in 2024 and promoted as a best practice across the Group in 2025.

Australia: alongside the use of harvested rainwater in operations. Automated meters have been installed to read consumption and feature an alarm function for effective consumption monitoring.

Other efforts include onsite rainwater retention and water efficiency projects.

Downstream Water Footprint

Aliaxis' downstream actions related to water focus on product performance, durability and reliability, rather than on direct water consumption during the use phase. As pipes and fittings are passive components once installed, Aliaxis does not claim direct water savings attributable to product use. Actions are therefore aimed at reducing the risk of failures, leak-related losses and service disruptions at system level, when they are material.

Examples of actions include:

- Reduce downstream water losses through durable, low-failure water infrastructure: According to Utah State University's 2023 'Water Main Break Rates in the USA and Canada' study, Aliaxis' solutions provide longer-lasting, corrosion-resistant pipework throughout distribution networks. The study uses utility data covering ~400,000 miles of pipe across the U.S. and Canada and shows that U-PVC pipes have the lowest break rate (2.9 breaks/100 miles/year) compared with other materials, significantly reducing leakage, emergency repairs and associated water losses.
- Enable water savings for industrial customers: In Poland, Aliaxis supplied C-PVC piping and valves to an aluminium foundry, which enabled a 30% reduction in water use while maintaining performance in corrosive industrial processes. This demonstrates downstream water efficiency enabled by product design.

These actions contribute to more reliable and resilient water infrastructure across the water cycle, while recognising that Aliaxis does not directly control water abstraction, consumption or operational practices during the use phase of its products.

As an illustration of the positive downstream water outcomes enabled by Aliaxis' core activities, the Latin American business supported the installation of over 150,000 km of water pipes, enabling more than 16 million m³ of water transport capacity and over 1 million m³ of additional water storage capacity in 2025.

E3-3 TARGETS RELATED TO WATER

Upstream

Aliaxis is aware that the production of plastic resins upstream consumes high volumes of water and is investigating how to address this through a supplier risk management process. Currently, there are no specific upstream water-use targets.

Own Operations

Water related targets for 2034 are being developed in high water stress regions like Australia and India, aiming for 0.5 m³ of water per tonne of plastic transformed.

Downstream

There are currently no specific internal targets to grow the business with products addressing climate change adaptation (e.g. stormwater management, water storage, etc.). This is passively seen as innate to the value creation model we offer our customers.

E3-4 METRICS RELATED TO WATER

Upstream

Aliaxis is in the process of defining which metrics related to upstream value chain partners are the most appropriate to track negative impacts related to water. Aliaxis bases the understanding of upstream water consumption on the Life Cycle Impact Assessments (LCIA). Using these assessments, Aliaxis assumes an average consumption upstream of between 0.4 and 1.8 cubic metres of water used, per kilogramme of virgin resin manufactured (A1 phase, ref: Ecoinvent 3.12).

Own Operations

Information related to water is measured at a Manufacturing site level and entered in the Global HSE platform. Water withdrawal for sites in which no manufacturing takes place (standalone offices, R&D centres, or distribution centres) are not yet tracked.

Manufacturing sites monitor water withdrawal volumes from meter readings and invoices from water suppliers. Water consumption is equal to water withdrawal minus the water discharge. All water withdrawn is assumed to be consumed for the purposes of this reporting period. Efforts will be undertaken in the coming year to obtain and report on water-discharge data and withdrawal data for non-manufacturing sites across the Group.

Aliaxis' total water consumption for 2025 was 1,003,000m³ and the total water consumption in areas at water risk, including areas of high-water stress was 450,000m³.

Downstream

Aliaxis is in the process of defining which metrics are the most appropriate to track progress related to downstream opportunities and positive impacts. Growth related to demand for potable water and stormwater management are being tracked by the sales and marketing teams. The positive impacts related to water linked to Aliaxis' products can be defined as a potentially higher product durability (driven by lower levels of corrosion, higher flexibility, and tensile strength), and performance (reduced pumping energy through lower friction losses), compared to alternative traditional materials.

Metrics related to durability can be found on page 43 within section E5 – Circularity. Friction losses are commonly measured applying Hazen-Williams coefficients, whereby higher Hazen-Williams coefficients translate into lower pump-head requirements and reduced operational energy consumption per cubic metre transported. U-PVC and HDPE systems sustain consistent coefficients of 140-150 over service lives, compared to unlined ferrous systems whose friction losses increase over time, with coefficients from 100-130.

E5 – CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Topic	IRO type	IRO description	Location in the value chain
E5 - Circularity	Opportunity	There is potential growing demand for products that incorporate recycled content and/or exhibit higher levels of durability.	Own Operations, Downstream
E5 - Circularity	Negative Impact	Aliaxis' raw materials are derived mainly from the petrochemical industry which involves non-renewable resource depletion.	Upstream

The circular economy is a model that aims to keep materials in circulation and at the highest value for as long as possible, reduce waste, and limit the use of virgin resources.

Resource efficiency and circularity are at the heart of the Aliaxis sustainability strategy: by designing and manufacturing products efficiently and by ensuring their durability, use efficiency and accounting for end-of life, Aliaxis creates value for customers and shareholders alike.

E5-1 POLICIES RELATED TO RESOURCE USE AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Aliaxis does not have a specific circularity policy. However, the Group operates under a set of Resource Use & Circularity principles that provide a consistent framework across all products and regions globally. These principles are used by product management and operations functions to guide decision making on product design, material selection and manufacturing practices, ensuring consistency with the Group's circularity ambitions. Oversight is provided at Board level by the Sustainability Committee. The principal documentation is available on the Aliaxis Intranet.

The principles are anchored in the Group's core conviction that durable, long-life plastic systems are intrinsically resource-efficient and that this advantage must be actively extended through design, material selection and end-of-life planning. Where possible, Aliaxis is making

the transition from virgin, non-renewable inputs by increasing the share of secondary materials and sustainably sourced renewables across the product portfolio.

The Aliaxis circularity framework is structured around four priorities:

- 1) **Reduce:** We optimise material use in both inflows and outflows, at the design and process level. This includes reducing overweight components, minimising scrap, and lowering energy and water consumption.
- 2) **Reuse:** We implement closed-loop systems and recovery processes to ensure that resources are reused.
- 3) **Recycle:** We strive to maximise the use of recycled materials where beneficial and ensure access to these resources through robust partnerships and ecosystems.
- 4) **Rethink:** We apply EcoDesign principles and explore ways to embed circularity and resource use (e.g., integrating circularity into product design and strategy).

Three operational pillars give this framework concrete application across the business:

Sustainable Product Management (SPM) - used to assess product sustainability performance, manage risks and opportunities, and align decision making with long-term environmental and social objectives.

Ecodesign Principles: guide material selection, product development and end-of-life management, with the aim of maximising product durability and recyclability, and increasing the use of secondary or renewable materials.

Waste Management Standards: to minimise waste, prioritise reuse and recycling, and ensure compliance with applicable regulations. Waste management practices are aligned with recognised standards and frameworks, including ISO 14001, Operation Clean Sweep (OCS), the Waste Management Hierarchy, U.S. EPA guidelines, the EU Waste Framework Directive, and COSHH (Control of Substances Hazardous to Health).

Effectiveness of the operational pillars is monitored via the targets in E5-3 every month.

E5-2 ACTIONS RELATED TO RESOURCE USE AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The following section covers action taken by Aliaxis in 2025 related to Resource Use and Circular Economy. Actions are reported under the four priorities: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle & Rethink, where relevant, though in practice many initiatives span more than one pillar.

Recycle:

The use of recycled content is heavily regulated according to local rules and regulations. This limits Aliaxis, in many cases, from increasing recycled content beyond certain thresholds. We actively seek to address misconceptions related to recycled content with governing bodies and municipalities, done locally, country by country. Downstream, Aliaxis ensures better recyclability: in 2025, 70% of net sales were recyclable.

The Pacific region has acted as an incubator for recycling initiatives within Aliaxis, supported by a strategic decision to accelerate recycling, circular economy capability and investment in the development of a stronger collection infrastructure. Here are some examples:

In New Zealand, partnering with Waste Management NZ, Aliaxis co-founded Plastics Recycling New Zealand in 2022, acquiring PE recycler Compsec in Christchurch then constructed New Zealand's first large-scale U-PVC and HDPE recovery facility in Auckland. Together, the North

and South Island assets provide a nationwide network of collection and processing, enabling the transformation of construction waste into new piping systems.

In Australia, Aliaxis is building a new recycling and manufacturing facility in Toowoomba, Queensland. This site will serve as a hub for sustainable infrastructure piping, replacing existing cement piping systems with recyclable polyethylene solutions. The hub will be able to recycle up to 6,500 tonnes of HDPE waste (e.g., pipe, janitorial waste) into new HDPE pipe, stormwater and land drainage products.

It is important to note that recycling initiatives are pursued across all regions wherever technically and commercially feasible. For example, in Europe, Aliaxis participates in Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes such as Valobat in France and KRV in Germany, supporting material recovery and compliance with national circular economy regulations.

Aliaxis actively engages with industry bodies and regulators to accelerate the development of appropriate recycling standards.

Reuse

Resource reuse means keeping materials and products in use for as long as possible before they become waste, through closed-loop systems or take-back schemes. Actions in resource reuse vary across the Group and are managed locally.

An example from 2025 is the Coyol site in Costa Rica. The local initiative enabled the reuse of injection moulding scrap by grinding, pulverising and pelletising it into new material destined to making electrical storage boxes. The site transformed more than 120 tonnes of scrap into over one million finished electrical storage boxes in 2025, made entirely from this reused material.

Reduce

To "Reduce" refers to not only reducing the excess materials used in production processes or engineering, but also in the conception of entire solutions to require less pipework from the get-go.

Akasion® (siphonic roof drainage) and P.A.P.A.® Active Drainage Ventilation are both systems from Aliaxis' global portfolio that reduce the need for pipework by offering tailored, hydraulically engineered solutions. One example is the IKEA store which opened in New Zealand, where for a 10,500m² flat roof, Aliaxis was able to manage roof water run-off with only six downpipes. Similarly in Spain, active drainage ventilation was able to be retrofitted to the Intempo tower, Spain's tallest residential building, saving over 2,000 metres of new piping.

Rethink

Rethink includes the redesign of existing products, the integration of EcoDesign principles and business approaches, and the development of new products to improve circularity outcomes. It also includes anticipating the evolution of markets, customer needs and regulatory requirements, to ensure products remain relevant and circular over time.

Improvement may be achieved through incorporating recycled content, extending service life, or prioritising rehabilitation over replacement. Product innovation follows rigorous development cycles that consider material composition, performance standards, recyclability and regulatory compliance, and typically takes around four years. Decisions made today in product development will therefore determine circularity performance tomorrow.

A few examples that show “rethinking” from 2025:

- **Chutunic® Evo (Nicoll, France):** redesign of a single-stack drainage system integrating 20% recycled external U-PVC without performance compromise, backed by an FDES, individual packaging eliminated, and a rationalised range of fewer than 30 references covering 100% of construction typologies.
- **IO test plug (Vinidex®, Australia):** a reusable system replacing single-use plugs to test inspection openings, awarded a design prize in 2025.

Challenges to Circularity

There are two key circularity challenges.

1. **Use of recycled content:** incorporating recyclates into products requires regulatory approvals, supplier qualification and technical validation, which are not yet available or remain slow in many markets.
2. **End-of-life recyclability:** while 70% of Aliaxis' net sales are recyclable at end of life, recyclability does not mean products are recycled back into pipes. Outcomes depend on collection infrastructure and the long service lives of products (50-100+ years), which delay material return to recycling streams.

Aliaxis is engaging with these constraints through product reformulation, recyclate supplier qualification, and participation in industry and regulatory dialogue.

The financial resources allocated to support Resource Use and Circular Economy initiatives, including investments in the Toowoomba recycling and manufacturing facility, are included within the overall “Capital Expenditures” (Capex) line in the consolidated financial statements. No project-level breakdown is disclosed in the financial report. For further details, refer to the “Capital Expenditures” line and related notes in the consolidated financial statements.

Future Circularity Actions

Aliaxis is involved in a peer-reviewed academic study investigating long-term reliability as measured through the break rate of various piping-system materials. The study compares thermoplastic solutions with alternative materials such as ductile iron, cast iron, copper and cement. Its purpose is to provide a clear, evidence-based benchmark for the service life of thermoplastic systems, supporting specification decisions and regulatory dialogue.

In 2026, Aliaxis will roll out a more customised EcoDesign training programme across EMEA, grounded in LIDS methodology (Life Cycle Design Strategies). The programme equips product development and engineering teams with the tools to embed circularity, material substitution, lifespan extension and end-of-life recyclability, at the earliest stages of product design. The rollout is planned to extend to other regions in subsequent years.

This section is cross-referenced to ESRS 2 MDR-P/A/T as required, with monitoring and controls described in E5-3.

E5-3 TARGETS RELATED TO RESOURCE USE AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Aliaxis does not currently have a single consolidated global circularity target. This reflects the Group's decentralised operating model, under which circularity performance is actively managed at regional and local levels, in line with differing regulatory, market and infrastructure conditions.

The foundations for future global target-setting are being established through Sustainable Product Management (SPM) and innovation product development metrics, which aim to progressively harmonise circularity measurement and decision-making across the Group.

Regional and local ambitions and targets are structured based on three distinct elements:

- Product durability: ensuring that products meet or exceed expected service life benchmarks, assessed through Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) reviewed annually.
- Operational waste efficiency: reducing scrap and waste generated during manufacturing, tracked at site level.
- Recycled content: increasing the share of secondary materials (post-consumer and post-industrial) in products sold, tracked as a percentage of total polymer mass.

E5-4 RESOURCE INFLOWS

In the following subsections of circularity, regarding resource inflows and outflows, we will outline what our key materials are.

Resource Categories

Aliaxis' resource inflows fall into four categories:

Key materials

Thermoplastic resins and compounds, which form the backbone of the Group's product portfolio, including:

- Unplasticised Polyvinyl chloride (U-PVC)
- Polyethylene (PE)
- Chlorinated PVC (C-PVC)

These materials are used across core product categories and represent the main material inputs by weight.

Critical and strategic raw materials (subset of key materials)

Within key materials, critical and strategic raw materials consist primarily of thermoplastic resins and compounds (U-PVC, PE, C-PVC), reflecting their:

- Central role in product manufacturing
- Exposure to supply, price and regulatory risks

These inputs include both virgin and recycled resins, where technically feasible and regulatory-approved.

Secondary resourced materials

These include:

- Recycled thermoplastic resins used to replace or supplement virgin resins, where technically viable and regulatory-approved
- Packaging materials, including:
 - a. Plastic packaging
 - b. Bio-based packaging such as wooden pallets, cardboard crates and carton boxes

Key biological materials

These are limited to packaging materials of biological origin, such as wood and paper-based packaging. Where relevant, sustainably sourced certification is applied.

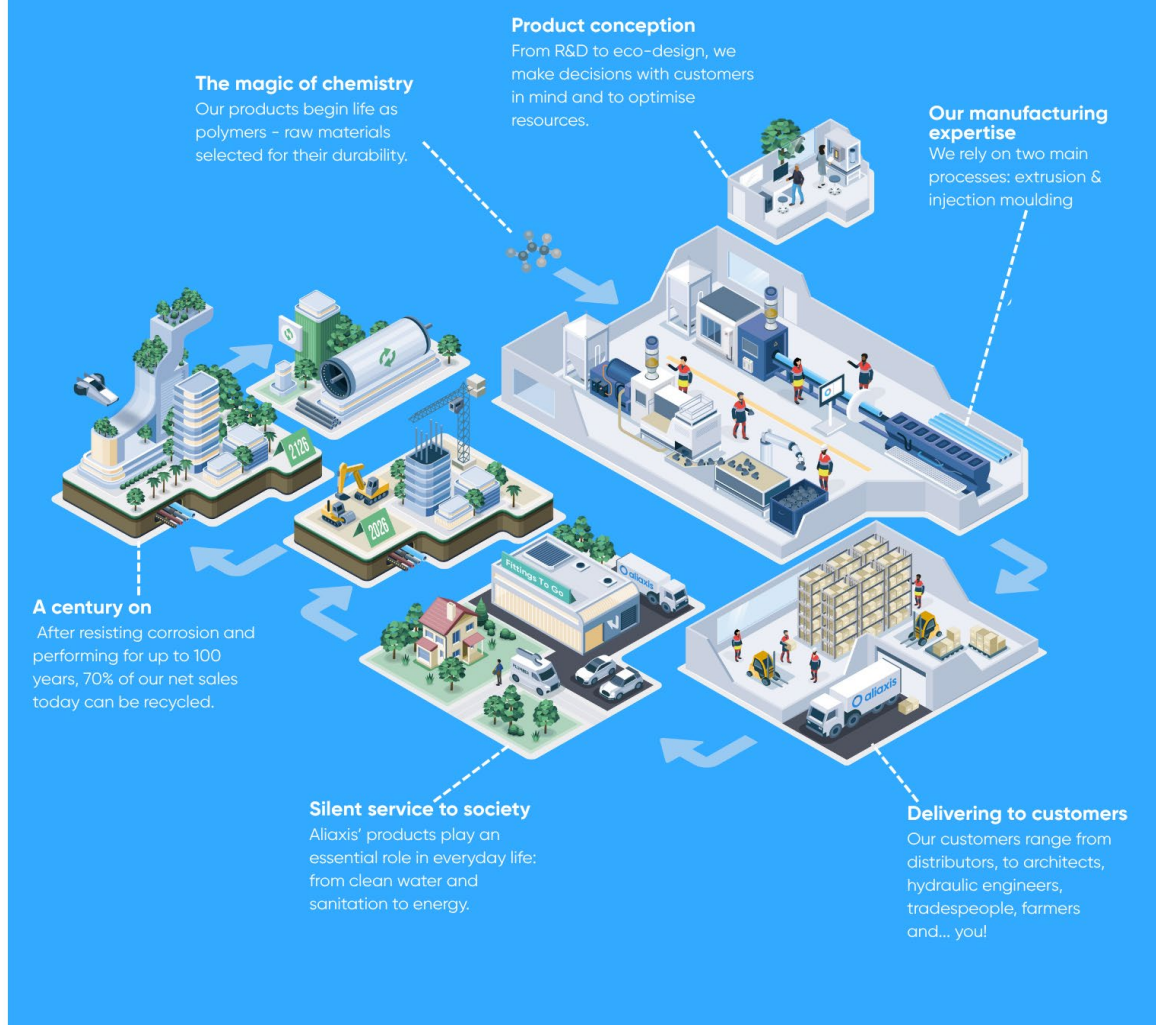
2025 key materials by weight and percentage

Category	Sub-category	Quantity (ktonnes)	% of total
Key materials: resins & compounds		752	
⁴ Critical/strategic raw materials (subtotal)		752	100% (% of key materials)
Secondary resourced materials			
Secondary resourced materials	Recycled resins and other materials	7.79	1.04% (% of resin & compounds)
Secondary resourced materials	Non-bio packaging	3	0.34%(% of total Inflow)
Secondary resourced materials	Bio packaging (carton box, crates, pallets)	15	1.7% (% of total Inflow)
Others		116	
TOTAL	—	893,79	

⁴ "Critical/strategic raw materials %" aligned with EU CRM definition. Bio packaging (are wood based packaging like Carton box, Crates, Pallets, Frames). "Secondary materials %" based on supplier declarations and mass-balance (where applicable). This section is cross-referenced to ESRS 2 MDR-P/A/T as required, with monitoring and controls described in E5-3.

Built to last a lifetime

With lifespans of up to 100 years, our products are designed to last for generations. Our manufacturing expertise and technical know-how guide every stage, from design and production to use and end-of-life.



E5-5 – RESOURCE OUTFLOWS

Aliaxis is conscious of the downstream impact of its products and focuses on making every resource count, throughout a product's lifetime. The majority of the Aliaxis product portfolio consists of durable thermoplastic systems designed to last 50 to 100+ years and to be recyclable at end-of-life, even though current construction waste recycling rates globally remain low.

Expected durability of its key products:

Product durability is in line with industry standards. Below are the expected service lives of key product applications/categories:

Aliaxis Product Category & Typical Service Life

Application / Category	Material	Expected service life
Electrical Conduit	U-PVC	100+ years
Drainage, Waste & Vent (DWV)	U-PVC	100+ years
Rain Gutter	U-PVC	50 years
Potable Water Main	HDPE	100+ years
Potable Water Main	U-PVC	100+ years
Underground Drain Water Main (Sewer)	U-PVC	100+ years
Underground Drain Water Main (Stormwater)	U-PVC / HDPE / PP	100+ years
Hot & Cold Water Distribution	PEX	40–50 years
Hot & Cold Water Distribution	C-PVC	50 years

Calculation methodology: for each application above, a representative Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) or study⁵ is used to demonstrate expected service life. These durability assessments are reviewed on a yearly basis to assert whether the EPDs/studies need to be updated.

Service life figures are indicative estimates based on representative EPDs and industry standards. Actual durability depends on installation conditions, operating environment, maintenance regime, and product specification. These figures do not constitute a performance guarantee. Underlying sources are reviewed annually.

Currently, we have no specific information on the repairability of key products.

The rate of recyclable materials included in key products and in their packaging, our key products are often recyclable (see table below). Information to support products judged as recyclable comes from the EPDs.

⁵ When an Environment Product Declaration is unavailable

Aliaxis Product Category & Recyclability

The table below covers Aliaxis' key raw materials across their main application categories, representing 70% of Aliaxis' net sales. Information supporting recyclability judgements is drawn from Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs), industry standards (TEPPFA, Plastics Europe, Vinylplus), and supplier technical sheets.

Aliaxis Product Category & Recyclability

Application / Category	Material	Recyclability at EOL
Electrical Conduit	U-PVC	100%
Drainage, Waste & Vent (DWV)	U-PVC	100%
Rain Gutter	U-PVC	100%
Potable Water Main	HDPE, U-PVC	100%
Underground Drain Water Main (Sewer)	U-PVC	100%
Underground Drain Water Main (stormwater)	U-PVC, HDPE, PP	100%
Drainage, Waste & Vent (DWV)	U-PVC	100%
Hot & Cold Water Distribution	C-PVC	100%

Metric and unit of measurement: percentage (%) of product mass recyclable at end-of-life.⁶

Calculation methodology:

Recyclability: calculated as the mass percentage of product and packaging that can be collected, sorted, and reprocessed under current market conditions, based on EPDs, industry standards (TEPPFA, Plastics Europe), and supplier technical sheets.

Assumptions:

- Standard installation and use conditions are assumed (as per ISO/EN product standards).
- Collection and recycling infrastructure is assumed to be available in the main countries of sale.
- Where local EPR (Extended Producer Responsibility) schemes exist (e.g. Valobat in France, KRV in Germany), their coverage is taken into account.

Total waste generated from own operations

Information related to waste generated from own operations is measured at a Manufacturing site level and entered in the Global HSE platform. Waste for sites in which no manufacturing takes place (standalone offices, R&D centres, or distribution centres) are not yet tracked. Manufacturing sites monitor waste via invoices. Efforts will be undertaken in the

⁶ Recyclable at end-of-life (EoL): a product is considered recyclable if, under current market conditions and available collection infrastructure in our main markets, at least 80% of its mass can be collected, sorted, and reprocessed into new materials or products.

coming year to obtain and report on waste data for non-manufacturing sites across the Group.

Total weight of waste generated in 2025: 29,637 tonnes

Aliaxis' waste streams mostly relate to disposal of assets.⁷ and disposal of lubricants. In some instances, waste to "Other" also represents scrapped inventory which will not be internally recycled but sold to other parties.

Waste diverted from disposal: Aliaxis focuses on diverting waste from disposal by preparing it for reuse. Methods are currently being developed to track the volumes of waste which are sent to internal reuse.

Waste directed to disposal, by destination:

Waste type	Destination			
	Incineration (t)	Landfill (t)	Other (t)	Total (t)
Non-Hazardous Waste	1,638	10,996	16,171	28,805
Hazardous Waste	189	75	568	832

A note about the section on waste for which the final destination is "unknown": all waste generated by our operations is tracked and categorised. Any uncommon destination is captured as "Other" disposal.

Environmental conditions and characteristics:

All Aliaxis manufacturing sites are inside industrial zones with established waste management infrastructure. The risk of environmental impact is primarily linked to the release of microplastics (resins, powders) through accidental spills or filter failures in stormwater drains. Local conditions, such as proximity to water bodies and the presence of stormwater filtration systems, are considered in site-level risk assessments. For recycling initiatives, the environmental benefit is maximised in regions with robust collection and sorting infrastructure (e.g., New Zealand, Australia, Europe).

⁷ Refers to equipment, machinery, infrastructure components, and production tools that have reached the end of their useful life and are decommissioned from Aliaxis operations. This includes, but is not limited to, obsolete manufacturing lines, worn-out moulds, IT hardware, and facility fixtures. These assets are disposed of in accordance with local regulations and, where possible, components are prepared for reuse, recycled, or recovered.

S1 – SOCIAL - OWN WORKFORCE

IRO type	IRO description	Location in the value chain
Negative Impact	Aliaxis operates in manufacturing environments where common hazards include falls, transportation accidents, equipment-related accidents, and heat-related illness or injury, etc. are present. A work-related injury or illness could impact our employees and contractors' quality of life.	Own Operations
Opportunity	Strong training programmes can lead to improved employee performance and retention, as well as a positive reputation which can attract top talent.	Own Operations
Opportunity	Aliaxis is comprised of teams with diverse backgrounds. Investing in employees' personal growth, and making sure each individual feels valued, respected, safe, and treated equitably, can lead to higher employee satisfaction and improved employee performance.	Own Operations

Aliaxis' "Own Workforce" comprises all employees working across the four regions. Disclosures related to "Own Workforce" describe actions to minimise negative impacts and pursue opportunities related to Health & Safety, Training & Skills Development, and Inclusion.

S1-1 POLICIES RELATED TO OWN WORKFORCE

The Global Labour Standards Policy outlines the principles and rules relating to labour standards that must be implemented across Aliaxis. It sets minimum standards for the treatment and working conditions of all employees. The policy covers various aspects such as forced labour, child labour, safe working conditions, non-discrimination, humane treatment, freedom of association, fair remuneration, working hours, and regular employment. Aliaxis also strictly prohibits trafficking of human beings, as outlined in the Code of Ethics (further described in G1 – Governance).

This policy applies to Aliaxis' own workforce, including directors, officers, managers, and employees of the Aliaxis Group of companies, as well as interns, volunteers, agency workers, and similar individuals who work on Aliaxis sites. The policy covers all aspects of employment and working conditions, with no specific exclusions mentioned. The policy considers the interests of all employees by ensuring fair treatment, safe working conditions, and respect for human rights. It also promotes a respectful and inclusive work environment. The policy is promoted through training and awareness programmes and is available to all employees via the Aliaxis intranet and upon request from local HR contacts.

The policy aligns with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principles of the International Labour Organization on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

Anti-Harassment and Non-Discrimination Policy

The Anti-Harassment and Non-Discrimination policy aims to maintain a positive work environment free from discrimination, harassment, and retaliation. It sets forth a zero-tolerance approach to harassment and discrimination. Discrimination is defined here as the unequal treatment of members of various groups, based on conscious or unconscious prejudice, which favours one group over others on differences of race, colour, marital status, family status, political opinion, ethical belief, sex, gender, sexual orientation, economic class, employment status, physical ability, disability, religion, language, age, national identity or other categories which may be protected by applicable laws. It includes unjustly or unfairly denying equal treatment or opportunity to individuals or groups with respect to the terms, conditions, or privileges of employment. The policy also covers how we address complaints and our responses to policy violations.

The policy applies to all Aliaxis Own Workforce, and covers conduct by or directed at job applicants, vendors, business partners, contractors, or any other person working at Aliaxis in any capacity. It is available to all employees through the Group intranet, and all Aliaxis people are required to acknowledge the policy on an annual basis via online learning or in the classroom (for frontline workers). The policy aligns with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principles of the International Labour Organization.

Health and Safety

The HSE policy outlines Aliaxis' health and safety ambitions and our **Go for Zero** approach, which aims at creating an injury-free environment across all Aliaxis' businesses. To achieve **Go for Zero**, Aliaxis requires each site to have an operational management system in place consistent with the requirements of ISO 45001 and ISO 14001. In addition, the policy outlines the role each level of the organisation must play in reducing the risk of injury to Aliaxis employees, contractors, visitors and any other parties affected by business activities.

Aliaxis engages with teams throughout the organisation to understand health and safety risks. Joint Health & Safety committees at local and site level meet regularly and report to regional leaders who help inform regional and global policy. The H&S committees play an important role in monitoring risks and providing a voice for affected stakeholders at a local level.

The scope of the policy extends to all Group locations and is available to all employees and business partners through the Group's intranet. The policy can also be accessed by all other stakeholders on the company website. Complementing this policy is a set of mandatory global standards, which identify and address the most important hazards across Aliaxis, for example machinery, forklifts, and work at height.

S1-2 ENGAGEMENT WITH OWN WORKFORCE

Aliaxis is committed to fostering a robust engagement framework with its workforce and workers' representatives. This commitment is rooted in the Group's strategic decision-making processes, aimed at enhancing the work environment and addressing potential impacts on employees. By upholding fundamental human rights principles, including freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, Aliaxis ensures that its workforce is actively involved in shaping the Group's future. These principles are enshrined in the Group's *Code of Ethics* and *Global Labour Standards Policy*, which guide all interactions with employees and their representatives. The "Aliaxis & Me" survey, "Aliaxis talks" and town hall initiatives are key

components of this approach, providing platforms for employees to voice opinions, ask questions and contribute to the Group's strategic direction.

The global HR team, under the leadership of the Chief HR Officer, is tasked with overseeing workforce engagement. This encompasses a wide range of areas, including recruitment, performance management, compensation, career development, inclusion, human rights, workforce data and analytics, and employee surveys.

Aliaxis has established a structured framework to support the reporting of business conduct and ethical concerns. Central to this framework is the Whistleblower procedure, which is further discussed as part of the Governance disclosures on page 53.

Aliaxis is committed to the continuous improvement of its grievance processes. Issues reported through the established channels are tracked and monitored, with routine audits and assessments conducted to identify areas for enhancement. The Group aligns its grievance mechanisms with global human rights standards such as the UN Declaration of Human Rights and offers training programmes on business ethics and inclusivity to ensure that employees are aware of and trust the reporting systems.

Supporting freedom of association and collective bargaining is a fundamental aspect of Aliaxis' commitment to labour rights. Employees are free to organise and negotiate collectively without the fear of interference, ensuring that their voices are heard and respected.

Aliaxis has developed comprehensive processes to remediate negative impacts and provide channels for its workforce to raise concerns. Through a combination of robust reporting mechanisms, protection against retaliation, stakeholder engagement, and continuous improvement efforts, the Group ensures that its employees are empowered to contribute to a culture of integrity and compliance.

S1-3 ACTIONS AND RESOURCES IN RELATION TO OWN WORKFORCE

Our Health & Safety actions are described below, and their effectiveness are tracked through progression in the metrics listed in the following section.

Health and Safety

Maintaining a “Go for Zero” mindset

Over the past 5 years, Aliaxis has taken action to reduce our reportable incident rate (RIR) by half (4.2 in 2025 compared to 9.8 in 2020). The “Go for Zero” tagline was championed during this time, where the importance of striving for zero harm, every day, was reinforced to all employees. The Go for Zero approach involves an equal commitment to preventing workplace injuries and occupational illnesses. Aliaxis is gradually increasing efforts to understand and prevent occupational illness risks, including musculo-skeletal disease, noise-induced hearing loss, and work-related mental ill-health.

The key actions to achieve this reduction included the implementation of a yearly Health & Safety Week, deployment of a new system for the tracking and reporting of injuries and risks, and the introduction of metrics to track Hazards Made Safe (HMS) and “near misses”. In 2025, there were 109,000 Hazards Made Safe (a 45% increase on 2024). In addition, the Group conducts internal audits on a sample of sites yearly to assess the operating effectiveness of H&S management systems and identify gaps.

Enhancing Health & Safety and Risk Management

While Aliaxis has made significant progress in its safety journey, the Group has recently seen a slower decline in injury rates. This has triggered a review and update of the multi-year safety roadmap to ensure continued progress towards the long-term goal of being an industry leader in safety performance. The new 2026–30 roadmap builds on the progress made under the prior plan, clarifies priorities and sets out expectations for how safety is to be led, managed and embedded across the Group's regions.

In 2025, there was continued emphasis on Aliaxis' three core levers of improvement: People & Behaviours, Management Routines and Management of Key Risks. Importantly, the Group began preparing for enhanced leader-led safety observations and more effective frontline engagement through proactive hazard identification. Aliaxis also accelerated the integration of safety into core management routines (e.g., standard work, tiered meetings, problem solving) and the development of global playbooks to share Aliaxis best practices. In parallel, the Group continued to focus on compliance with its Global Health & Safety Standards and strengthened its supporting governance and audit procedures.

No incremental or clearly identifiable significant resources, including additional staff, are necessary to implement these actions.

S1-4 TARGETS RELATED TO OWN WORKFORCE

Health & Safety Targets

The goal is to improve the Group's reportable incident rate (RIR),⁸ which serves as the primary indicator to benchmark performance compared to peers. Aliaxis has set a medium-term goal to reach an RIR of 3.0 for the Group by 2030, which represents the top quartile of performance for the manufacturing industry. Safety targets are created using a top-down, bottom-up approach, meaning safety and safety ambitions are discussed from each level of the organisation, from the shop floor to the board room.

In the short term, Aliaxis has set a clear target to achieve an RIR below 4.0 in 2026.

The above targets are not mandated by law but created with sector indicators and peer performance in mind.

S1-5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNDERTAKING'S EMPLOYEES

The Aliaxis workforce comprises of own employees (Group employees, including employees with permanent, temporary, and non-guaranteed hours contracts) and non-employees (contractors). The scope of the headcount and turnover metrics disclosed below only extends to Aliaxis' own employees; we intend to add data related to non-employees in future iterations of the report. The table below shows the number of permanent, temporary, and non-guaranteed hours employees, mapped according to contract type based on local laws where the employee is contracted. Employee data for all entities except for joint ventures are maintained in a centralised human resources database.

⁸ Defined as the number of reportable (where the incident severity is greater than a first aid incident), work-related injuries and illnesses per million hours worked

Employee head count.⁹ by gender.¹⁰

Gender	Number of Employees (headcount)
Male	12,279
Female	3,412
Other. ¹¹	2
Not reported. ¹²	164
Total Employees	15,857

Employee head count in the ten largest countries in terms of number of employees, where the undertaking has at least 50 employees

Country	Number of Employees (headcount)
Canada	3,004
India	2,449
United States of America	2,121
France	1,260
Australia	951
Germany	747
Italy	628
Costa Rica	610
Spain	578
Peru	499

⁹ Headcount as a snapshot on 31 December 2025.

¹⁰ As self-identified by the employees themselves.

¹¹ This refers to individuals who selected the option “non-binary”.

¹² This refers to individuals who selected the option “other/prefer not to disclose”. It also includes employees from our Chinese entities, who do not provide gender data.

Employees by contract type, broken down by gender (head count)

Reporting Period (Fiscal Year 2025)

Female	Male	Other*	Not Disclosed	Total
Number of Employees				
3,412	12,279	2	164	15,857
Number of Permanent Employees				
3,293	12,109	2	164	15,568
Number of Temporary Employees				
116	169	0	0	285
Number of Non-Guaranteed Hours Employees				
3	1	0	0	4

Rate of employee turnover¹³ was 22.14% for 2025.

S1-13 HEALTH & SAFETY METRICS

At Aliaxis, within the Health & Safety policy, all businesses are required to have an operational management system in place, consistent with the requirements of ISO 45001 and ISO 14001. 33% of our own workforce work in sites which are ISO 45001-certified.¹⁴

Year	Number of fatalities from work-related injuries	Number of fatalities from work-related ill health	Total
2025	1	0	1
2024	0	0	0
2023	1	0	1

¹³ Calculated by computing all employee terminations within the reporting period (regardless of reason or type of contract) and dividing by an average of the population over that reporting period (the sum of all end-of-month values for each month, divided by the number of months).

¹⁴ Calculated by computing the number of workers in each ISO-certified site divided by the number of workers in the Group.

The number and rate of recordable work-related accidents:¹⁵

	Own Employees	Non-Employees	Total Own Workforce
Number of work-related accidents	154	33	187
Rate of work-related accidents	4.7	2.8	4.2

Number of cases of recordable work-related ill health:¹⁶

Own Employees	Non-Employees	Total
1	0	1

The number of days lost¹⁷ to work-related injuries or accidents and work-related ill health:

Days lost related to work-related injuries/accidents	2,506
Days lost related to work-related ill health	0

¹⁵ Recordable accidents are defined as incidents resulting in a treatment requiring more than first aid, and includes medical treatment, restricted work cases, lost time cases, irreversible injuries, and fatalities. An accident is presumed to be work-related if a contact in the work environment caused or contributed to the injury or illness. We note that accident data was not available for our Chinese majority-owned JVs, whose employees represent 1% of our own workforce.

¹⁶ The data collected for ill health is based on data voluntarily reported to us, and primarily relates to illness due to musculoskeletal issues. We are continuing efforts to obtain additional data related to ill health cases that often go unreported to companies, such as mental health illnesses.

¹⁷ Lost days are calculated as the sum of days lost due to a lost-time accident, restricted day, or fatality. The days are counted starting from the day after the incident (including holidays, weekends, etc) and are closed upon the earliest of three events: when the individual returns to normal duties, when the days lost exceed 180 days, or when the affected person leaves Aliaxis.

G1 – GOVERNANCE

IRO type	IRO description	Location in the value chain
Risk	Preventing and detecting corruption and bribery is crucial for maintaining ethical business practices and compliance with regulations. A lack of ethical behaviour could harm the Group's reputation, making it less attractive to customers, investors, and potential employees.	Own Operations
Impact	A poor corporate culture can lead to unethical practices, causing societal issues like harassment, discrimination, and unsafe working environments, as well as environmental harm.	Own Operations
Impact	Providing a platform for employees to report issues anonymously, with non-retaliation for reports in good faith, helps to maintain ethical practices and employee trust.	Own Operations

The material impacts and risk related to business conduct mean that Aliaxis is persistent in strengthening corporate culture and continually developing people and processes as part of a never-finished effort to raise ethics and compliance maturity.

G1-1 POLICIES RELATED TO GOVERNANCE

The commitment to compliance and business ethics is embedded in the *Aliaxis Code of Ethics*.

Aliaxis is committed to dealing fairly and honestly with own people, business partners and competitors. Each Aliaxis employee and business is expected to behave in an ethical manner and not take unfair advantage through manipulation, concealment, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts, or any other unfair business practice. Our culture of compliance and integrity is supported and enforced by all Aliaxis Companies and members of management.

Aliaxis acts as a responsible corporate citizen and expects any person or entity interacting with it to do the same. The Board of Directors, and the Risk and Audit Committee regularly (and at least annually) review the risk management, the compliance program and the related policies, cases and learnings to ensure that the program remains at par with industry standards and the applicable laws and regulations.

Aliaxis encourages all staff to report any potential violations. Concerns can be raised, as enshrined in the Aliaxis Whistleblowing Policy, to the management, persons of trust or via an independent third-party tool. Any staff who violate the Code or any internal policy, procedure or rule referred to in the Code may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment or contract. Depending on the circumstances, Aliaxis may also refer them to competent regulatory and/or criminal authorities, considering applicable local laws and internal rules. Preventive measures and learnings from reports aim to ensure that potential issues are limited to a minimum, and that continuous improvement occurs.

The Whistleblowing Policy embeds safeguards regarding whistleblowers who have made reports of misconduct in good faith. Aliaxis does not tolerate any form of direct, or indirect, retaliation against anyone who, in good faith, reports an ethics or compliance concern or known or potential misconduct, or assists in a review or investigation thereof.

G1-2 ACTIONS AND RESOURCES IN RELATION TO GOVERNANCE

Aliaxis believes that training related to business ethics is important to help the workforce understand what behaviours are expected. At least one course related to business ethics is provided to each member of the workforce annually, and a subset of employees in positions of influence are targeted to receive additional training.

Aliaxis supports a strong commitment to business ethics by conducting internal audits/risk assessments related to business ethics issues for all operational sites, each year.

The Group requires business partner screening for all customers, vendors, contractors and other business partners of Aliaxis as part of its engagement acceptance procedures. The screening includes risk assessments and due diligence procedures. In addition, Aliaxis expects suppliers to adhere to the *Supplier Code of Conduct*, which covers expectations related to human rights and labour, workplace health, safety, and impact on environment, and business ethics.

G1-3 TARGETS RELATED TO GOVERNANCE

Aliaxis does not formally set specific targets related to whistleblower protection, but protects 100% of whistleblowers who report in good faith. Aliaxis has not formally set specific targets related to the percentage of total workforce trained but the goal is to train 100% of white collar and frontline workers on the code of ethics in 2026.

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AIB	Association of Issuing Bodies – a European organisation that issues Guarantees of Origin (GOs) for electricity from renewable energy sources.
AMSB	Administrative, Management, and Supervisory Bodies – the collective governance structures of an organisation, including the Board of Directors and Executive Committee.
AR (IPCC)	Assessment Report – periodic scientific reports published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) summarising the state of knowledge on climate change.
BEIS-DEFRA	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy / Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs – UK government departments that publish greenhouse gas emission conversion factors.
CapEx	Capital Expenditure – funds used by a company to acquire, upgrade, or maintain physical assets such as property, buildings, or equipment.
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health – UK regulations requiring employers to control substances that are hazardous to health.
C-PVC	Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride – a thermoplastic produced by chlorinating PVC resin, commonly used for hot and cold water distribution due to its higher temperature resistance.
CS3D	Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive – an EU directive requiring companies to identify and address adverse human rights and environmental impacts in their operations and value chains.
CSRD	Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive – an EU directive requiring large companies to report on their Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) performance under the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).
DMA	Double Materiality Assessment – a structured process to identify topics that are material both in terms of their impact on people and the environment (impact materiality) and in terms of financial risks and opportunities to the company (financial materiality).

DWV	Drainage, Waste & Vent – a category of piping systems used in buildings to remove wastewater and sewage and to allow ventilation of the drainage system.
EBITDA	Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortisation – a measure of a company's overall financial performance.
EoL	End of Life – the stage in a product's lifecycle at which it is no longer usable and must be disposed of, recycled, or repurposed.
EPD	Environmental Product Declaration – a verified document that communicates transparent, comparable information about the environmental impact of a product throughout its lifecycle.
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility – a policy approach under which producers are given significant responsibility for the treatment or disposal of post-consumer products.
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management – a structured approach to identify, assess, and manage risks across an organisation.
ESRS	European Sustainability Reporting Standards – the reporting standards mandated under the CSRD that define what and how companies must disclose on sustainability topics.
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance – three non-financial reporting pillars, sometimes used to assess or discuss Corporate Social Responsibility.
FDES	<i>Fiche de Déclaration Environnementale et Sanitaire</i> – a French environmental and health product declaration, equivalent to an EPD.
GHG	Greenhouse Gasses – gases that trap heat in the atmosphere, contributing to climate change. The most common include CO ₂ , methane (CH ₄), and nitrous oxide (N ₂ O).
GOs	Guarantees of Origin – European certificates that confirm electricity has been produced from renewable energy sources.

HDPE	High-Density Polyethylene – a thermoplastic polymer used in pipes, fittings, and other products, known for its strength, durability, and recyclability.
HMS	Hazards Made Safe – a safety metric tracking the number of workplace hazards identified and resolved.
HSE	Health, Safety & Environment – the discipline and framework covering the prevention of workplace injuries, protection of employee health, and minimisation of environmental impact.
HVO	Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil – a renewable fuel produced from vegetable oils or animal fats, used as a lower-carbon substitute for diesel.
IEA	International Energy Agency – an intergovernmental organisation that provides data and analysis on global energy, including emission factors for electricity.
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change – a UN body that assesses the science related to climate change and publishes periodic Assessment Reports.
IRO	Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities – the three categories of sustainability-related issues assessed in a Double Materiality Assessment under ESRS.
IRO-1 / IRO-2	ESRS disclosure requirements covering the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities (IRO-1), and the list of material IROs included in the sustainability statement (IRO-2).
ISO 14001	An international standard specifying the requirements for an effective environmental management system (EMS).
ISO 45001	An international standard specifying the requirements for an occupational health and safety (OH&S) management system.
LCI / LCIA	Life Cycle (Impact) Assessment – a methodology for evaluating the environmental impacts of a product or process throughout its entire lifecycle, from raw material extraction to end of life.

LIDS	Life Cycle Design Strategies – a methodology used in EcoDesign to embed environmental considerations at the product design stage, covering aspects such as material choice, durability, and end-of-life.
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas – a flammable hydrocarbon gas used as fuel in heating appliances, vehicles, and industrial processes.
LTI	Long-Term Incentive – a component of executive compensation linked to performance targets over a multi-year period.
OCS	Operation Clean Sweep – an international plastics industry programme aimed at preventing the release of plastic pellets, flakes, and powders into the environment.
OpEx	Operational Expenditure – ongoing costs for running a business, as opposed to capital expenditure on assets.
PCF	Product Carbon Footprint – a measure of the total greenhouse gas emissions generated throughout the lifecycle of a product.
PE	Polyethylene – a common thermoplastic polymer used widely in piping, packaging, and other applications.
PEX	Cross-linked Polyethylene – a form of polyethylene with cross-links in the polymer structure, used in plumbing and heating systems for its flexibility and temperature resistance.
PIPA	Plastics Industry Pipe Association of Australia – an industry body that coordinates plastic pipe recycling programmes and standards in Australia.
PNG	Pipeline Natural Gas – natural gas delivered via a distribution grid, as opposed to bottled or liquefied gas.
PP	Polypropylene – a thermoplastic polymer used in pipes, fittings, and various industrial applications.
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement – a contract between an electricity generator and a buyer for the supply of electricity, often used to secure renewable energy.

U-PVC	Unplasticised Polyvinyl Chloride – one of the most widely used thermoplastic polymers, used extensively in piping, electrical conduit, and construction products.
U-PVC / C-PVC	Unplasticised PVC (rigid) and Chlorinated PVC respectively – variants of standard PVC with different properties: U-PVC is rigid and used in drainage and water mains; C-PVC has higher temperature resistance for hot water applications.
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway – a greenhouse gas concentration trajectory used by the IPCC in climate modelling. RCP 2.6 represents a low-emissions scenario; RCP 4.5 intermediate; RCP 8.5 high emissions.
REBITDA	Recurring EBITDA – a measure of normalised operating earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortisation, excluding one-off or non-recurring items.
RIR	Reportable Incident Rate – a safety metric that measures the number of work-related injuries per 200,000 hours worked (or a similar standardised basis), used to benchmark safety performance.
RNG	Renewable Natural Gas – biogas that has been upgraded to pipeline quality and can substitute for fossil natural gas.
SBM-1 / SBM-2 / SBM-3	ESRS 2 disclosure requirements covering Strategy, Business Model, and Value Chain (SBM-1), Interests and Views of Stakeholders (SBM-2), and Material IROs and their interaction with strategy (SBM-3).
SBTi	Science Based Targets initiative – a non-governmental body that supports companies in setting greenhouse gas emission reduction targets aligned with the latest climate science and the Paris Agreement.
SFDR	Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation – EU Regulation 2019/2088 requiring financial market participants to disclose how they integrate ESG factors into investment decisions.
SPM	Sustainable Product Management – a strategic framework used by Aliaxis to assess the sustainability performance of its product portfolio and align business decisions with environmental and social objectives.

STI	Short-Term Incentive – a component of compensation typically linked to annual performance targets.
tCO₂e	Tonnes of CO ₂ Equivalent – a unit of measurement used to express the amount of greenhouse gas emissions in terms of the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide.
VPPA	Virtual Power Purchase Agreement – a financial contract for the purchase of renewable electricity where the buyer does not receive physical electricity delivery but instead receives Guarantees of Origin and the financial difference between the contract price and the market price.
WRI	World Resources Institute – a global research organisation. Its Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas is a tool for assessing water stress and risk at a geographic level.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS & CONCEPTS

Carbon intensity / grey energy	Energy sourced from fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas), which produces significant CO ₂ emissions. Reducing the use of grey energy is a key decarbonisation lever.
Chlor-alkali electrolysis	An industrial process used to produce chlorine, sodium hydroxide, and hydrogen by passing an electric current through a salt solution. It is associated with significant water and energy use, particularly in the production of PVC.
Closed-loop system	A production or materials management system in which waste or used materials are recovered and fed back into the production process, minimising the need for virgin inputs.
Decarbonisation	The process of reducing or eliminating greenhouse gas emissions from an activity, sector, or economy, typically through energy efficiency, fuel switching, and the use of renewable energy.
Double Materiality	An approach to sustainability reporting that considers both the impact of a company on the environment and society (impact materiality) and the financial effects of sustainability issues on the company (financial materiality).

EcoDesign / EcoConception	An approach to product development that considers environmental impacts at the design stage, with the aim of minimising resource use, extending service life, reducing emissions, and maximising end-of-life recyclability.
Emission factor	A coefficient used to convert an activity (e.g. fuel burned, electricity consumed) into an equivalent quantity of greenhouse gas emissions.
Guarantee of Origin (GO)	A certificate used in Europe to prove that a specific quantity of electricity was produced from a renewable source. Used in the context of market-based Scope 2 accounting.
Hazen-Williams coefficient	A hydraulic parameter used to characterise the flow of water in a pipe. Higher values indicate lower friction losses and better hydraulic performance; sustained high coefficients are associated with plastic piping systems.
Locked-in emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions that are committed to occur in the future due to existing infrastructure or processes that cannot be quickly or easily changed (e.g. production equipment dependent on natural gas).
Market-based Scope 2	A method of accounting for Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions that reflects the emissions associated with the specific electricity contracts or instruments (e.g. Guarantees of Origin) a company has entered into, rather than the average emissions of the local grid.
Location-based Scope 2	A method of accounting for Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions that uses the average emission intensity of the electricity grid in the geographic area where the electricity is consumed.
Microplastics	Small pieces of solid synthetic polymer material smaller than 5mm in diameter, which can be released into the environment through spills, abrasion, or poor containment during manufacturing. Their release into water and soil is an environmental concern.
Net Promoter Score (NPS)	A customer loyalty metric that measures the likelihood of customers recommending a company's products or services.

Paris Agreement	An international treaty on climate change adopted in 2015, with the central aim of limiting global average temperature increases to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C.
Pillar 3	Disclosure requirements for credit institutions and investment firms representing part of the Basel III framework.
Post-consumer recycled content	Material that has been used by a consumer and then recovered and reprocessed to be used again as a raw material in manufacturing.
Post-industrial recycled content	Manufacturing waste or off-cuts that are recovered during the production process and reused as raw material, without having been used by a consumer.
Recyclate	A material or substance that has been recovered from waste and processed so that it can be used again as a raw material in manufacturing.
Rotomoulding	A plastics manufacturing process (rotational moulding) in which plastic powder is loaded into a mould, which is heated and rotated to coat the interior with an even layer of melted plastic. The process typically uses natural gas or LPG for heating.
Scope 1 emissions	Direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources owned or controlled by the reporting company (e.g. combustion of fuels in owned equipment or vehicles).
Scope 2 emissions	Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from the generation of purchased energy (electricity, heat, steam, or cooling) consumed by the reporting company.
Scope 3 emissions	All other indirect greenhouse gas emissions that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream (e.g. raw material production) and downstream (e.g. use and disposal of products) activities.

Science-based targets	Greenhouse gas reduction targets that are aligned with the level of decarbonisation required to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, as validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).
Steam cracking	A petrochemical process in which steam is used at high temperatures to break down large hydrocarbon molecules into smaller ones, including ethylene and propylene – key building blocks for plastics such as PE and PP.
Thermoplastic resin	A type of plastic material that becomes mouldable when heated and solidifies when cooled. Key thermoplastics used by Aliaxis include U-PVC, PE, PP, and C-PVC.
Transition risk (climate)	Business risks arising from the transition to a lower-carbon economy, including policy changes, regulatory requirements, market shifts, and reputational impacts associated with the move away from fossil fuels.
Physical risk (climate)	Business risks arising from the physical effects of climate change, including acute risks (extreme weather events such as floods and storms) and chronic risks (long-term shifts in climate patterns such as rising temperatures and sea levels).
Value chain	The full range of activities and relationships involved in creating and delivering a product or service, from raw material extraction (upstream) through the company's own operations to distribution, use, and end-of-life (downstream).
Water stress / high-water stress	A condition in which demand for water exceeds available supply or is of poor quality, assessed using tools such as the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Sites in high-water-stress areas face greater risk from water scarcity.



Aliaxis Holdings NV/SA

Independent assurance report on selected environmental, social and governance performance indicators published in the consolidated sustainability report of Aliaxis Holdings NV/SA for the year ending 31 December 2025

Independent assurance report on selected environmental, social and governance performance indicators published in the consolidated sustainability report of Aliaxis Holdings NV/SA for the year ended 31 December 2025

To the board of directors

We have been engaged to conduct a limited assurance engagement on selected environmental, social and governance metrics (the “Selected Information”), within the consolidated sustainability report of Aliaxis Holdings NV/SA (the “Company”) for the year ending 31 December 2025.

In preparing the Selected Information, Aliaxis Holdings NV/SA applied the amended European Sustainability Reporting Standards - July 2025 Exposure draft (“ESRS”). The Selected Information needs to be read and understood together with the Applicable Criteria.

The Selected Information in scope of our engagement is included in the below table:

Selected Information	Applicable Criteria
Gross scope 1 GHG emissions	ESRS E1-8
Gross scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based)	ESRS E1-8
Gross scope 2 GHG emissions (market-based)	ESRS E1-8
Total water consumption (m ³)	ESRS E3-4
Expected durability of its key products	ESRS E5-5
The rate of recyclable materials included in its key products and in their packaging	ESRS E5-5
Total waste generated	ESRS E5-5
Waste directed to disposal, breakdown by hazardous and non-hazardous waste and disposal operation type	ESRS E5-5
Characteristics of undertaking’s employees - number of employees by gender	ESRS S1-5
Characteristics of undertaking’s employees - number of employees in countries with 50 or more employees representing at least 10% of total number of employees	ESRS S1-5
Characteristics of undertaking’s employees - number of employees by headcount	ESRS S1-5
Permanent employees and breakdown by gender	ESRS S1-5
Temporary employees and breakdown by gender	ESRS S1-5
Non-guaranteed hours employees	ESRS S1-5
Rate of employee turnover	ESRS S1-5
Percentage of people in its own workforce who are covered by health and safety management systems based on legal requirements and/or recognized standards or guidelines	ESRS S1-13
Number of fatalities in own workforce as a result of work-related injuries and work-related ill health	ESRS S1-13
Number of recordable work-related accidents for own workforce	ESRS S1-13
Rate of recordable work-related accidents for own workforce	ESRS S1-13
Number of cases of recordable work-related ill health of employees	ESRS S1-13

Based on our work as described in this report, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the abovementioned Selected Information as included in the consolidated sustainability report of the Company per 31 December 2025, has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Applicable Criteria.

Responsibility of the board of directors

The board of directors of the Company is responsible for the preparation of the Selected Information and the references made to it presented in the consolidated sustainability report as well as for the declaration that its reporting meets the requirements of Applicable Criteria.

The board of directors is also responsible for:

- Selecting and establishing the Applicable Criteria;
- Preparing, measuring, presenting and reporting the Selected Information in accordance with the Applicable Criteria;
- Designing, implementing, and maintaining internal processes and controls over information relevant to the preparation of the Selected Information to ensure that they are free from material misstatement, including whether due to fraud or error;
- Providing sufficient access and making available all necessary records, correspondence, information and explanations to allow the successful completion of the Services;
- Confirming to us through written representations that you have provided us with all information relevant to our Services of which you are aware, and that the measurement or evaluation of the underlying subject matter against the Applicable Criteria, including that all relevant matters, are reflected in the Selected Information.

Our responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Selected Information based on our procedures. We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised) Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), in order to state whether anything had come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information have not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Applicable Criteria.

Applying these standards, our procedures are aimed at obtaining limited assurance on the fact that the Selected Information do not contain material misstatements. The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement and consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Our work was performed on the data gathered and retained in the reporting scope by the Company as mentioned above. Our conclusion covers therefore only the abovementioned Selected Information included in the consolidated sustainability report and not all information included in the sustainability report. The limited assurance on the Selected Information was only performed on the Selected Information covering the year ending 31 December 2025.

We are required to plan and perform our work to address the areas where we have identified that a material misstatement of the description of activities undertaken in respect of the Selected Information is likely to arise. The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment. In carrying out our limited assurance engagement on the description of activities undertaken in respect of the Selected Information, we performed the following key procedures:

- Obtain an understanding of the Company's business, including internal controls relevant to collection of the Selected Information. This included inquiry with the Company's management responsible for operational performance in the areas responsible for the data underlying the Selected Information;
- Perform analytical review procedures and consider the risks of material misstatement of the Selected Information;
- Recalculation of relevant formula's used in manual calculations and assessment whether the data has been appropriately consolidated;
- Perform procedures over the Selected Information including assessing management's assumptions and estimates;
- Examine, on a sample basis, internal and external supporting evidence and perform consistency checks on the consolidation of the Selected Information;
- Accumulate misstatements and control deficiencies identified, assessing whether material;
- Read the narrative accompanying the Selected Information with regard to the Applicable Criteria, and for consistency with our findings.

We apply International Standard on Quality Management 1 and, accordingly, maintain a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

In conducting our engagement, we have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA), which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

Inherent limitations of the Selected Information

We obtained limited assurance over the preparation of the Selected Information in accordance with the Applicable Criteria. Inherent limitations exist in all assurance engagements.

Any internal control structure, no matter how effective, cannot eliminate the possibility that fraud, errors or irregularities may occur and remain undetected and because we use selective testing in our engagement, we cannot guarantee that errors or irregularities, if present, will be detected.

The self-defined Applicable Criteria, the nature of the Selected Information, and absence of consistent external standards allow for different, but acceptable, measurement methodologies to be adopted which may result in variances between entities. The adopted measurement methodologies may also impact comparability of the Selected Information reported by different organizations and from year to year within an organization as methodologies develop.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the board of directors of Aliaxis Holdings NV/SA in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) and our agreed terms of engagement. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the board of directors those matters we have agreed to state to them in this report and for no other purpose.

Without assuming or accepting any responsibility or liability in respect of this report to any party other than the Company and its board of directors, we acknowledge that the board of directors may choose to make this report publicly available for others wishing to have access to it, which does not and will not affect or extend for any purpose or on any basis our responsibilities. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Aliaxis Holdings NV/SA and its board of directors as a body, for our work, for this report, or for the conclusions we have formed.

Signed at Zaventem.

DocuSigned with Itsme – EU Qualified, 04-Jun-2026 | 12:30 CEST

Signed by:

Sofian Milad

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Deloitte Bedrijfsrevisoren/Réviseurs d'Entreprises BV/SRL
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This report has been prepared by the Aliaxis Group Sustainability
and Communications teams

