



Hexagon AB

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ EUR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Hexagon is the global leader in digital reality solutions, integrating sensors, software, and autonomous technologies. We put data to work to enhance efficiency, productivity, quality, and safety across industrial, manufacturing, infrastructure, public sector, and mobility applications. Our technologies are shaping both production and people-focused ecosystems to become increasingly connected and autonomous, supporting a scalable and sustainable future. The business is primarily centred on software and services, complemented by hardware. Key products include optimisation, visualisation, and 3D modelling software, as well as scanners and total stations for metrology.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 1 year

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 1 year

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 1 year

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

5401100000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

SE0015961909

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

HEXA-B

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

549300WJFW6ILNI4TA80

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Peru | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Norway | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Denmark |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South Africa |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Singapore | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Republic of Korea |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kazakhstan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland | |

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:

☒ No, not currently but we intend to provide it within the next two years

(1.8.2) Comment

We do not currently collect geolocation data for Hexagon sites; however, we are in the process of mapping the entire business at a local level. This will enable the use and sharing of geolocation data within the next two years.

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

The mapping process covers all relevant upstream value chain suppliers and captures key information such as supplier name, country of origin, product type, material, and spend (EUR) for tier 1 procurement suppliers worldwide. This supports supplier engagement and risk management. The mapping is conducted through internal ERP systems, ensuring the inclusion of factors such as business continuity relevance and the results of supplier audits. It also addresses exposure to conflict minerals, enhancing traceability.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☒ Preparation for reuse

☒ Recycling

☒ Waste to Energy

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Hexagon defines the short term as 0 to 5 years, aligned with its financial planning horizon. For example, Hexagon's financial targets of 8–12% average annual sales growth for 2022–2026 fall within this period, ensuring that environmental planning is integrated with business growth objectives. The targeted growth combines 5-7% organic expansion per year and 3-5% M&A growth per year from acquisitions. This timeframe also represents present-day climate conditions, used to evaluate immediate climate risks and inform operational planning. Aligning environmental and financial goals over the short term enables greater flexibility and adaptability in strategy.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.3) To (years)

15

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The medium term is defined as 5 to 15 years, corresponding to Hexagon's mid-range financial planning cycle. Strategic sustainability targets are set on the same time horizon as financial planning, ensuring that environmental and business objectives are aligned and mutually supportive. This alignment enables the pursuit of new revenue streams and acquisitions that also deliver environmental benefits, such as reduced CO₂ emissions. The timeframe also supports strategic adaptation to emerging climate impacts (e.g. heatwaves, droughts, floods), and to economic, technological, legal, and societal shifts. Notably, 2030 serves as a critical checkpoint for climate mitigation and aligns with global commitments and planning cycles.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

15

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

25

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Long term is defined as 15 to 25 years (not open-ended). Hexagon sets high-level sustainability ambitions over this period (e.g. 2030 and 2050 climate goals), although it does not maintain a financial planning horizon beyond five years. The primary reason is that the financial landscape evolves more rapidly than environmental challenges, while long-term environmental goals, such as achieving net-zero by 2050, remain stable. Long-term environmental planning therefore provides strategic direction (e.g. through science-based targets) even in the absence of a fixed 25-year financial plan. This timeframe also enables analysis of mid-century climate projections, long-term investment needs, infrastructure planning, and the impacts of the transition to a low-carbon economy. During this timeframe significant climate impacts become more apparent and distinguishable between different emission scenarios.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :Zurich Climate Resilience Solution

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Risk models
- ☒ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☒ Scenario analysis

☒ Desk-based research

☒ External consultants

☒ Materiality assessment

☒ Internal company methods

☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☒ Drought

☒ Tornado

☒ Wildfires

☒ Cold wave/frost

☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

☒ Other acute physical risk, please specify :**Earthquake**

Chronic physical

☒ Soil erosion

☒ Water stress

☒ Coastal erosion

☒ Soil degradation

☒ Change in land-use

☒ Changing wind patterns

☒ Other chronic physical driver, please specify :**Hot Days**

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☒ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☒ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- ☒ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- ☒ Stigmatization of sector
- ☒ Other reputation, please specify :Reputational damage from failure to comply with sustainability regulations, Reputational damage from increased resource use driven by AI, Reputational damage from high-emission industries

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☒ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources
- ☒ Other technology, please specify :Increased energy demand from AI solutions, Failure of customers to adapt to carbon transition, Failure of suppliers to decarbonize, Pushback on installing new technology in some areas – especially where oil and gas is well established

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Other, please specify :Shareholders, Experts

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Hexagon conducts a CSRD-aligned double materiality assessment annually, covering 100% of operations and Tier 1 suppliers, to identify, assess, and manage environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities across direct operations and the value chain. The process is embedded in the enterprise risk management framework. It follows three stages: (1) Topic mapping using desk research, internal methods, external data, and stakeholder consultation; (2) Stakeholder engagement (surveys, workshops, interviews) with employees, customers, suppliers, investors, communities, and experts; (3) Evaluation of nature, likelihood, and magnitude using weighted qualitative and quantitative criteria. Topics include transition risks (regulatory, market, technology) and physical risks (chronic, acute). Site-specific screening is applied where relevant, with external data used if direct data is unavailable. Scenario analysis informs priorities, with assessments of physical and transition risks included in the Business Planning process. The climate risk and opportunity process has three phases: Qualitative Analysis, Quantitative Analysis, and Resilience & Reporting. The Qualitative Analysis phase assesses organizational divisions, selects time horizons (Short: up to 2026, Medium: up to 2030, Long: 2050), climate scenarios (IPCC, IEA, NGFS), critical sites, and material risks/opportunities. It includes a global physical risk exposure analysis for selected locations via the ZRS Climate Resilience Portal, and stakeholder interviews producing reports on physical and transition risks, supported by scenario-based heat maps and vulnerability assessments. Physical risk portal outputs depend on site data (longitude, latitude, address, city, country, headcount, ownership, facility type). Transition risk/opportunity outputs depend on KPMG assessments using science-based data and stakeholder input, rating risks as high, medium, or low materiality by nature, likelihood, and magnitude. The Quantitative Analysis phase collects asset-level data (insured value, asset value, NAICS code, building materials, year built, stories above/below ground) to quantify financial impacts of floods, storm surges, and wind hazards. Site-level data (carbon taxes paid in EUR, electricity use in kWh, tCO₂e/EUR, stationary combustion in kWh/tCO₂e) is collected at country/regional level to assess financial impacts of transition risks, especially carbon pricing and renewable energy costs. The Resilience & Reporting phase reviews initiatives, identifies further mitigation/adaptation measures, integrates climate risk results into risk management and governance, and highlights areas to embed climate considerations into strategy and operations. Outputs inform strategic planning, target-setting, and mitigation/adaptation, with annual monitoring and updates. Process improvements since last year include adopting the double materiality approach, using a risk specific software, expanding stakeholder input, and performing the scenario analysis with the relevant operating functions of Procurement, Operations, R&D and Sales yearly. The assessment has been integrated in the strategic decision-making and in case of changes seen on the short-term scenarios, Divisional Management teams will be informed in the quarterly reviews.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Hexagon assesses the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through a CSRD-aligned double materiality assessment, integrated into a multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process. This approach evaluates dependencies and impacts alongside transition and physical risks to identify alignment, synergies, contributions, and trade-offs. The methodology consolidates stakeholder engagement, site-specific screening, and

materiality scoring into a single framework, ensuring risks and opportunities are assessed in context rather than isolation. For example, water stress may increase operational costs while simultaneously creating efficiency-focused customer opportunities. Scenario analysis deepens these assessments. Physical risk scenarios (SSP5-8.5 >4°C; SSP2-4.5 ~2.7°C) and transition scenarios (NGFS Current Policies ~3°C; NGFS Net Zero 2050 <1.5°C) allow evaluation of how risks (extreme weather, regulatory tightening) interact with dependencies (water availability), impacts (supply chain disruption), and opportunities (low-carbon demand). Outputs feed into risk registers, business continuity, and strategic planning to manage trade-offs and leverage synergies. The physical risk assessment covers 100 Hexagon locations in 31 countries (81 owned, 19 key suppliers). Exposure measures—revenue, headcount, building value, machinery and equipment, inventory, and Total Insured Value (TIV) represented by property damage and business interruption for the own locations, and Supplier Spend for the key suppliers—are used to assess hazards including windstorm, flood, precipitation, storm surge, sea level rise, earthquake, hail, heat, cold, drought, tornado, and wildfire. Impacts are expressed as estimated property loss, total loss %, damage ratios, and days of business interruption. The transition risk and opportunity assessment considers political, economic, social, technological, reputational, and legal factors affecting 140 owned locations, including government policies, regulatory changes, economic costs/benefits, social attitudes, technology advances, and legal frameworks. Risks and opportunities are a function of the likelihood of an event and the magnitude of its consequence. The assessment starts with 21 identified R&O, informed by stakeholder interviews, internal documentation, and Hexagon’s sustainability report. Medium- to high-sensitivity items are shortlisted and rated by probability and magnitude per scenario and time horizon, using data from scenario sources, including NGFS and IEA. Probability and sensitivity ratings are multiplied to obtain each R&O’s likelihood rating. Likelihood and magnitude scores are combined to generate a final three-level risk rating. Financial impacts, including carbon tax exposure and renewable energy costs, are assessed using historical data on carbon taxes, electricity, and Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Although water was not identified as a material topic in Hexagon’s 2023–2024 double materiality assessment, the company recognises its importance to both operations and the communities where it operates. We are committed to ensuring our footprint is managed responsibly and that we have a positive impact where possible. Hexagon assesses all operational locations—including manufacturing sites, offices, and other facilities—for water-related risks as part of its broader environmental and climate risk management process. This screening is conducted using two primary tools: 1. World Resources Institute’s Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas – evaluating baseline water stress, seasonal variability, and flood risk. Sites with a composite risk score above 4.0 are flagged as high priority. 2. WWF Water Risk Filter – using 42 global indicators covering physical, regulatory, and reputational risks. Sites with a risk score greater than 3.4 are also categorised as priority locations. In 2024, screening with Aqueduct identified 14 sites in areas of extremely high water stress and 11 in high stress. WWF analysis identified 15 sites in high or extremely high basin risk areas (including one location in extremely high risk but with negligible water use). For these 15 priority sites, Hexagon conducted a site-specific Operational Risk Assessment using WWF’s site-level questionnaire. This assessment evaluates actual water use practices, exposure, preparedness, and governance, enabling us to determine whether the site’s water risk is operationally or reputationally substantive. A site is classified as a priority location if it meets the Aqueduct (>4.0) or WWF (>3.4) threshold and/or presents material operational or reputational risk due to inadequate preparedness or governance. Only these priority sites undergo detailed operational risk analysis; however, the initial screening covers 100% of operational sites. Results are not aggregated geographically because Hexagon’s mitigation measures and targets are developed at the facility level to reflect location-specific risks and community contexts. To support risk reduction, Hexagon requires sites in high and extremely high water-stress areas to implement water management systems and define mitigation actions, informed by seasonal variability mapping to prioritise interventions. Water risk management is embedded within our environmental governance. Approximately 72% of production sites operate under ISO 14001-certified environmental management systems, and Hexagon tracks water consumption as part of its environmental performance indicators. Looking ahead, Hexagon is rolling out a three-phase Water Stewardship Program, aligned with the latest standards. This will progressively strengthen our process, moving from immediate low-effort actions to more resource-intensive efforts, including basin-level stakeholder engagement. Future phases will also explore extending water risk considerations beyond direct operations.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☒ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Credit risk

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Credit risk is the risk that counterparties may be unable to fulfill their payment obligations. Financial credit risk arises from investing cash and cash equivalents as well as trading in financial instruments. It also encompasses the risk that customers may fail to pay invoiced or planned receivables. This risk is assessed as part of the Financial review of each Division on a quarterly basis. Metrics and thresholds for credit risk assessments are reviewed, selected, and updated on an annual basis. A likelihood above 5% is considered to have a substantive effect on the organization. Being integrated in the business risk Management process, Hexagon mitigates the risk of significant customer credit losses through geographical and business-segment diversification of its customer base.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

3

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

A revenue increase of 3 per cent or more, lasting for a period of over 6–12 months, is considered a substantive revenue effect in the short term. The metric and thresholds are selected, reviewed, and updated annually. For the medium and long term, the threshold is increased to a 5 per cent effect at Group level. Hexagon identifies significant revenues opportunities arising from the transition to a low-carbon, sustainable economy, many of which are core to our business model and value proposition. Among the key drivers identified we have: - Hexagon's solutions are designed to enhance materials and energy efficiency across the industries it serves. - Digital Twins for Sustainability: Used across different solutions to optimise designs, enhance efficiency in manufacturing, construction, and infrastructure, these solutions simulate the impact of potential scenarios (e.g., where to best place electric vehicle charging stations or how to best prepare for rising sea levels). - Climate adaptation solutions: Hexagon's technologies supporting climate risk assessment, resilient infrastructure, and sustainable urban planning are benefiting from rising demand and public-private partnerships. Industry trends and the Division specific strategies have been developed to monetise this opportunities in the short and mid-

term. The expected effect on the group is re-assessed every year as part of the specific planning processes and operational roadmaps are aligned to ensure the best deliverable outcome under the latest market conditions.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Employee turnover

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Employee turnover is defined as the ratio of voluntary and involuntary attritions during the year to the total number of employees at year-end. An annual increase in voluntary turnover of more than 2% is considered to have a potentially substantive effect on Hexagon. Metrics and thresholds for monitoring employee turnover are selected, reviewed, and updated annually.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Supplier Risk: Hexagon's hardware products rely on components sourced from multiple suppliers. To sell and deliver solutions to customers, Hexagon depends on timely and accurate deliveries from these third parties, meeting agreed requirements for quantity, quality, and delivery schedules. Errors or defaults by suppliers can lead to delays or failures in Hexagon's deliveries, potentially reducing sales. Additionally, Hexagon engages subcontractors, distributors, resellers, and other representatives. Risks, including reputational risks, may arise if suppliers fail to uphold high standards of business ethics, particularly regarding human rights, working conditions, and corruption. Metrics and thresholds for supplier risk are reviewed, selected, and updated annually.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms can increase the costs of production for Hexagon. Hexagon currently uses some fuels in its own operations which contribute to its Scope 1 emissions, additionally ~50% of the electricity that Hexagon currently uses in its own operations is from non-renewable sources. Increased carbon pricing mechanisms could impact Hexagon's operational costs and bottom-line results, as well as decrease Hexagon's competitiveness compared to less carbon-intensive peers. At the same time, from the value chain side, the implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms can increase the costs of procurement for Hexagon. ~50% of Hexagon's Category 3 emissions are from purchased goods and services, an increase in the carbon prices for emission heavy materials or components which is passed on to Hexagon could significantly affect operational costs. This can negatively impact bottom-line results, as well as create a pricing disadvantage (due to increased purchasing costs) compared to less carbon-intensive peers. An increase in carbon tax is considered to have a substantive effect on operational costs in the short to medium on Hexagon. The metric and thresholds are selected, reviewed, and updated annually.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Hexagon routinely assesses the risk of climate change on its operations as part of its insurance programme. Hexagon has implemented ISO 14001 at the majority of the largest production sites and has implemented a sustainability programme to reduce its carbon impact in its own operations and in its value chain. To ensure a well-balanced insurance coverage and financial economies of scale, Hexagon's insurance programme includes, among other things, group-wide property and liability insurance, travel insurance, errors and omissions insurance and transport insurance, as well as several other programmes, combined with local insurance coverage wherever needed. The insurance programme is periodically amended so that owned risk and insured risk are optimally balanced. An increase in TIV is considered to have a substantive effect in the medium to long term on Hexagon as it indicates the need for additional insurance against potential climate hazards. The vulnerability of our own operations and key suppliers is dependent on the time horizon, location, nature, likelihood, and magnitude of the climate risks. The metric and thresholds are selected, reviewed, and updated annually.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Hexagon identifies and manages potential water pollutants through its environmental management systems and strict compliance with regulatory and product standards. Over 70% of Hexagon's production sites are ISO 14001 certified, a standard that requires structured chemical risk assessments and adherence to local environmental regulations. These site-level evaluations address risks related to hazardous substances and water discharges, ensuring responsible handling, treatment, and disposal practices with consideration of environmental impacts. As part of its product stewardship, Hexagon integrates environmental compliance into product development through the Hexagon Innovation Process. For example, every product group within Geosystems must prepare a "Recycling Passport," which documents all materials used in a product and verifies compliance with: -The EU Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE 2012/19/EU), and - The EU Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS 2011/65/EU) and the REACH framework. These directives restrict substances that pose environmental or health risks, including potential water pollutants. The Recycling Passport further assesses each product's reusability, recyclability, and disposal profile, helping classify pollutants at the product level and ensuring compliance with environmental standards throughout the product lifecycle.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Hexagon's direct operations involve limited water-intensive processes, with most of the company's environmental footprint arising from the use of energy and materials across its value chain. However, at the few production facilities where relevant, potential inorganic water pollutants—such as heavy metals (e.g., zinc, nickel, and copper)—may be present due to plating operations, surface treatments, or other component handling. If improperly managed, these substances can result in toxicity to aquatic microorganisms, bioaccumulation in food chains, and long-term damage to local water ecosystems. For humans, exposure through contaminated water could lead to digestive tract illnesses and other chronic conditions.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- ☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Hexagon minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants through a structured approach spanning operations, product development, and supply chain oversight. At production sites, ISO 14001–certified environmental management systems ensure regular assessments of chemical handling and pollutant risks. Mitigation measures include discharge treatment, accident prevention, and, where feasible, substitution of hazardous substances. Pollution prevention is also integrated into product design through Recycling Passports, confirming compliance with EU RoHS and WEEE directives and supporting safe end-of-life handling of materials that could otherwise pose environmental risks. In the supply chain—where the greatest water-related pollutant risks occur—Hexagon enforces strong environmental expectations via its Supplier Code of Conduct. Compliance is verified through strict onboarding, permit checks, and audits. These procedures are regularly evaluated through third-party certifications, internal reviews, and supplier assessments to ensure effective pollutant management and risk reduction across the value chain.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, only within our direct operations

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

In our assessments, water risk was not identified as material, as Hexagon's direct operations are not water-intensive. While our annual risk screening identifies sites in high and extremely high water-stress areas, these risks are managed locally through site-specific mitigation plans and ISO 14001-certified environmental management systems, and are not anticipated to have a substantive Group-level effect. In the upstream or downstream value chain, no supplier or partner accounts for more than 1% of revenue or critical component exposure, so even if they face water risks, potential disruptions are not expected to materially affect our operations.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Hexagon is not production-intensive and has only limited exposure to plastic components. While we monitor regulatory developments and market trends related to plastics, potential disruptions such as new legislation or supply shortages are not anticipated to have a substantive effect on our direct operations or our upstream/downstream value chain.

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ Italy

☒ Austria

☒ Germany

☒ Malaysia

☒ Singapore

☒ Switzerland

☒ Taiwan, China

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

When powerful storms hit key suppliers, rising sea levels exacerbate storm surges and flooding, potentially causing significant disruptions. To address these risks, Hexagon uses an external database and partners with a specialized company that provides predictive risk analytics for supply chain operations. This allows Hexagon to continuously monitor critical events that could pose sustainability or financial risks. These risks are assessed based on their likelihood and impact, rated accordingly, and integrated into the Business Continuity Plans for our operations. For example, flooding in certain areas of Taiwan has impacted access to semiconductors, a crucial component in many Hexagon products. By proactively managing such risks, Hexagon ensures greater resilience across its supply chain.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Relatively limited risks on financial position, performance and cash flows in the long term as Hexagon has diversified its supply chain and component base. On the medium term however, the eventual disruptions are expected to affect the production capacity and thus the potential of further growing revenues if resilient suppliers are not added to Hexagon's supplier base.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

35640000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

89000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial impact of flooding at supplier locations could affect specific Hexagon manufacturing sites through shortages of components or inventory. This could lead to production stoppages and, consequently, reduced revenues for the Group. These sites account for up to one-third of Group revenues. To estimate the financial effect of such disruptions, we apply a ratio of 2 per cent per euro of turnover. This calculation considers the annual revenues of a given site supplied by at-risk geographies, the number of lost orders during assumed disruption days, and the time required for components to be received again at manufacturing sites. The ratio is then applied to the percentage of Group turnover potentially affected, estimated at 2 to 5 per cent, as the likelihood of multiple sites being impacted simultaneously is considered low. Based on Hexagon's turnover of approximately EUR 5.4 billion, the financial impact is estimated to range from no effect to EUR 35 million in the medium term, and up to EUR 89 million in the long term.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Hexagon drafts site continuation plans to ensure preparedness for various risk scenarios, such as floods or disruptions in component supply. These plans involve assessing potential threats to operations and developing strategic responses to minimize revenue loss for the group but each do not represent additional costs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Hexagon drafts site continuation plans to ensure preparedness for various risk scenarios, such as floods or disruptions in component supply, with the goal of minimizing revenue loss for the group. As part of its proactive approach, Hexagon includes climate-related risks in its bi-yearly supplier assessment of its most important suppliers. When these risks are evaluated as "significant" to "very high," Hexagon requests that suppliers develop emergency or contingency plans to ensure operations can continue without major disruptions. Additionally, if suppliers are identified as having a high-risk profile, Hexagon's Procurement team works to diversify the sourcing of specific components offered by these suppliers. To further safeguard against disruptions, Hexagon aims to dual-source critical components

from partners in different geographies, ensuring availability regardless of any business interruptions that may occur. Through these comprehensive strategies, Hexagon maintains operational stability and protects its financial performance.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ India

☒ Peru

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Ganges - Brahmaputra

☒ Krishna

- ☒ Lima
- ☒ Min Jiang

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Due to the nature of our business, Hexagon does not have a water intensive business. However, we anticipate and assess water related risks of our main facilities by using the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct global water risk tool. We have mapped our footprint according to the level of baseline water stress of the local water area. Hexagon had 460 locations that were mapped in 2023, out of which 10 were in extremely high level of water stress, and 8 face a high level of stress. With the WRI Aqueduct tool Hexagon also mapped the seasonal variability of water availability at our key sites, which is very useful for our prioritization in water risk management. A new operational water target, which forms Hexagons commitments mandates sites in water stressed areas to implement a water management system and define mitigation actions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased capital expenditures

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Extremely low risks on financial performance and cash flows as Hexagon does not need water for its operations and is not water intense in its supply chain. In the medium term, however, we see the risk of higher investments needed in our facilities if local regulations require all business to retrofit their offices in order to harvest and recycle water for own use.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

60000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Within the Group's footprint we've prioritised 6 sites according to their water-related risk exposure. We assume that responding to the risk is 10'000 EUR to upgrade the water faucets of each of these sites to ensure a reduction of water consumption.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Hexagon has committed to reducing the stress of water and air quality from own operations and supply chain. As part of this commitment, Hexagon is developing a Water Management Programme for all its sites in high-risk areas in accordance to the WRI Water Acqueduct tool.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Singapore | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We have assessed the climate-related risks to our own facilities, considering the following extreme weather events, such as: storm surge, wind storms, river floods and coastal floods. The associated climate risk in each of the locations have been assessed according to its likelihood from low, medium, significant, high or very high. And the impact of these risks materializing have been assessed according to the potential financial effect in the revenues from Hexagon. Roughly 7% of Hexagon's revenues are steaming from operating locations that are at significant risks of flooding. And 4 % of the group revenues stem from facilities located in high-risk areas.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Roughly 7% of Hexagon's revenues are steaming from operating locations that are at significant risks of flooding. And 4 % of the group revenues stem from facilities located in high-risk areas. The 2 locations where this risk can materialise have developed contingency plans, with other facilities covering the production of these sites in the same region. Additional operating costs could be incurred due to the change of supply chain, but this increase in costs are also not expected to be more than 10% of the cost of goods sold of hardware produced in these facilities. Therefore, the anticipated effect on Hexagon's Financial position is expected to be minimal.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

198000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

304000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

As part of Hexagon's yearly transition planning, the quantification of business risks associated with extreme weather events was conducted using detailed assessments. A climate exposure analysis was performed on these locations to understand the current and future exposure to climate hazards under different climate scenarios. Assessment accounted for 14 different climate hazards, four climate scenarios and four time horizons and described changes in exposure to climate hazards at portfolio and at asset level. Risk specialists support the organisation to make the quantification of the damages in the different time horizon. Damage models assumed that an event occurred at an asset's location, resulting in damage. However, damage ratios from these models were not summed to avoid overestimating the impact, as this would assume that each asset in the portfolio had an equal chance of being affected by a similar event within a single year. The vulnerability of each asset was determined based on its NAICS code. The impact of flooding was evaluated separately for above-ground and below-ground levels. Above-ground damage was calculated using a model specific to the building's NAICS code and construction material, while below-ground damage was generalized and based solely on the NAICS code. The total damage was determined as a weighted sum of these two components. Additionally, contents and stock were considered more vulnerable than the building itself, with the potential for complete loss at lower flood depths, even for lower-vulnerability assets. This analysis supported informed decision-making as part of Hexagon's annual risk and resilience planning which serve as integral element of the sites continuation plans.*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Hexagon drafts site continuation plans to ensure preparedness for various risk scenarios, such as floods or disruptions in component supply. These plans involve assessing potential threats to operations and developing strategic responses to minimize revenue loss for the group but each do not represent additional costs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Hexagon's response has been to include climate related risks in the emergency or contingency plan for all the facilities. This is part of Hexagon's risk management process. For each of the facilities on significant risk the plan outlines the detailed procedures in the event of a flood or other climatic event, helping to minimize confusion and delays if the situation takes place. It includes measures for personnel safety, rescue and protection of equipment, shifting critical goods to regional facilities and restoration of operability post-event.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Wildfires

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We have assessed the climate-related risks to our own facilities, considering wildfires. Wildfires can have a significant operational impact as they could hinder operations, delay production, or disrupt supply chain connected to our Ocean facility. This could lead to financial losses from reduction in output, increased costs, or liability claims. This risk has been associated as well to the physical Assets (building and operational machinery), which may require significant resource allocation for repair or replacement if affected. Furthermore, this risk could also affect staff safety, resulting in potential work absences, or impact employees' well-being, affecting

productivity. The associated wildfire risk in each of the locations has been assessed according to its likelihood: low, medium, significant, high or very high. The impact of these risks materializing has been assessed according to the potential financial effect on Hexagon's revenues.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Roughly 9% of Hexagon's revenues are steaming from products manufacture at locations that are at risks of wildfires.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Hexagon drafts site continuation plans to ensure preparedness for various risk scenarios, such as floods or disruptions in component supply. These plans involve assessing potential threats to operations and developing strategic responses to minimize revenue loss for the group but each do not represent additional costs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Hexagon's response has been to include climate related risks in the emergency or contingency plan for all the facilities. This is part of Hexagon's risk management process. For each of the facilities on significant risk the plan outlines the detailed procedures in the event of a flood or other climatic event, helping to minimize confusion and delays if the situation takes place. It includes measures for personnel safety, rescue and protection of equipment, shifting critical goods to regional facilities and restoration of operability post-event.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Australia
- ☒ Canada
- ☒ Switzerland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Faced with the risks of future carbon pricing mechanisms, Hexagon has assessed the potential financial impacts this could bring, although we operate in a sector with minimal carbon emissions. Introducing these carbon pricing mechanisms will represent a risk to increase operational cost, but will most likely become an opportunity to improve our processes and to increase sales of our existing portfolio, which enables GHG reductions in certain industries. Carbon pricing can reshape market dynamics, potentially favoring carbon-light products and services over high-carbon alternatives, which Hexagon see as both a challenge and opportunity for innovation.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Carbon pricing / tax system is already in operation in Switzerland. Due to the size of our operations in this market, Hexagon is already affected. The current system in Switzerland pose operations to pay a fine if GHG emissions are not reduced at least up to an agreed level with the local environmental authorities. However, as Hexagon's solutions drive efficiency and support customers reduce GHG emissions. we the anticipated effect is the higher sales increase, as many of our products support efficient operations and GHG reduction in the industries we serve. However, we also see a risk of increased operating costs. This risk has been assessed at estimating the potential of Hexagon having its scope 1 emissions covered by future Carbon pricing / taxes mechanisms.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

180000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

47000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

630000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

259000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

8111000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Transition risks and opportunities were analyzed using "Net Zero" and "business-as-usual (BAU)" scenarios: - Business-as-usual scenario (2.7-3°C): A scenario where social, economic and technological trends do not shift markedly from historical patterns. - Net Zero 2050 (1.5°C): A scenario with stringent climate policies and decarbonization, where Net Zero emissions are reached around 2050 with significant transition risks and opportunities for Hexagon. Carbon tax exposure was calculated using two different assumptions in terms of Hexagon's carbon emissions: (i) a GHG growth pathway where Hexagon's Scope 1 emissions continue to increase 5% YOY; and (ii) a SBTi aligned pathway where Hexagon decreases its Scope 1 emissions in line with its SBTi target. Due to Hexagon's low Scope 1 emissions and ongoing reduction plans, exposure to explicit carbon taxes remains limited in this scenario. Nevertheless, this is a sunk cost that can be avoided by effective decarbonization.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2045000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In our scenario assessments, we assume that most of the carbon tax relates to Scope 1 emissions and, in certain markets, to Scope 2 emissions. Hexagon's response to the higher carbon tax risk, as included in its plan, involves operational upgrades to support the delivery of our CO₂ reduction roadmap and alignment with a net-zero trajectory. The majority of these investments will be directed towards upgrading the vehicle fleet and major equipment at our manufacturing sites.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Responding to this risk requires our operations to become best-in-class and as efficient as possible, thereby reducing the costs associated with CO₂ pricing. To ensure improvements to our operational footprint, Hexagon has implemented a programme to optimise Scope 1 emissions from its major facilities. The costs associated with this response are directly linked to capital expenditure for energy efficiency upgrades at the sites, as well as the electrification of heating systems wherever feasible. All investments have been incorporated into the five-year plans of the respective operational units.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk9

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Other market risk, please specify :Higher utilities and raw material cost

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ Italy

☒ Austria

☒ Germany

☒ Malaysia

☒ Singapore

☒ Switzerland

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The availability of certain raw materials, such as rare minerals, scrap steel, lithium, green steel, and green batteries, may be constrained due to rising demand for low-carbon and green materials. This can increase procurement costs for Hexagon and potentially reduce profit margins if these costs cannot be passed on to customers.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Higher procurement costs and / or shortages of key manufacturing materials due to decreased availability and/ or increasing prices (including due to pricing mechanisms for carbon-intensive goods such as CBAM). Furthermore, this risk includes higher procurement costs for electricity due to grid decarbonization efforts and carbon taxes on electricity suppliers.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Depending on the 2 scenarios considered for grid decarbonization and renewable electricity demand, Hexagon's current renewable electricity pathway towards 100% renewable electricity by 2030 might lead to rising electricity costs in the medium-term. Understanding these costs can guide the implementation roadmap for renewable electricity. Considering our current geographical scope the incremental electricity costs for Hexagon under a Net Zero scenario rise by roughly 8-15% by 2030. Contrarily, electricity costs are projected to decrease under BAU scenario, leading to potential cost savings or flat development for the group.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The response to this risk has been integrated into the day-to-day operations of the Procurement and Indirect Spend functions. Consequently, no further costs have been included in the mitigation plan.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To minimise exposure to volatile increases in utilities and raw material costs, which could result from shortages or geopolitical events beyond the scope of climate, Hexagon has incorporated CO₂ criteria into its supplier programme and evaluated opportunities to maximise on-site clean energy generation (e.g., photovoltaic, geothermal) as well as to invest in power purchase agreements (PPAs) and energy efficiency programmes at our main locations.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

290000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

336222000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The transition risk quantification was conducted for carbon tax and electricity costs. Projected cumulative carbon tax costs between 2025 and 2050 under the SBTi-aligned pathway are estimated at 290K EUR in the Business-as-Usual (BAU) scenario. Scope 1 carbon taxes for Hexagon are projected to be twelve times higher under the 1.5°C scenario compared with BAU. Across divisions, cumulative costs for 2025–2050 rise to 3,551K EUR under 1.5°C and 290K EUR under BAU. Given Hexagon's low Scope 1 emissions and ongoing reduction measures, exposure to explicit carbon taxes remains limited. Under the SBTi pathway, emissions from 2023 to 2030 reduce linearly to 10 per cent of the 2022 base year and remain at this level until 2050, in line with climate targets. The coverage ratio increases linearly from 2024 to 2050, reaching 100 per cent under the 1.5°C scenario and 50 per cent under the 2.9°C (BAU) scenario. Incremental electricity costs for Hexagon under a Net Zero pathway are projected at 1,985K EUR by 2030 and 9,520K EUR by 2050. In contrast, BAU results in cost savings of 263K EUR by 2030 and 1,329K EUR by 2050. Higher costs under Net Zero reflect carbon taxes on energy production and capital expenditure for equipment, grids and storage, which are passed on to

buyers. Consumption projections are based on Hexagon's 2030 forecast, extended to 2050 and aligned with historical trends. Financial impact quantification applied SSP2-4.5 with a near-term horizon (2030) and 100-year return-period damage models for flood, windstorm and storm surge. Estimated property losses were derived from damage curves, combining hazard values with damage ratios, and calculated using site-specific data such as insured value, revenue, building value, NAICS code and materials. The highest risks are linked to flooding at Switzerland–Heerbrugg (82.430M), Germany–Wetzlar (58.870M), US–Michigan–Novi (26.320M), Italy–Moncalieri (17.350M) and US–Arizona–Tucson, Elvira (8.092M); windstorms at Switzerland–Renens, Rue du Bugnon (10.770M) and UK–St Neots (4.536M); and storm surge at US–Rhode Island–QP (56.700M), Singapore–Woodlands (23.363M), Australia–Hendra (21.115M) and China–Qingdao (18.510M). Business continuity plans have been defined for all major high-risk facilities. An in-depth vulnerability analysis of shortlisted sites, considering maintenance, building structure, critical equipment, infrastructure dependence and adaptation measures, will be undertaken to refine net risk.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

All of Hexagon major operational facilities have Business Continuation plans to ensure production is transfer to a facility without disruption. Currently, water-related risks are considered as having less than 1% eventual impact on financial metrics.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☒ Other, please specify :China Coast

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Water-related risks are not expected to have a substantive impact on Hexagon's revenues. After mapping all operational facilities and major suppliers, we estimate that less than 1% of revenues would be affected if water-related disruptions in the supply chain materialized. Our Qingdao facility, located near the West Coast basin in China (Hongdao), operates in a high water-stress area but has low absolute water consumption relative to our global footprint. Given this limited operational dependency, potential basin-level risks are not anticipated to have a substantive financial or strategic effect on the company.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Other, please specify :West Coast

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Water-related risks are not expected to have a substantive impact on Hexagon's revenues. After mapping all operational facilities and major suppliers, we estimate that less than 1% of revenues would be affected if water-related disruptions in the supply chain materialized. For example, our Cape Town office, located near the West Coast South Africa basin, is in a high water-stress area but consumes only 626 m³ annually—approximately 0.36% of Hexagon's total water consumption. Given the low operational dependency on water at this site and across our portfolio, exposure to substantive financial or strategic effects from basin-level water risks remains minimal.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☒ Other, please specify :Ziya He, Interior

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Water-related risks are not expected to have a substantive impact on Hexagon's revenues. After mapping all operational facilities and major suppliers, we estimate that less than 1% of revenues would be affected if water-related disruptions in the supply chain materialized. Our two Beijing offices, located near the Ziya He Interior basin, are in areas of elevated water stress but have minimal water consumption compared to our global total. Given this low dependency, potential basin-level risks are not anticipated to have a substantive financial or strategic effect on the company.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☒ Huang He (Yellow River)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our Wuhan office, near the Huang He basin, operates in an area of elevated water stress but has minimal water use. Less than 1% of Hexagon's revenues would be affected if related supply chain disruptions occurred, so potential basin-level risks are not considered financially substantive.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Krishna

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our Hyderabad and Pune offices, located near the Krishna basin, have low water consumption and limited operational dependency on local water resources. Even in the event of basin-level water disruptions, the potential impact on Hexagon's revenues is estimated at less than 1%, and risks are not considered financially substantive.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our Noida and Hexagon Geosystems India Private Limited offices, located near the Ganges-Brahmaputra basin, have low water consumption and limited operational dependency on local water resources. Even in the event of basin-level water disruptions, the potential impact on Hexagon's revenues is estimated at less than 1%, and risks are not considered financially substantive.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Other, please specify :India East Coast

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our Bangalore office, located near the India East Coast basin, has low water consumption and limited operational dependency on local water resources. Even in the event of basin-level water disruptions, the potential impact on Hexagon's revenues is estimated at less than 1%, and risks are not considered financially substantive.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☒ Other, please specify :California, Newport Bay

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our Irvine Office in California, located near the Newport Bay basin, has low water consumption and limited operational dependency on local water resources. Even in the event of basin-level water disruptions, the potential impact on Hexagon's revenues is estimated at less than 1%, and risks are not considered financially substantive.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Peru

☒ Other, please specify :Peru Pacific Coast, Lima Coast

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our Peru Office, located near the Lima Coast basin, has low water consumption and limited operational dependency on local water resources. Even in the event of basin-level water disruptions, the potential impact on Hexagon's revenues is estimated at less than 1%, and risks are not considered financially substantive.

Row 10

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☒ Other, please specify :South and East Coast

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our Archidona Solar Park in Spain, located near the South and East Coast basin, has no operational water consumption. Given the absence of water dependency, basin-level risks are not expected to have any substantive financial impact.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	No environmental fines or penalties were incurred by any part of the Hexagon organization during the reporting year.

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

☒ Payment for ecosystem services (other than REDD+)

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Chile

☒ United States Virgin Islands

☒ Italy

☒ Brazil

☒ France

☒ Bahamas

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Hexagon's subsidiary, R-evolution, has partnered with Beneath The Waves to unlock and scale the potential of the world's largest nature-based carbon sink: seagrass meadows. After successfully validating Beneath The Waves' initial research, the Bahamian Government is preparing to issue groundbreaking blue carbon credits—the first of their kind. Beneath The Waves serves as the science partner, while R-evolution provides advanced multi-dimensional intelligent mapping services for seagrass mapping. Hexagon's innovative solutions highlight why sustainability is seen as its greatest growth opportunity. By strengthening sustainability efforts, Hexagon aims to drive both environmental impact and business performance, creating a mutually reinforcing cycle of success. Hexagon's Green Cube solution enables customers to effectively manage the volume, complexity, and biodiversity indicators of terrestrial areas on a large scale. By integrating Hexagon's technology with partner ecosystems, the complexities of forest conservation are enhanced, acknowledging the vital role forests play in mitigating climate change. This capability is especially valuable for extractive industries that rely heavily on natural resources, offering them a powerful tool to support sustainable practices and conservation efforts.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The anticipated overall effect of the opportunity on Hexagon's financial position, performance and cash flows are limited due to the small scale of the business.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

200000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1000000

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

2000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

25000000

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

25000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

30000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Hexagon has identified significant revenue potential in biodiversity monitoring and carbon credits development, driven by rising demand for nature-based solutions and sustainability commitments. To quantify these financial effects for medium- (5–10 years) and long-term (10–15 years) horizons, we have considered the following approach: - Market Analysis: We assess global trends, regulatory developments, and corporate sustainability goals to forecast market growth for biodiversity monitoring and carbon credits. The key market considered at the moment is the Mining sector operating in sensitive natural hot spots. - From the total addressable market Hexagon has evaluated its market share potential based on our technologies and their scalability. - Revenue Modeling: We estimate revenue streams from monitoring services (e.g., subscription models) and carbon sequestration / credit development. We took conservative level of price between 70 €/ tCO2 and 250 €/tCO2 which is in accordance of market trend - Uncertainty Analysis: Projections are developed under optimistic, and conservative scenarios to account for regulatory and market uncertainties (which would cause that only 50% of the revenue potential materialises).

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

12000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realise this opportunity includes R&D staff for the software development and hardware adaptation, partnerships development on the technical sensors, sales and marketing, and professional services which will be allocated to the project for the 2 years development phase.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

R-evolution is a Hexagon business venture solely dedicated to solving environmental challenges with profitability. The strategy is to pilot Hexagon solutions in specific areas, such as monitoring seagrass and other carbon sinks (such as forests), and scale up the practice case to other regions and areas. Considering the number of customers Hexagon has access to, which already uses geospatial content for different applications, the core competence is already in the group. The development of new services and solutions is being done by scientific institutions specialised in the specific fields of carbon sequestration, bathymetry, and natural habitat monitoring.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United Arab Emirates

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Unknown

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The scarcity of fresh water is one of humanity's biggest challenges, and Hexagon's subsidiary R-evolution is working to alleviate that need. In collaboration with key industry partners, we're applying Hexagon's Smart Digital Reality™ to optimise desalination methods. This initiative seeks to propel advancements in desalination technology, create efficiency gains and promote sustainable practices on a global scale. The desalination initiative begins with a strategic technical partnership with Desolenator, a Dutch start-up that provides the world's first solar thermal desalination process, which produces high-quality desalinated water with zero harm to the planet.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Over medium term, the anticipated effect on financial position, performance and cash flows is positive, and the level heavily depends on the market penetration we can manage.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

200000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

500000

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

400000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

1000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Hexagon recognizes the growing market opportunity in water desalination, driven by increasing global water scarcity and demand for sustainable solutions. To quantify the financial effects of entering this market for medium- (5–10 years) and long-term (10–15 years) horizons, we considered the following: - Market Analysis: We start by assessing the total market size for water desalination at a high level, analyzing global demand trends, regional water scarcity challenges, and advancements in desalination technologies. Industry reports and government initiatives are used to estimate market growth and future potential. Hexagon has identified growth in the regions of the Middle East and North Africa. The estimated total market is considered 20 million EUR per year - Revenue Modeling: Revenue streams are estimated based on potential service offerings, such as technology integration, operational monitoring platforms, and partnerships with desalination plant operators. - Competitive Positioning: Hexagon evaluates its ability to capture market share by leveraging its advanced technologies, such as intelligent mapping and operational efficiency solutions, which can optimize desalination processes and infrastructure. We estimate that with our current offering we can reach 5% of the total addressable market, which bring us to the estimated 1 mio eur recurring revenue potential.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

240000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

A team of 3 FTEs in total has been set to further develop the solution. The program will be deployed across the markets with the existing workforce that dealt with water treatment and industrial facilities optimization.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

R-evolution is a business venture of Hexagon solely dedicated on solving environmental challenges with profitability. The strategy is to pilot Hexagon solutions in specific areas such as monitoring of seagrass in this example, and then to scale up the practice case to other regions and areas.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The area where Hexagon can have the greatest sustainability impact lies in the use of its technologies by customers. As entire industries reshape their business models and processes to become more efficient and productive, Hexagon's broad portfolio of software and hardware solutions is tested and proven to generate sustainable value worldwide. The core portfolio is dedicated to this purpose: design and engineering tools, production software and metrology solutions that enhance efficiency across the lifecycle of manufactured products. In doing so, Hexagon helps reduce resource inputs, emissions and waste for customers in automotive, aerospace, construction, manufacturing, agriculture, mining and other industries. Hexagon's geospatial technology offers another example, providing authorities, city planners and research institutes with real-time data on deforestation, flooding, wildfires, melting glaciers and other climate-related impacts. This ability to monitor and analyse environmental change supports more effective responses and long-term planning. The growing demand for technology that enables sustainability directly increases demand for Hexagon's solutions, which is why sustainability is regarded as the Group's greatest growth opportunity. Strengthening sustainability performance therefore reinforces business performance, and vice versa.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Hexagon's core value proposition is to drive efficiency across industries, which inherently results in significant carbon reductions. As pressure to combat climate change increases, we expect to see an amplified demand for our environmentally-friendly efficiency solutions. Our innovation strategy has a driver component which is the belief that investing in climate-friendly innovations not only benefits the planet but also has a positive impact on our financial position. This will be driven by 2 interlinked effects: 1. Increased Revenue The market is shifting more towards sustainable solutions. As more industries recognize the urgency of reducing their carbon footprints, the demand for our efficiency-driving technology is expected to rise. This will potentially result in increased sales, thus boosting our revenues. 2. Investor Attraction Our commitment to enhance sustainability in the industries we serve attracts more investors and secure more funding, which solidifies our financial footing, which in return ensures we can further fuel our innovation pipeline. In terms of cashflow, these dynamics translate into a positive impact. Increased revenue from higher demand for our products and solutions, combined with minimal increase in operational costs (as we can leverage our existing footprint to serve the growth). This will lead to higher net cash inflow.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

27780000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

33337000

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

69000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

83342000

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

138900000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The market opportunity was estimated based on Hexagon's 2024 revenue of EUR 5.4 billion and anticipated shifts in demand and growth across key industries where this market is expected to expand, including mining, construction, and utilities. Growth in this portfolio segment is projected to reach 2% in the short term, 5% in the medium term, and 10% in the long term. For each time horizon, the minimum expected impact assumes maintaining Hexagon's current market share, while the maximum potential impact assumes an additional 20% growth. This higher growth scenario is heavily dependent on regulatory changes affecting these industries.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

8640000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost has been defined as 1 per cent of Hexagon's R&D expenditure. Currently, 16 per cent of Hexagon's revenues are reinvested into the R&D pipeline, resulting in a calculation of EUR 5.4 billion \times 16% \times 1%.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Hexagon plans to capitalise on the expanding sustainability market, strengthening our financial position while enabling customers to reduce overall GHG emissions by advancing climate change initiatives. We intend to harness this opportunity through a three-pronged strategy: 1. Sustainability Market Management Our products provide a significant value proposition in improving efficiency, which in many cases is directly linked to reducing GHG emissions across customers' value chains. We aim to communicate this value clearly through targeted marketing strategies, engaging both customers seeking sustainable solutions and green investors. Continuous monitoring of environmental trends and regulations enables us to anticipate new markets. Our proactive response to legislative changes ensures rapid adaptation of our practices while helping customers reduce their footprint and mitigate risks of penalties. 2. Continued Innovation and Development Our goal is to lead in the creation of advanced technological solutions that enhance efficiency and minimise CO₂ emissions. Significant investment in R&D drives the development of our product portfolio, keeping pace with market trends and meeting the growing demand for sustainable offerings. 3. Strategic Partnerships We actively pursue partnerships with eco-conscious businesses and organisations to broaden market reach, share expertise and resources, and deliver mutual benefits through innovation. Hexagon has partnered with leading technology corporations to enable industrial digital twin solutions that combine reality capture, manufacturing twins, AI, simulation and visualisation. These solutions provide real-time comparison with real-world models and are recognised as key tools to optimise manufacturing processes, reduce scrap and waste, and improve productivity, quality, safety and profitability. In addition, Hexagon collaborates with universities, research institutes and start-ups to accelerate the co-creation of solutions that will help decarbonise society and the industries we serve.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

246467197

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

This financial metric has been quantified based on the actual revenues from this opportunity booked by Hexagon for 2024. For consistency, the figure has been aligned with the EU Taxonomy definitions and guidance. The calculation sums the revenues of Hexagon solutions that contribute to CO₂ emissions reduction and support climate resilience. The services included are infrastructure enabling low-carbon road and public transport; repair, refurbishment, and remanufacturing of electronic and optical products; electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology; data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reduction; provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions; and conservation, including ecosystem restoration. Hexagon forecasts revenue growth as this opportunity continues to materialise.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

80756651

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

This financial metric has been quantified based on the actual revenues from this opportunity booked by Hexagon for 2024. For consistency, the figure has been aligned with the EU Taxonomy definitions and guidance. The calculation sums the revenues of Hexagon solutions that enable leakage reduction and prevention in water supply systems. The services included are the provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions for leakage reduction, and the manufacture, installation, and associated services for leakage control technologies. Hexagon forecasts revenue growth as this opportunity continues to materialise.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, but it is not publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The diversity policy for the Board of Directors is guided by the Code of Conduct as well as the Diversity and Inclusion Policy. The Nomination Committee applied rule 3.1 of the Code as the diversity policy related to the Committee's nomination work, which covers equal gender balance and an appropriate composition in general. Additional criteria, such as background, experience, previous leadership roles, relevant insights into Hexagon's industries and other customary attributes were considered when nominating the directors.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Hexagon's Board of Directors (BoD) plays a pivotal role in shaping the company's sustainability strategy, approving corporate policies, and ensuring robust oversight of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to environmental issues. The governance mechanisms in place are designed to embed sustainability into Hexagon's core business strategy while enabling informed decision-making and proactive risk management. Furthermore, the BoD is responsible for deciding on major acquisitions, divestments and investments. The implementations and monitoring of ESG targets is mandated to the CSO who takes action on climate change issues and is accountable for the progress. Board Approval Process for Policies: The Head of Sustainability attends every Audit Committee Meeting, providing updates on regulatory requirements like the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). This ensures alignment with compliance standards. The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) briefs the BoD on ESG priorities, including quarterly results and the implementation of the Carbon Reduction Roadmap, through a recurring agenda item at every Board Meeting. This ensures consistent oversight across all business divisions. Integrating Environmental topics into Governance: Environmental issues are integrated into Hexagon's governance by first having the board approve policies that set sustainability commitments and targets, as

example the Environmental Policy, the Code of Business conduct and the Supplier Code of Conduct. Once the policy has been approved, the board is regularly updated on the implementation process and related risks and opportunities. Progress is reviewed quarterly, ensuring accountability and alignment with sustainability goals. The board uses a balanced approach to consider trade-offs related to environmental risks and opportunities by reviewing opportunities for competitive advantage and potential impacts on operations, compliance, and reputation of all the ESG topics discussed in the Sustainability agenda item.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors is responsible for determining Hexagon's overall objectives, developing and monitoring the overall strategy, deciding on major acquisitions, divestments and investments, and ongoing monitoring of operations, which includes all sustainability-related targets and milestones towards reaching the targets. The CSO is mandated by the BoD to drive initiatives related to water and is also accountable for its progress.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors is responsible for determining Hexagon's overall objectives, developing and monitoring the overall strategy, deciding on major acquisitions, divestments and investments, and ongoing monitoring of operations, which includes all sustainability-related targets and milestones towards reaching the targets. The CSO is mandated by the BoD to drive initiatives related to biodiversity and is also accountable for its progress.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CSO oversees Hexagon's sustainability topics. The CSO is a member of the Hexagon Executive Leadership team and is invited to the Board on all sustainability meetings, which are on quarterly basis. The approval process for major investments and capital expenditures, acquisitions and/or divestitures includes sustainability considerations in the assessment. The CSO is also responsible for Hexagon's Sustainability department, there allowing setting, assessing, measuring and developing environmental goals, policies, targets and strategies. For each of the specific Divisions, Sustainability yearly targets are set. The performance of the Divisional

sustainability leads is assessed according to the completion / achievements of the targets for their specific divisions. The progress to the targets are being discussed in the quarterly business reviews and alignments to the ESG targets (if necessary) are included in an updated target scorecard.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CSO oversees Hexagon's sustainability topics. The CSO is a member of the Hexagon Executive Leadership team and is invited to the Board on all sustainability meetings, which are on quarterly basis. The approval process for major investments and capital expenditures, acquisitions and/or divestitures includes sustainability considerations in the assessment. The CSO is also responsible for Hexagon's Sustainability department, there allowing setting, assessing, measuring and developing environmental goals, policies, targets and strategies.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CSO oversees Hexagon's sustainability topics. The CSO is a member of the Hexagon Executive Leadership team and is invited to the Board on all sustainability meetings, which are on quarterly basis. The approval process for major investments and capital expenditures, acquisitions and/or divestitures includes sustainability considerations in the assessment. The CSO is also responsible for Hexagon's Sustainability department, there allowing setting, assessing, measuring and developing environmental goals, policies, targets and strategies.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Currently, the only monetary incentives at Hexagon are tied to financial performance. However, environmental responsibility is a key part of our operational strategy, and many of our solutions inherently support efficiency, reduced resource use, and lower environmental risk. While these benefits contribute to environmental outcomes, we recognize that our current incentive structures do not directly reward progress against Hexagon's own environmental targets, such as emissions reduction or energy efficiency. This is an area we are actively reviewing. Within the next two years, we aim to align performance-based incentives more directly with our internal environmental goals, to further reinforce accountability and measurable progress at the group level.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Currently, Hexagon does not offer monetary incentives related to water management, as the company has not yet established verified internal targets for water use or water-related impacts. Water was not identified as a material topic in our double materiality assessment, given that Hexagon is not a heavy water-use company and primarily operates through assembly processes. While water remains an important environmental consideration, the absence of formal group-level targets means no incentive structures are currently linked to it. This is expected to change as our environmental strategy and reporting mature, though not within the next two years.

[Fixed row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Hexagon's Environmental Policy and Supplier Code of Conduct reflect the company's commitment to improving environmental performance and accelerating the transition to a net-zero world. Both are grounded in an extensive Double Materiality Assessment, which identified the most critical areas where Hexagon can drive meaningful environmental impact. These policies emphasize the responsibility to address key environmental challenges across Hexagon's operations and value chain. The Environmental Policy applies to all Hexagon employees globally and governs interactions with customers and suppliers, without geographical or operational exclusions. It covers internal operations and the full value chain. These policies outlines commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance energy efficiency, minimize waste, protect water and air quality, and implement sustainable resource management. It also mandates ISO 14001 (or equivalent) environmental management systems at major Hexagon production facilities and enforces sustainability requirements for suppliers, verified through audits. The Double Materiality Assessment revealed that Hexagon's greatest environmental impact lies within its direct operations and upstream value chain. As such, the Environmental Policy prioritizes these areas. Downstream operations, where Hexagon has relatively limited influence over the product use phase, are covered in our product development and sale strategy.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions
- ☒ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :commitment to have 50% of procurement spent covered with suppliers that have a net-zero validated target

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

- ☒ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environmental Policy 2025.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Environmental responsibility is a core element of Hexagon's Code of Business Conduct, and we expect all stakeholders—including employees, suppliers, and partners across our value chain—to uphold our environmental protection principles. Based on a Double Materiality Assessment, our own operations and upstream suppliers were identified as the most critical areas for environmental impact and influence. We prioritize reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving energy efficiency, minimizing waste, and enforcing sustainable practices, with supplier compliance verified through audits. Downstream impacts, such as product use, were deemed lower-priority due to limited control and lower impact intensity compared to upstream activities. However, we remain committed to improving our approach to downstream impacts over time. This reflects Hexagon's focus on driving meaningful environmental action where it matters most.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

Social commitments

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ☒ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- ☒ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☒ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UNGC

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Hexagon Code of Conduct 2025July_EN.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☒ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member

☒ Pledge to Net Zero

☒ Race to Zero Campaign

☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☒ UN Global Compact

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

As a technology company and Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member, Hexagon is committed to advancing sustainable practices, transparency, and accountability in line with the GRI Standards. As a participant in the UN Global Compact, Hexagon aligns its operations and strategies with the ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption. Hexagon is also a member of the Pledge to Net Zero and the Race to Zero Campaign, and has established climate targets in line with Net Zero ambitions. These targets have been officially validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Hexagon is actively implementing and tracking progress toward these targets and regularly communicates results through its website, annual reports, and other public channels. In addition to internal emissions reductions, Hexagon plays an active role in driving climate action across its value chain. As part of our validated SBTi targets, we have committed to ensuring that 50% of our procurement spend is with suppliers that have SBTi-validated targets by 2028. To achieve this, we are actively collaborating with suppliers—including providing training, guidance on carbon accounting, and support in initiating their own SBTi submissions—to ensure alignment with our net-zero goals.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

2024 Sustainability Report_final.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☒ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Hexagon is committed to addressing environmental challenges in alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), Hexagon endorses and promotes its ten principles, including those related to environmental stewardship. This commitment is embedded in Hexagon's Environmental Policy, which outlines expectations for responsible practices across our operations and value chain. To ensure that external engagements align with our environmental commitments, Hexagon has established structured processes with key stakeholders, including regulators, policymakers, and external partners. These processes are designed to maintain consistency with our sustainability commitments while proactively addressing emerging challenges and opportunities. Hexagon actively engages via industry associations and regulators with entities that shape the operational environment, including regulators and policymakers. These engagements include: - Participation in seminars and events to stay informed about regulatory developments. - Double Materiality assessments to identify and prioritize key environmental issues. - Technical groups and guidance committees to align practices with regulatory frameworks and ensure compliance. Hexagon continuously monitors evolving regulatory policies to anticipate future changes and adjust strategies accordingly. This helps integrate ESG risks into enterprise risk management processes, strengthening resilience to environmental, social, and governance challenges. By adapting business strategies to meet future regulatory changes, Hexagon ensures long-term sustainability and operational stability. Hexagon's Environmental Policy extends to external partners, including suppliers, sales and distributors and other stakeholders, to ensure alignment with our environmental principles. Through these efforts, Hexagon ensures that its ESG practices are aligned with our commitments and external requirements.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- ☒ Other global trade association, please specify :World Geospatial Industry Council

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
☒ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Hexagon leverages geospatial technologies to mitigate climate change and improve water management, aligning with the World Geospatial Industry Council (WGIC). This reinforces Hexagon's role in advancing geospatial solutions to drive climate resilience and sustainable development globally.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

20000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The founding is mainly used to manage the organisations activities, it's administration offices and to cover the costs for their participation in public events.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- ☒ GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value chain engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dependencies & Impacts |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emission targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water accounting figures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions figures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Content of environmental policies |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities | |

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

KPI section, from page 121 to 128.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Hexagon has integrated its non-financial metrics and data into into mainstream financial report, which are reported in accordance with the GRI and SASB frameworks, and to the best capability in line with the CSRD.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Hexagon has not yet conducted environment-related scenario analysis specifically for water, as our current focus is on building a robust framework for sustainability activities and implementing a transition plan for overall emissions and environmental stress. While we have already begun identifying and assessing water-related

risks across all sites, scenario analysis has not yet been applied. Hexagon plans to develop and integrate water-related scenario analysis within the next two years to further strengthen our strategic planning.
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ Bespoke physical climate scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Direct interaction with climate

☒ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Our insurance function works closely with our global insurance providers to identify local and global risks and to assess their impact to our assets and operations. The global scenario and hazard intensity values per type of risk according to our reinsurance models have been used to inform our understanding of physical risks linked to our operations globally and key facilities. Risks are identified and reported along with a detailed risk description, likelihood is assessed at least bi-annually. The potential financial impact is assessed according to the net sales that would be impacted. Mitigation plans are fed into functional and facilities Business Continuity plan. Our Business Continuity process includes consideration of strategic, financial, operational and environmental risks, including climate-change-related and water-related risks. These risks include impacts from climate change, such as storm, flood, water supply, which could have a significant financial impact on individual facilities. These interconnections between our environmental dependencies are included specifically within the risk catalogue against which our operations and key suppliers are assessed.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The assessment was done considering the latest climate-related science, which assumes sea-level rise given that temperature increase is unlikely to stay below 1.5C. For this reason, climate-related physical risks, e.g., extreme weather conditions that may become more frequent, including the risk of heavy precipitation, droughts, etc., have been included in our internal business risks assessments.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ Bespoke physical climate scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☒ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Ability of key suppliers to withstand significant physical climate relate risks

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

A key aspect of our business continuity plans is the review of our key suppliers and the possibility that they would have to continue delivering the components we procure from them in adverse scenarios. Our insurance function works closely with our global insurance providers to identify local and global risks, and key suppliers facilities are assessed in regards to their exposure to climate-related physical risks and their (potential) inability to deliver our components in time.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The assessment was done considering the latest climate-related science, which assumes sea-level rise given that temperature increase is unlikely to stay below 1.5C. For this reason, climate-related physical risks, e.g., extreme weather conditions that may become more frequent, including the risk of heavy precipitation, droughts, etc., have been included in the Suppliers Risks Assessments.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Market
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology
- ☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Solutions that increase energy efficiency for customers, Carbon pricing in the value chain

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The transition risk scenario used is NGFS (Network for Greening the Financial System) - NGFS Net Zero 2050 (<1.5°C). This scenario maps out a narrow and ambitious pathway through stringent climate policies and innovation to achieve net-zero CO₂ emissions globally by 2050. Aligns with limiting global warming to 1.5°C, requiring massive clean energy deployment and behaviour change.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

For transition risk assessment, we used NGFS (Network for Greening the Financial System) - NGFS Net Zero 2050 (<1.5°C). NGFS is considered to be the most appropriate data source for Hexagon, given its inclusion of industry-relevant variables such as the price of raw materials, policy change, increasing cost of renewable energy, and more. As CSRD requires a Paris Aligned scenario for the assessment of transition risks and opportunities, we use NGFS Net Zero 2050 (<1.5°C) scenario where global warming is limited to 1.5C by end of century. Moreover, we deducted that NGFS's "Net Zero 2050" scenario assumptions (regarding energy needs) are considered to be more relevant than NGFS's "Low Demand" assumptions, since energy levels are modelled according to current trends.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☒ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Solutions that increase energy efficiency for customers, Carbon pricing in the value chain

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The transition risk scenario used is NGFS (Network for Greening the Financial System) - Current Policies (~3°C). This business as usual scenario reflects current government policies and measures that are already in place or officially announced with sufficient detail. Currently implemented policies are preserved, leading to high risks. In addition to slow technological changes & low use of carbon removal.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

For transition risk assessment, we used NGFS (Network for Greening the Financial System) - Current Policies (~3°C). NGFS is considered to be the most appropriate data source for Hexagon, given its inclusion of industry-relevant variables such as the price of raw materials, policy change, increasing cost of renewable energy, and more. NGFS “Current Policies” scenario is part of the two hothouse world scenarios types of NGFS. It assumes that only currently implemented policies continue into the future, resulting in rising emissions until EOC. The Current Policies Scenario is a more Business as Usual scenario that provides comparability on how transition risks and opportunities would look if current conditions continued into the long-term. SSP2-4.5 is the scenario used alongside NGFS “Current Policies” scenario since temperature rise by EOC is similar in both scenarios and therefore the level of physical and transition risks and opportunities can be compared.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ Bespoke physical climate scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2090

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☒ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Total insured value

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Location-specific exposure to climate change hazards

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The physical risk scenario used is SSP5-8.5 – Fossil-fueled development (>4°C) pathway with very high greenhouse gas emissions. This scenario represents a future where there is high reliance on fossil fuels for economic development. It assumes limited climate policies and a lack of concerted efforts to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. As a result greenhouse gas emissions are very high leading to a severe level of global warming and significant climate impacts. The radiative forcing level associated with RCP8.5 is 8.5 W/m² by 2100 which would result in a likely global temperature increase of more than 4°C above pre-industrial levels.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

For physical risk assessment, we use IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) scenario analysis SSP5-8.5 – Fossil-fueled development (>4°C). This scenario source provides a scientific assessment of climate change. The scenario uses Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) and Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) to model potential climate outcomes based on GHG emissions. The focus is on the climate system and impacts under different emission trajectories. IPCC scenarios are best practice for assessing physical risks due to their comprehensive, peer-reviewed modelling of climate impacts across a wide range of plausible global conditions. As CSRD requires the assessment of a high-emissions scenario for physical risks, SSP5-8.5 is considered a “worst case” scenario in terms of emissions, where there is no mitigation policy coupled with very high fuel-driven economic growth. Due to its assumptions on GHG emissions, SSP5-8.5 is the most appropriate high-emissions scenario to understand the worst case effects of climate change on weather patterns.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ Bespoke physical climate scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Total insure value

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Location-specific exposure to climate change hazards

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The physical risk scenario used is SSP2-4.5 – Middle of the Road (~2.7°C) pathway with moderate greenhouse gas emissions. This scenario represents a future where the world follows a moderate path of development. It assumes a balance between economic growth social development and environmental sustainability.

Greenhouse gas emissions in this scenario are moderate. The radiative forcing level associated with RCP4.5 is 4.5 W/m² by 2100 likely resulting in a global warming between 2-3°C above pre-industrial levels.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

For physical risk assessment, we use IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) scenario analysis SSP2-4.5 – Middle of the Road (~2.7°C). This scenario source provides a scientific assessment of climate change. The scenario uses Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) and Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) to model potential climate outcomes based on GHG emissions. The focus is on the climate system and impacts under different emission trajectories. IPCC scenarios are best practice for assessing physical risks due to their comprehensive, peer-reviewed modelling of climate impacts across a wide range of plausible global conditions. SSP2-4.5 provides a comparative scenario, where emissions continue at current levels, and then decline by 2050 but do not reach Net Zero by End of Century (EOC). It represents a scenario of moderate mitigation and adaptation challenges, and provides an adequate comparison point for the “worst case” emissions scenario. SSP2-4.5 is the scenario used alongside NGFS “Current Policies” scenario since temperature rise by EOC is similar in both scenarios and therefore the level of physical and transition risks and opportunities can be compared.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The climate scenario assessment consists of the following physical risk scenarios: SSP5-8.5 – Fossil-fueled development (>4°C) pathway with very high greenhouse gas emissions. SSP2-4.5 – Middle of the Road (~2.7°C) pathway with moderate greenhouse gas emissions. This scenario represents a future where the world follows a moderate path of development. The time horizons assessed for these scenarios are Current (~2005-2035), Near-term (~2015-2045), Medium-term (~2045-2075), and Long-term (~2075-2105). As for transition risk scenarios: NGFS Net Zero 2050 (<1.5°C) scenario which maps out a narrow and ambitious pathway to achieve net-zero CO₂ emissions globally by 2050. Current Policies (~3°C) business as usual scenario which reflects current government policies and measures that are already in place or officially announced with sufficient detail. The time horizons assessed for these scenarios are Short-term (2026), Medium-term (2030), and Long-term (2050). The physical risks results indicate that by 2050, our estimated total property loss due to flood would be EUR 82.4M (Switzerland-Heerbrugg), EUR 58.9M (Germany-Wetzlar), and EUR 26.3M (US-Michigan). Estimated total property loss due to windstorm would be EUR 68.8M (Switzerland-Heerbrugg), EUR 12.4M (Switzerland-Renens), and EUR 6.8M (Germany-Wetzlar). Estimated total property loss due to storm surge would be EUR 59.3M (US-Rhode Island), EUR 24.9M (Singapore-Woodlands), and EUR 22.5M (Australia-Hendra). The quantification of financial implications was based on SSP2-4.5, medium-term horizon and 100-year return period damage models for each climate hazard: flood, windstorm, storm surge. The estimated total property loss is derived from the damage curve, comprising hazard value, and damage ratio for the sites. The calculations were made using site-specific data (i.e. total insured value, revenue, building value, NAICS code, building materials, etc.) to assess vulnerability to damage. Furthermore, the quantification also consists of damage ratio to building, contents, stock, and days of business interruption. For all major facilities that are exposed to high risk a business continuity plan has been defined. In the reporting year, this has directly informed our risk identification and management process by prioritizing the development of continuity measures for sites most exposed to physical hazards. In addition, an in-depth vulnerability analysis of the shortlisted sites, looking at maintenance conditions, building structure, vulnerable equipment, reliance on critical infrastructure and existing local or regional adaptation measures will be conducted to understand the net risk. The transition risk quantification was conducted for carbon tax and increased electricity costs. Quantification of carbon pricing in own operations can guide strategic investment decisions in the decarbonization roadmap and support Hexagon's internal processes such as the setting of the internal carbon price. Depending on grid decarbonization and renewable electricity demand, Hexagon's current renewable electricity pathway towards 100% renewable electricity by 2030 might lead to rising electricity costs in the medium term. Quantification of increased electricity costs can guide the implementation roadmap for renewable electricity. The transition risk results indicate that despite rising carbon tax, cumulative costs for Hexagon from 2025 to 2050 do not exceed 0.2% of 2024 EBIT, even under 1.5°C scenario. Similarly, despite the rising electricity costs, cumulative costs for Hexagon by 2050 do not exceed 0.9% of 2024 EBIT, even under 1.5°C scenario. The calculations and future projections were made for the NGFS Net Zero 2050 (<1.5°C) and Current Policies (~3°C) scenarios for the long-term (2050) time horizon using historical site-specific data (i.e. electricity cost, carbon tax paid, Scope 1 GHG, Scope 2 GHG, etc.). These results highlight the implications of key trends and uncertainties, including the potential financial impacts of extreme weather, regulatory tightening, and shifts in energy markets, which have been factored into our strategic and financial planning processes.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ No

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

The main value proposition that Hexagon brings to the industries it serves (including Oil & Gas) is efficiency and safety. By making the industry more efficient, Hexagon contributes to less GHG being released in the atmosphere and ensures that the maintenance applied in the O&G industry reduces failures (which could be a hazard and could represent oil spillage). Approximately 5% share of Hexagon's annual profits stems from oil & gas at the moment, such a commitment is not possible or realistic with the current financial targets.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Hexagon's primary driver for developing a Climate Transition Plan is its Net-Zero target, which has been fully validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Through ongoing dialogue with key stakeholders—an integral part of our double materiality assessment—we focus on the most significant climate-related risks and opportunities, recognizing their diverse nature across our operations. By embedding these insights into our decision-making, we develop tailored, division-specific risk management strategies that both mitigate risks and unlock opportunities for innovation and sustainable growth. The insights gathered from this assessment, combined with our detailed decarbonization roadmap, form the backbone of Hexagon's Climate Transition Plan. We have recorded Scope 1, Scope 2, and selected categories of Scope 3 emissions for two consecutive years, with 2022 established as the baseline against which we measure progress. Our Carbon Reduction Plan applies across all Hexagon operations and supports our overarching ambition to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050. To realize this ambition, Hexagon has committed to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 95% by 2030 from a 2022 baseline, while increasing renewable electricity sourcing from 34.8% in 2022 to 100% by 2027 and maintaining this level through 2030. We are also targeting a 51.6% reduction in Scope 3 emissions per EUR value added by 2030 from a 2022 baseline, and by 2028 we expect 50% of our suppliers by spend, covering purchased goods and services, to have adopted

science-based targets. In parallel, Hexagon continues to actively invest in CO₂ avoidance opportunities across the industries we serve, enabled by the adoption and application of our products and solutions.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

To drive meaningful progress in CO₂ reduction, Hexagon has embedded sustainability across all levels of its operations. Each division now has an appointed ESG Director responsible for leading carbon reduction and sustainability efforts, supported by tailored roadmaps that reflect division-specific goals. In 2023, we launched a comprehensive Environmental Policy to formalize our commitment to environmental stewardship, focusing on minimizing negative impacts and improving resource efficiency. Our Supplier Code of Conduct further sets clear expectations for climate-friendly practices across the supply chain. Building on this foundation, 2024 has seen Hexagon accelerate its carbon reduction initiatives. A detailed action plan has been developed, including site-specific greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets and cost-effective measures such as reducing fleet emissions, optimizing vehicle usage, and minimizing travel distances. A key component is the Sustainable Procurement Program, which aligns our suppliers with Hexagon's net-zero objectives by supporting them in developing their own CO₂ reduction strategies. Beyond our operations, Hexagon is quantifying CO₂ savings enabled by our solutions, in accordance with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Avoided Emissions Guidelines. Expanding renewable energy remains a priority, with plans to extend the Archidona Solar Park and pursue additional on-site solar installations. We are also exploring carbon sequestration opportunities, alongside offsetting and insetting projects, to reinforce our long-term decarbonization strategy. All initiatives are systematically integrated into Hexagon's Quarterly Business Review and annual budget process, ensuring accountability and solidifying our commitment to achieving long-term CO₂ reduction goals.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Hexagon 2024 Sustainability Report.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☒ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- ☒ Products and services
- ☒ Upstream/downstream value chain
- ☒ Investment in R&D
- ☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Many of Hexagon's solutions are directly tied to helping customers mitigate, adapt to, and build resilience against climate change. Our scenario analysis has identified three key opportunities that shape our strategy: solutions that improve material efficiency and reduce waste, solutions that enhance energy efficiency, and solutions that accelerate the deployment and adoption of renewable energy. These opportunities are expected to have a medium- to long-term impact, particularly through 2030, as industries intensify their efforts toward decarbonization and circularity. To capitalize on these opportunities, Hexagon has embedded sustainability into its product and service portfolio. Our focus is on industries where we can deliver the highest decarbonization potential, such as construction, utilities, mining, and building. Additionally, Hexagon has begun quantifying the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions avoided through the use of its products, ensuring measurable and transparent benefits for customers. From the early stages of product development, we assess each product's ability to reduce emissions over its lifetime. This approach not only demonstrates value to customers and investors but also strengthens Hexagon's position as a key enabler of the climate transition across industries. Examples of quantified solutions include: - Wind Turbine Gearbox Design: Developed by Hexagon's Applied Solutions, this design, used in China and India, enabled the avoidance of 17 million tCO₂e emissions in 2023 (latest year measured). - HxGN InService: An integrated Outage Management System (OMS) that helps utility companies prevent and quickly resolve outages while operating field crews efficiently, avoiding the use of inefficient electric systems. - 2D Machine Control System: In heavy construction, this system saves 30 tCO₂e per excavator over its lifetime operations. Strategic decisions have been made to prioritize

sustainability-driven solutions in Hexagon's product development roadmap, integrating them into our Mid-Term Planning process. Sustainability has been confirmed as one of Hexagon's most significant growth drivers. By aligning product innovation with customer sustainability goals, Hexagon strengthens its market position, expands into new growth areas, and ensures long-term resilience. While Hexagon is not a resource-intensive company, its impact lies in enabling other industries to meet climate-related targets and regulatory requirements through improved efficiency, reduced emissions, and accelerated renewable energy adoption. These opportunities are not only key to Hexagon's competitiveness but also central to its future strategy.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

As of the end of 2024, 11% of Hexagon's suppliers by spend have submitted Science-Based Targets (SBTi), and 7% have had their net-zero targets validated by SBTi. Given that nearly 50% of Hexagon's carbon footprint is associated with the purchase of goods and services, supplier engagement is a critical element of our carbon reduction strategy. Our objective is to ensure that at least 50% of procurement spend is covered by suppliers with SBTi-validated net-zero targets by 2028, demonstrating our commitment to decarbonizing the value chain. Hexagon's upstream and downstream value chain strategy is informed by climate-related risks, particularly the ability of suppliers to meet sustainability expectations and potential disruptions from regulatory or market changes. To address these risks, we have implemented a supplier training initiative focused on environmental management, human rights, and CO₂ reduction targets aligned with SBTi. This initiative ensures that suppliers actively contribute to Hexagon's net-zero commitments while strengthening resilience across the value chain. A key strategic decision has been to embed sustainability criteria into supplier engagement processes and establish clear decarbonization expectations. These measures reduce the risk of disruptions from suppliers unable to meet emerging climate requirements and create opportunities for collaboration on circularity, efficiency, and innovation.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Environmental risks and opportunities play a central role in shaping Hexagon's strategic direction, particularly within research and development (R&D). Eco-criteria are systematically integrated into product development to ensure that solutions not only help customers decarbonize but also reduce Hexagon's own environmental footprint. A key strategic focus has been the prioritization of innovation in areas such as renewable energy integration, mobility, and industrial optimization. Scenario analysis has identified opportunities—including improving material efficiency, accelerating renewable energy deployment, and enhancing energy efficiency—as high-priority levers for growth. These insights guide resource allocation within R&D and ensure that product pipelines are closely aligned with customer demand for lower-carbon solutions. By embedding sustainability into R&D, Hexagon mitigates the risk of technological obsolescence and strengthens its competitive positioning in markets undergoing rapid decarbonization. The integration of environmental considerations into R&D demonstrates how Hexagon leverages sustainability both as a source of opportunity and as a risk mitigation strategy, ensuring its innovations remain relevant, resilient, and responsive to evolving market and regulatory expectations.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

In operations, environmental risks and opportunities have guided strategic decisions to enhance efficiency and reduce Hexagon's environmental footprint across facilities. Climate-related considerations have informed initiatives such as reducing energy and water consumption at offices and manufacturing sites, optimizing fleet management—including support for electric vehicle adoption—and deploying digital tools for more effective facility management. For example, in 2024, Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by 8%, renewable energy use in operations increased by 3%, and combustion vehicles in the fleet decreased by 6.5%. These operational strategies generate cost savings, strengthen employee engagement and retention, and meet stakeholder expectations for responsible, sustainable operations.

Although Hexagon is not a resource-intensive company, these initiatives are critical for mitigating exposure to carbon pricing and regulatory risks, reinforcing the company's long-term net-zero pathway. Operational sustainability is embedded within annual planning cycles, with continuous improvements aligned to mid- and long-term decarbonization milestones. By integrating environmental considerations into its operations, Hexagon leverages opportunities to improve efficiency, reduce costs, and enhance resilience, while systematically addressing climate-related risks.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Capital expenditures
- ☒ Capital allocation
- ☒ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Hexagon has identified opportunities arising from the environmental challenges faced by many of our customers. These challenges will continue to accelerate the demand for low-carbon, high-efficiency solutions. Accordingly, Hexagon has integrated these demand increase in the financial planning process for those industries where Hexagon's products enhance efficiency and achieve material and energy reductions. And the financial impact of these opportunities are expected already in

the short-term horizon (5 to 10 years) and it's included in the Group MTFP (Mid.term Financial Plan). Hexagon has allocated internal capital for this R&D projects and product features upgrades to better align with customer expectations and capitalise on potential opportunities, expected payback period for most projects are 5 to 7 years. Key areas of opportunity include: -Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions associated with isolated activities related to Hexagon's applied solutions for eMobility and wind farm engineering services, as well as the optimiser feature for the MineOperate solution. -Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions associated with Hexagon's solutions suite at Intergraph Smart Construction, iConstruct, EAM, SDx, PAS, and Jovix. -Manufacture, installation, and associated services for leakage control technologies enabling leakage reduction, associated with the HxGN NetWorks solutions suite. -Repair, refurbishment, and remanufacturing of electronic and optical products associated with Hexagon's Certified Pre-Owned Equipment Centre. Additionally, Hexagon supports decarbonisation by acquiring companies with technologies that enable more efficient workflows, which can potentially reduce CO₂ footprints. The latest in 2024 is the acquisition of indurad, a global leader in radar and Real-Time Location Systems (RTLS) technologies, which helps to automate workflows, reducing inefficiencies and improving safety.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Hexagon integrates operational risks related to climate change, such as extreme weather events, into its business continuity plans and maintains ongoing dialogue with suppliers to address these challenges. The plan relates to both short-term but as well medium-term potential effects. Climate-related risks and opportunities upstream are also central to our evaluation of Scope 3 emissions. Purchased goods and services have been identified as the largest contributor to Hexagon's corporate CO₂ footprint. To address this, we have set clear expectations for our suppliers: by 2028, 50% of our procurement spend must be covered by suppliers with carbon reduction targets aligned with net-zero and validated by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Currently, approximately 20% of our procurement spend is with companies committed to achieving net-zero, while over 11% is with suppliers whose reduction targets have already been validated by SBTi. In our transition

scenario assessment, higher utilities and raw material costs have been flagged as potential risks. To mitigate these risks, the Procurement and Indirect functions are developing a comprehensive plan. For suppliers facing high climate-related risks, these considerations have been integrated into our supplier planning processes. In certain cases, this includes maintaining higher inventory levels for components produced by these suppliers to safeguard against potential disruptions and ensure operational resilience.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Hexagon has initiated an improvement program to enhance resource efficiency and reduce environmental impact across its facilities. In 2024, many sites successfully reduced power consumption compared to 2023, even with increased production levels. Additionally, Hexagon expanded its total installed renewable energy capacity by implementing photovoltaic systems. This resulted in renewable electricity—either purchased or produced—accounting for 49.5% of total electricity consumption, marking a 3% increase from 2023. The improvement program is set to continue until 2027, with the ambitious goal of meeting 100% of Hexagon’s energy needs through renewable sources and reducing the overall energy required for manufacturing, despite projected business growth. As part of the annual financial planning process, each entity evaluates the efficiency potential of its sites and submits proposed investments for approval at both the Divisional and Group levels. The plan spans five years, aligning with the Group's short-term horizon. Resources are primarily allocated to promoting energy-efficient machinery and office spaces, as well as increasing the use of clean vehicles—either fully electric or hybrid—within the company car fleet. These two pillars are expected to drive over 60% of the emissions reductions Hexagon has committed to achieving by 2030 in its transition plan (net-zero target roadmap).

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Climate change adaptation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

1100000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0.02

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

1

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

10

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

6.06

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

93.94

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Hexagon has used the EU Taxonomy Delegated Acts to determine its eligible economic activities. In 2024, 6.06% of total revenue was identified as taxonomy-eligible, of which 0.02% is fully aligned with the criteria defined in the EU Taxonomy. Hexagon has mapped its relevance under the following categories: Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change Adaptation, Circular Economy, Biodiversity, and Water, including: • Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology • Infrastructure enabling road and public transport • Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions • Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions • Emergency services • Manufacture, installation, and associated services for leakage control technologies in water supply systems • Conservation, restoration, and protection of habitats, ecosystems, and species • Repair, refurbishment, and remanufacturing activities. The activity CCM 4.1, Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology (the Archidona solar park), fully meets the EU Taxonomy criteria for alignment. It makes a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, satisfies the “do no significant harm” (DNSH) criteria for climate adaptation and biodiversity as defined in Appendices A and D, and supports the circular economy by using durable, recyclable equipment and components that are easy to dismantle and refurbish. The changes over time are aligned to our plan to increase the revenues related to climate mitigation and adaptation: Part of the Hexagon portfolio empower customers to reduce their carbon footprint and environmental impact through innovative technologies such as digital twins and geospatial analytics, which serve as climate mitigation and adaptation tools to predict and respond to environmental changes. We assume the share of Hexagon customers switching to more efficient workflows will increase in the next 5 years. To ensure we can scale our impact and revenues associated to decarbonising the industries that we serve, Hexagon developed an Avoided Emissions Framework, which quantifies GHG emissions reductions achieved by using Hexagon’s solutions. This framework reinforces Hexagon’s commitment to driving measurable progress toward a more sustainable future. The key assumptions on which our forecast is relies on the demand growth for precision, digitalisation and automation from the industries where the highest decarbonisation potential lies (construction, transportation and energy production).

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

3

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

5

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

4.68

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

95.32

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Hexagon's Capex that is EU taxonomy-aligned relates to electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology and the development of new solutions to reduce GHG emissions and mitigate climate change. The estimates for the next five years follow the spend forecast to implement our carbon transition plan, in which decarbonisation of our operations is driven by the switch to a green vehicle fleet, improvements in our manufacturing facilities, and an increase in renewable energy

generation. These investments are necessary to ensure Hexagon can reach its 90% reduction target in Scope 1 and Scope 2. The key assumptions for the forecast are that our energy needs grow in line with increased sales from our hardware products, the scope of our operations remains constant, labour and utility costs rise in line with local inflation, and technology costs decrease as adoption grows, with renewable energy technology expected to be more accessible in five years' time.
[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

- ☒ Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- ☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

- ☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- ☒ Turnover
- ☒ CAPEX
- ☒ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1100000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.02

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

100

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

100

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0.3

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.07

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

100

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The activity 4.1, Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology (the Archidona solar park), fully meets the EU Taxonomy alignment criteria. It makes a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, satisfies the requirements for climate adaptation, biodiversity, and circular economy as outlined in Appendices A and D, and complies with the Minimum Safeguards by implementing established processes and policies for due diligence on human rights, corruption, taxation, and fair competition in accordance with EU Guiding Principles.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The activity 4.1, Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology (the Archidona solar park), fully meets the EU Taxonomy alignment criteria. It makes a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, satisfies the requirements for climate adaptation, biodiversity, and circular economy as outlined in Appendices A and D, and complies with the Minimum Safeguards by implementing established processes and policies for due diligence on human rights, corruption, taxation, and fair competition in accordance with EU Guiding Principles.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The activity 4.1, Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology (the Archidona solar park), fully meets the EU Taxonomy alignment criteria. It makes a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, satisfies the requirements for climate adaptation, biodiversity, and circular economy as outlined in Appendices A and D, and complies with the Minimum Safeguards by implementing established processes and policies for due diligence on human rights, corruption, taxation, and fair competition in accordance with EU Guiding Principles.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2024.pdf

[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

Conducted case by case through each relevant economic activity.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

While supporting sustainability, the vast majority of Hexagon's business activities are currently not covered by the EU Taxonomy and therefore do not meet the screening criteria for eligibility. Hexagon has applied the precautionary principle in identifying applicable eligible activities, excluding those not clearly defined within the EU Taxonomy.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Hexagon's exposure to water-related risks is minimal, and as such, allocating additional capital or operating expenditures to this area is not currently a strategic priority.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Implicit price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Drive energy efficiency
- ☒ Stress test investments
- ☒ Set a carbon offset budget
- ☒ Drive low-carbon investment
- ☒ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- ☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- ☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- ☒ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Alignment to international standards
- ☒ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax
- ☒ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
- ☒ Price/cost of renewable energy procurement
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Hexagon's internal price of carbon is determined by benchmarking against established global carbon pricing mechanisms, such as carbon offsets, the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), renewable energy credits, and carbon removal credits. These mechanisms provide tangible costs for greenhouse gas emissions, which serve as the foundation for associating CO₂ emissions with the externality costs of business decisions. The internal price is calculated by analyzing the evolving yearly prices of these mechanisms and selecting a representative value that reflects both current market trends and future projections. This approach ensures the price is aligned with the costs of emissions in a transitioning net-zero economy. The assumptions are: - Market Dynamics: Prices are based on observed and forecasted trends in carbon markets, accounting for regional variations and future developments. - Scope: The price selection depends on the emission that is being applied to (we cover all scope 1 & 2 and relevant Scope 3 categories). - Risk Management: The price is designed to incentivize emissions reductions, support climate-aligned decision-making, and manage financial risks tied to future carbon regulations. - Time: The price is reviewed annually to remain consistent with evolving market conditions.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 6 - Business travel

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☒ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Hexagon expects carbon pricing to increase over time, reflecting the growing cost of compliance with carbon regulations and the rising financial impact of emissions reduction measures. For example, the implicit price is currently estimated at 70 EUR/t in 2025 and is projected to rise to 90 EUR/t by 2030, with a potential scenario where it reaches 350 EUR/t by 2040. These high-level estimations consider several key factors, including the tightening of global climate policies, the expansion of carbon taxes and emissions trading schemes, the increasing cost of low-carbon technologies, and the financial risks associated with climate-related impacts and market shifts.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

70

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

350

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☒ Capital expenditure

☒ Operations

☒ Procurement

☒ Risk management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☒ No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

20

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Hexagon monitors and evaluates CO2 pricing as a key tool to achieve its net-zero targets while integrating climate considerations into its business decisions. Currently, the company adopts an implicit internal carbon price, starting with shadow pricing that is expected to evolve into a levy within the next three years. This levy will help finance critical decarbonization programs, including the electrification of the company fleet, energy efficiency improvements in manufacturing sites, adoption of 100% renewable energy projects, CO2 reductions in transportation (e.g., shifting from air to sea, route optimization, and improving container fill rates), and the eco-design of hardware products. By selecting a carbon price that aligns closely with specific business decisions, Hexagon ensures that its Internal Carbon Pricing remains relevant and impactful for strategic planning. This approach reinforces Hexagon's commitments to GHG reduction, sends a strong message of climate responsibility to investors and internal stakeholders, and positions Hexagon for sustainable growth in an increasingly environmentally conscious market.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Hexagon defines suppliers as having a substantive dependency if annual spend on their products or services exceeds €400,000. Additionally, suppliers considered strategically important—those that cannot be easily replaced—are also included within the threshold for substantial dependency.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

1085

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Material sourcing

- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Reputation management
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers
- ☒ Product safety and compliance
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement
- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Hexagon prioritizes suppliers for engagement on environmental issues based on procurement spend, strategic importance, and risk exposure, ensuring that efforts focus on high-impact suppliers before extending to the broader value chain. Supplier prioritization is guided by criteria including material sourcing, product safety and compliance, regulatory compliance, supplier performance, reputation management, business risk mitigation, and strategic status. Hexagon conducts sustainability audits in line with UNEPFI guidance, focusing on suppliers in Risk A and Risk B countries. Key direct suppliers in China, for example, are audited every three years for both environmental and human rights compliance. In 2024, 31 key suppliers were audited—15 in risk areas—with no major non-conformances identified. When issues are found, Hexagon engages suppliers, performs impact assessments, and implements corrective actions. In cases of significant or intentional breaches, contracts may be terminated and alternative sourcing pursued. This targeted approach ensures that Hexagon mitigates environmental and social risks in its supply chain, strengthens resilience across its value chain, and promotes sustainability practices among suppliers with the greatest impact on operations and stakeholder expectations.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Water management is currently not included in Hexagon's supplier audit process.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Hexagon's compliance policies for supply chain management are outlined in the Supplier Code of Conduct and various Compliance Programme manuals and procedures. Suppliers are selected based on the overall competitiveness of their offerings and their alignment with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, specifically regarding human rights, labor standards, environmental responsibility, and anti-corruption. Compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct—or another agreed-upon equivalent standard—is a mandatory condition for establishing a business relationship with Hexagon. Additionally, third-party suppliers and subcontractors in Hexagon's global supply chain are contractually required to adhere to these obligations. If an existing supplier fails to meet Hexagon's compliance requirements, the company engages with the supplier and conducts an impact assessment to identify the root cause. Follow-up actions are implemented to prevent recurrence. In cases of significant or intentional violations, Hexagon will terminate the supplier contract and seek an alternative sourcing solution. Key suppliers of manufacturing entities undergo formal internal visits, reviews, and evaluations to ensure strict adherence to the Hexagon Supplier Code of Conduct. Third-party assessments are employed when direct verification with the supplier is not feasible.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

- ☒ No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Hexagon's Supplier Code of Conduct requires suppliers to act as responsible environmental stewards. While water-specific criteria are not currently part of the purchasing process—considered a low material risk based on Hexagon's double materiality analysis—the company plans to introduce such requirements within the next two years to align with the highest standards in water management.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Off-site third-party audit
☒ On-site third-party audit
☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The environmental requirement to set Science-Based Targets (SBTs) was implemented in 2024, with the goal of achieving coverage above 80% by 2030. Updates on progress toward this goal will be published annually. We have designed a supplier training program as an engagement process, explaining our expectations and guiding suppliers on carbon accounting, target setting, and reporting. This training is communicated by each division's ESG Director to their division's suppliers, alongside other engagement activities, to ensure we reach our goal on time.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions ☒ Other capacity building activity, please specify :**Quality**

Improvement Initiatives Driving Waste Reduction

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

☒ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

6

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Upstream climate change risks and opportunities are a central focus of our assessment of Scope 3 emissions. We have identified Purchased Goods and Services as a primary reduction lever, given that this category covers more than 50% of Hexagon's corporate CO₂ footprint. To address this, we have set a target that by 2028, 50% of our procurement spend will come from suppliers with carbon reduction targets aligned with net zero and committed to SBTi validation. At present, 20% of our suppliers by spend have already committed to CO₂ reduction, with 11% of this spend linked to near-term targets validated by SBTi. Hexagon is working closely with its key tier-one suppliers to support reductions in their Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, in line with a net-zero trajectory by 2030. This programme prioritises our most material tier-one suppliers of goods and services, who together cover more than 60% of Hexagon's procurement spend and represent more than half of the CO₂ emissions from this Scope 3 category. Embedding supplier sustainability and measurable performance metrics into procurement practices has been the starting point of this roadmap. The main focus is on all tier-one suppliers and strategically important tier-two suppliers. Within the programme, Hexagon offers supplier training to help suppliers understand the process to measure their carbon footprint and set net-zero aligned targets. Furthermore, support in the form of technical assistance is offered to suppliers who commit to obtaining SBTi validation. This initiative extends Hexagon's impact on climate change mitigation beyond our own operations, as many of our suppliers have emissions footprints larger than our own. Each Hexagon Business Division has internal targets with specific annual completion ratios for their suppliers in the programme. A supplier is considered to have passed the programme once their targets are validated by SBTi.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :50% of Procurement Spend Covered by CO₂ Reduction Targets by 2028

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No other supplier engagement

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☒ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Upstream climate-related risks, such as extreme weather events, are factored into Hexagon's business continuity planning and form part of our ongoing dialogue with suppliers. For suppliers identified as highly exposed to such risks, we integrate these considerations into our supplier planning processes. In certain cases, this may involve maintaining higher inventory levels of components sourced from these suppliers to ensure supply chain resilience.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Startups

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :Open innovation platform

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Hexagon has launched Sixth Sense, an open innovation platform designed to connect ambitious, scaling start-ups with world-class companies to tackle some of humanity's biggest challenges. Twice a year, we invite proposals from start-ups that have a product ready to scale and the vision to grow it globally. The startups are chosen based on their competence in solving specific challenges—reflecting our customers' most pressing needs and spanning themes from sustainability to AI integration. Finally, three stand-out concepts receive the resources to globalize their solutions, including additional funding, worldwide office space, access to Hexagon's full suite of products and services, integration into Hexagon's ecosystem, and exposure to our coveted customer base. Hexagon believes that by supporting the starts ups in the sustainability and AI space we might be able to accelerate the implementation of solutions to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Hexagon has increased its investments and focus on innovation to address sustainability challenges across all its key industries. A key measure of success is the number of companies whose innovations and scale-ups have been supported by Hexagon. We currently support more than 10.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Hexagon offers a range of solutions that help nations protect and restore their water resources. A standout example, featured in customer information campaigns, comes from Tragsatec, a state-owned environmental protection entity based in Madrid. Tragsatec faced the challenge of identifying the key drivers behind land and water degradation in the region, while also addressing the growing impacts of climate change in Spain—such as recurring droughts, extreme weather, and desertification. To tackle this, Tragsatec turned to Hexagon’s all-in-one geospatial data management solution, which enabled them to autonomously connect, manage, and publish the data required to map the region. Complementing this, they deployed Hexagon’s situational awareness solution to visualize and analyze the data within a public digital twin. Using the digital twin, the team ran simulations to assess how floods and other climate-related events could affect river dynamics, terrain, and the Menor Sea. This allowed them to pinpoint areas at risk and implement targeted mitigation measures to protect both the environment and local communities. The success of this initiative has since become a model case study, demonstrating the impact of Hexagon’s solutions and serving as an inspiration for other customers working to safeguard their own water resources.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Tangible effects of engagement is currently limited as the customer interaction dialogue began in 2023, while the measures of success will be an assessment of mitigation measures implemented by the customer to improve the health of the local environment and population.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Hexagon regularly engages its investor community on sustainability and environmental management through one-on-one meetings, dedicated agenda items at investor conferences, and participation in industry surveys.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Hexagon evaluates the impact of its stakeholder engagement by monitoring ESG ratings provided by investors and their third-party vendors, ensuring that its environmental commitments and progress are measured and reviewed annually.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :ICC Sweden, International Chamber of Commerce

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Hexagon regularly meets with ICC Sweden to share best practices on environmental activities and commitments with its member companies, fostering environmental action and supporting emerging environmental regulations. As a key influencer of policy at both the national and European levels, ICC Sweden is an important stakeholder in driving sustainable change. Also, Hexagon frequently participates into the Technical Meetings and Accelerator programs of the UNGC, promoting collective action towards a more environmental and social responsible society.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The tangible impact of this engagement is currently limited, as stakeholder dialogue only began in 2023. Hexagon will continue to provide annual updates on its progress.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Hexagon's technologies help customers reduce emissions by optimising processes, transportation, and renewable energy adoption, providing a clear view of their contribution to global climate goals. Hexagon is dedicated to empowering customers with solutions that significantly reduce carbon emissions across industries. Our portfolio drives avoided emissions through the following mechanisms: - Enhancing material efficiency and reducing waste. - Utilising digital simulations to replace physical prototypes. - Supporting rapid deployment of renewable energy and EVs. - Designing lightweight, energy-efficient products. - Optimising transportation and logistics. - Reducing energy and fuel consumption. - Improving productivity with digital tools. - Promoting forest conservation. These mechanisms are more than just technical achievements—they are essential components in the transition to a low-carbon economy. In order to support our customer to reduce their CO2 emissions, Hexagon started in 2023 its Avoided Emissions Programme. Customers share data in a brief workshop, and Hexagon's experts handle all calculations and reporting.

Understanding avoided emissions supports our customers to uncover new opportunities for decarbonisation and process optimisation. Furthermore, Hexagon is addressing customers' request related environmental information of our products, including their energy consumption and CO2 footprint. And considering the upcoming regulations, Hexagon is also aligning all its product information systems to be able to provide Product Digital Passports, which would include the environmental profile of the product and details on how to treat each main component at the end of life.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The number of customers engaged, who have provided information and participated in the quantification, is the main indicator defining the success of this initiative. Hexagon has been very successful in the implementation of this programme. We have already managed to quantify more than 60% of our product portfolio according to the methodology defined by the WBCSD. The quantification shows that Hexagon's solutions have historically avoided 39 million tonnes of CO₂e up to the end of 2024.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations
☒ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

The Avoided Emissions Programme deployed by Hexagon is a strategic initiative designed to quantify, track, and accelerate the reduction of CO2 emissions across industries. By focusing on "avoided emissions," the programme highlights how Hexagon's technologies and solutions enable customers and stakeholders to operate more efficiently, reduce waste, and transition to more sustainable practices. This approach shifts the focus from simply reducing direct emissions to preventing emissions that would have occurred without these technologies, creating a proactive and impactful environmental strategy.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- ☒ Improved resource use and efficiency
- ☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

39000000

(5.12.11) Please explain

The Avoided Emissions Programme is inherently collaborative, involving multiple stakeholders—customers, industry partners, and product management. Hexagon's solutions empower customers to improve their operational efficiency and adopt cleaner technologies, enabling them to avoid emissions while maintaining profitability. By understanding the savings in CO2, the customer can also prioritise where to invest for their climate mitigation.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No standardized procedure	<i>We are currently researching best practices for mutually beneficial initiatives, but no initiatives have been launched yet.</i>

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Hexagon's organisational reporting cover all its divisions and subsidiaries. These are fully consolidated, following the control-based approach and the company has completed a company-wide emissions inventory that covers all its production sites and offices. Hexagon chose this consolidation approach as it provides the most accurate overview of its GHG emissions, and as the company also has no material holdings in any other companies outside of its operational control, making financial control or equity control consolidation approach less applicable.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Hexagon's organisational reporting cover all its divisions and subsidiaries. These are fully consolidated, following the control-based approach and the company has completed a company-wide emissions inventory that covers all its production sites and offices. Hexagon chose this consolidation approach as it provides the most accurate overview of its GHG emissions, and as the company also has no material holdings in any other companies outside of its operational control, making financial control or equity control consolidation approach less applicable.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Hexagon's organisational reporting cover all its divisions and subsidiaries. These are fully consolidated, following the control-based approach and the company has completed a company-wide emissions inventory that covers all its production sites and offices. Hexagon chose this consolidation approach as it provides the most accurate overview of its GHG emissions, and as the company also has no material holdings in any other companies outside of its operational control, making financial control or equity control consolidation approach less applicable.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Hexagon's organisational reporting cover all its divisions and subsidiaries. These are fully consolidated, following the control-based approach and the company has completed a company-wide emissions inventory that covers all its production sites and offices. Hexagon chose this consolidation approach as it provides the most accurate overview of its GHG emissions, and as the company also has no material holdings in any other companies outside of its operational control, making financial control or equity control consolidation approach less applicable.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a divestment

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Divestment: Tesa PMI business

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Although changes such as acquisitions and divestments can impact base year emissions, Hexagon's acquisitions during the reporting period did not pass our significance threshold. This is because they were primarily software companies, which do not affect the ownership or control of Hexagon's emitting activities. Hexagon AB has also entered into an agreement to divest its Tesa PMI (Precision Measurement Instruments) business to Hangzhou Great Star Industrial Company Ltd, with the transaction closing in Q1 2024. This strategic move underscores Hexagon's continued focus on aligning its portfolio with core business activities that are directly accretive to its mid-term growth, margin, and cash generation objectives.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Hexagon applies a fixed base year approach for target setting and year-on-year emissions comparisons. This methodology provides consistent, like-for-like analysis of emissions data over time and offers greater stability than a rolling base year approach. Our base year emissions recalculation policy is applied when organisational changes have a material impact on comparability, defined as a threshold of 2 per cent or more. While no recalculations were required this year, typical triggers include mergers, acquisitions or divestments, the outsourcing or insourcing of emission-generating activities, methodological changes or improvements in the accuracy of emission factors or activity data, as well as the identification of significant errors or the accumulation of smaller errors that collectively exceed the threshold. This approach safeguards the integrity, consistency and reliability of Hexagon's emissions reporting and target tracking over time.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Scope 2 CO₂ emissions are calculated using both the location-based and market-based methodologies, in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Location-based emissions are determined using average country or regional emission factors (sources: IEA and eGrid). Market-based emissions are calculated using residual mix electricity emission factors for European countries (source: AIB) and the United States (source: Green-e), and average country emission factors for all other countries (source: IEA). To account for CO₂ emissions from energy consumption at sites not directly covered—such as small offices with a limited number of employees—Scope 1 and 2 emissions were estimated by applying per-employee emissions from covered sites and extrapolating this to the number of employees at uncovered sites. Scope 2 indirect CO₂ emissions include those arising from electricity consumption across all facilities, purchased district heating, and the use of electric vehicles in the company car fleet.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

14784

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All Hexagon's GHG emissions inventory is calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Scope 1 direct CO₂ emissions include those from stationary combustion and from internal combustion engine vehicles in the company car fleet. The company operates numerous small offices with 5–10 FTEs or fewer. Due to their minimal consumption and the difficulty of gathering energy, electricity, waste, and water data from these locations, a threshold was set to focus on offices with more than 35 FTEs and all manufacturing sites. Emissions for smaller offices not directly covered were estimated through extrapolation. Energy data was collected from utility bills for all manufacturing sites and facilities under our operational control with more than 35 FTEs. The data included the type and total amount of fuel consumed within the reporting year. Emissions from stationary combustion were calculated using emission factors for the corresponding fuel type (natural gas, crude oil, diesel, LPG), sourced from Defra. For sites not covered, Scope 1 emissions from stationary combustion were estimated by applying average CO₂ emissions per employee from covered facilities and extrapolating to the number of employees in uncovered sites. Scope 1 emissions from the company's vehicle fleet include both company-owned and fully leased vehicles. Data collected comprised kilometers driven during the reporting year by fuel type. Average emission factors for each fuel type (petrol, diesel, and hybrid) were then applied, with factors sourced from Defra and the EPA. This approach ensures the reported Scope 1 emissions cover 100% of Hexagon's operations.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

38306

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions from electricity consumption are calculated using electricity data (from electricity bills) in kWh by country. In addition, renewable electricity produced and consumed on site in kWh by country is collected and included in the consumption and emissions calculations. Data was collected from electricity bills from all manufacturing sites and all facilities under our operational control with more than 35 FTEs. This threshold was set due to the minimal consumption and difficulty in gathering energy, electricity, waste, and water data from smaller non-manufacturing offices. To capture the CO₂ emissions from energy consumption for sites not covered (offices with a low number of people), we estimated Scope 2 by associating CO₂ emissions per employee and extrapolating to the number of employees in the sites not covered. Therefore, the reported number covers 100% of our operations. Scope 2 indirect CO₂ emissions include emissions from electricity in all our facilities, purchased district heating, and electric vehicles in the company car fleet. Scope 2 CO₂ emissions are calculated using the location-based and market-based methodologies in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Location-based emissions are calculated using average country/region emission factors (sources: IEA and eGrid).

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

36800

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions from electricity consumption are calculated using electricity data (from electricity bills) in kWh by country. In addition, renewable electricity produced and consumed on site in kWh by country is collected and included in the consumption and emissions calculations. Data was collected from electricity bills from all manufacturing sites and all facilities under our operational control with more than 35 FTEs. This threshold was set due to the minimal consumption and the difficulty of gathering energy, electricity, waste, and water data from smaller non-manufacturing offices. To capture the CO₂ emissions from energy consumption for sites not covered (offices with a low number of people), we estimated Scope 2 emissions by associating CO₂ emissions per employee and extrapolating to the number of employees in the sites not covered. Therefore, the reported figure covers 100% of our operations. Scope 2 indirect CO₂ emissions include emissions from electricity in all our facilities after discounting for renewable energy credits (RECs), purchased district heating, and electric vehicles in the company car fleet. Scope 2

CO₂ emissions are calculated using the location-based and market-based methodologies in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Market-based emissions are calculated using residual mix electricity emission factors for European countries (source: AIB) and the USA (source: Green-e), and average country emission factors for all other countries (source: IEA).

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

170484

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All Scope 3 emissions are calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standards. The reporting period covers 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. Emissions from purchased goods and services are calculated using the average-data method and industry-average cradle-to-gate emission factors. To estimate these emissions, we used the total weight and type of the major products purchased, along with their associated emission factors. The emissions were calculated using Ecoinvent and Defra GHG emission factors (extracted from the CEMAsys database) and are expressed in kg CO₂e per kilogram of product. For products without an available GHG emission factor in the CEMAsys database, we applied reasonable assumptions, such as using the default emission factor for a comparable product to estimate tCO₂e. To ensure 100% coverage of emissions in this category, we extrapolated the results based on our total spending on purchased goods.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

36503

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from the production of capital goods purchased by the company are calculated using the average spend-based method, based on our total expenditure on capital goods, in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standards. These emissions are reported on a cradle-to-gate basis and are calculated using GHG emission factors (source: EPA) expressed in kg CO₂e per euro (EUR).

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

12362

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The emissions for this category are calculated using the average-data method. Specifically, emissions were calculated using energy consumption data in kWh by energy source (natural gas, burning oil, LPG, diesel, and electricity by country) and the associated upstream emission factor (well-to-tank). For electricity, CO₂ emissions are calculated using the average country upstream emission factor (source: IEA). For fuels, CO₂ emissions are calculated using the upstream (WTT) GHG emission factor for the corresponding type of fuel (source: Defra). To capture CO₂ emissions for sites not covered, we associated CO₂ emissions per employee and extrapolated them to the number of employees at the sites not covered. Energy consumption data, reported in kWh, and the calculated CO₂ emissions are validated at the country, divisional, and consolidated group levels by ESG representatives.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

14257

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions are calculated for our major purchased products using the distance-based method. To calculate CO₂ emissions, we used shipping weight and distance data and applied the appropriate mass-distance emission factor in kgCO₂e per tonne·km for the mode of transport used (source: Defra). Air, marine, and

road transport were the main modes used for upstream transportation. For products that involved more than one mode of transport, we allocated the distance in km to each mode and then applied the corresponding CO₂ emission calculations. Transport-related emissions were calculated on a well-to-wheel basis. To capture 100% of emissions in this category, we extrapolated the results to our total spend on purchased goods. Emissions for upstream and downstream transportation and distribution were allocated according to the definitions provided in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

798

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions are calculated using the waste-type-specific method. We gathered actual waste data in kilograms by type of waste (hazardous, non-hazardous, residual) and type of treatment (landfill, recycling, incineration) and applied the corresponding emission factor in kgCO₂e per kilogram (sources: Defra and Ecoinvent 3.9). For non-hazardous waste with no emission factor available in CEMAsys, we applied the same emission factors used for residual waste. Waste data was collected from all manufacturing sites and all facilities under our operational control with more than 35 FTEs. To account for CO₂ emissions from waste generated at sites not covered, we associated CO₂ emissions per employee and extrapolated based on the number of employees at those sites. In essence, we assumed that the CO₂ emissions per person at sites not covered are the same as those at sites included in the data collection.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

22054

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Business travel emissions are provided by travel agencies. The modes of transport used for business purposes include airplanes, trains, buses, and rental cars. Emissions from hotel stays are not included. All emissions are calculated on a well-to-wheel basis (source: Defra). Business travel data, including kilometers traveled and tCO₂e, are collected from travel agencies and validated at the country, divisional, and group levels by ESG representatives.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

20535

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Employee commuting emissions are calculated for our major company sites worldwide, covering approximately one-third of our employees, using the average-data method. The modes of transport considered include cars, trains, and motorcycles. For the calculation, we used the number of employees commuting by each mode and their average travel distance in kilometers, assuming 225 commuting days per year. Emissions were calculated using Defra GHG conversion factors, expressed in kg CO₂e per person.km, and based on a well-to-wheel approach. To estimate CO₂ emissions for sites not covered, we associated emissions per employee and extrapolated based on the number of employees at those locations.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Hexagon's operations and associated tCO₂ emissions from leased assets—specifically leased buildings and vehicles—are reported under Scope 1 and 2 by country. This includes fugitive emissions, stationary combustion fuels (natural gas, burning oil, LPG, and diesel), company-owned vehicles, purchased heating, and electricity consumption. Including emissions from upstream leased assets in Scope 3 would result in double counting.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

10515

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions are calculated for our major products sold using the distance-based method on a well-to-wheel basis. To estimate CO₂ emissions, we used shipping weight and distance data, applying the appropriate mass-distance emission factor in kg CO₂e per tonne-kilometer for the mode of transport used (source: Defra). Air and road transport were the primary modes for downstream transportation. To capture 100% of emissions in this category, we extrapolated based on total revenues from hardware products sold. Emissions for upstream and downstream transportation and distribution were allocated following the definitions provided by the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Hexagon sells its products directly to the end user. Since no further processing is required after the sale, this category is not applicable to our company.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61470

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions are associated with Hexagon's products sold during the year and aggregated over their lifetime. They reflect the energy consumption of the products throughout their entire life. For our major products, emissions were calculated using their technical characteristics (electricity consumption in kWh), with the main assumption being a 10-year product lifetime, although many of our products have lifetimes exceeding 15 years. The emission factors applied were the average country electricity emission factors for the primary markets where the products are sold (source: IEA). To capture CO₂ emissions for products not directly covered, we extrapolated based on total revenues from hardware sold products. The emissions reported represent direct use-phase emissions.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

157

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Most hardware products have a lifetime exceeding 15 years, allowing us to refurbish and resell them even after 10 years of use. At the end of their life, we aim to recycle major components, while non-recyclable parts are disposed of. These emissions were calculated using the waste-type-specific method, applying corresponding emission factors (kg CO₂e per kg) based on the product type and treatment method, sourced from Ecoinvent 3.9.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Hexagon does not lease any of its assets to other entities (as a lessor); therefore, this category is not applicable to our company.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Hexagon is not a franchisor; therefore, this category is not applicable to our company.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

132

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Hexagon's investment footprint is assessed based on the proportional equity share held in each investee.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other upstream emissions apply.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other downstream emissions apply.

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Hexagon's GHG emissions inventory is calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Scope 1 emissions from energy consumption are based on energy data (kWh) by source—natural gas, crude oil, diesel, and LPG—collected from utility bills for all manufacturing sites and all facilities under our operational control with more than 35 full-time employees (FTEs). The 35 FTE threshold was established due to the minimal consumption of smaller non-manufacturing offices and the difficulty of gathering complete energy, electricity, waste, and water data from these sites. For locations below this threshold, Scope 1 emissions were estimated by applying an average CO₂-per-employee figure and extrapolating based on headcount. Scope 1 emissions from the company's vehicle fleet cover both company-owned and fully leased vehicles. Data collected included the kilometers driven during the reporting year by fuel type. The total CO₂ emissions were then calculated using average emission factors for petrol, diesel, and hybrid vehicles, with factors sourced from Defra. This methodology ensures 100% operational coverage. Scope 1 direct CO₂ emissions include those from stationary combustion and from internal combustion engine vehicles in the company fleet. Calculations use emission factors corresponding to each fuel type (sources: Defra and EPA).

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

15392.8

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

In 2023, GHG emissions were restated to improve accuracy and ensure year-over-year scope comparability as our significance threshold of 2% and above was identified. Hexagon's GHG emissions inventory is calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Scope 1 emissions from energy consumption are based on energy data (kWh) by source—natural gas, crude oil, diesel, and LPG—collected from utility bills for all manufacturing sites and all facilities under our operational control with more than 35 full-time employees (FTEs). The 35 FTE threshold was established due to the minimal consumption of smaller non-manufacturing offices and the difficulty of gathering complete energy, electricity, waste, and water data from these sites. For locations below this threshold, Scope 1 emissions were estimated by applying an average CO₂-per-employee figure and extrapolating based on headcount. Scope 1 emissions from the company's vehicle fleet cover both company-owned and fully leased vehicles. Data collected included the kilometers driven during the reporting year by fuel type. The total CO₂ emissions were then calculated using average emission factors for petrol, diesel, and hybrid vehicles, with factors sourced from Defra. This methodology ensures 100% operational coverage. Scope 1 direct CO₂ emissions include those from stationary combustion and from internal combustion engine vehicles in the company fleet. Calculations use emission factors corresponding to each fuel type (sources: Defra and EPA).

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29941.5

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29697.5

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions from electricity consumption are calculated using electricity data (from utility bills) in kWh by country. Data is collected from all manufacturing sites and all facilities under our operational control with more than 35 full-time employees (FTEs). This threshold is applied due to the minimal consumption and the difficulty of gathering energy, electricity, waste, and water data from smaller non-manufacturing offices. For sites not directly covered—typically offices with a small number of employees—Scope 2 emissions are estimated by applying average CO₂ emissions per employee and extrapolating based on headcount. This approach ensures that the reported figures cover 100% of our operations. Scope 2 indirect CO₂ emissions include electricity use in all facilities, purchased district heating, and electricity consumed by electric vehicles in the company car fleet. These emissions are calculated using both the location-based and market-based methodologies, in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Location-based emissions are calculated using average country or regional emission factors (sources: IEA and eGrid). Market-based emissions are calculated using residual mix electricity emission factors for European countries (source: AIB), for the USA (sources: EPA and Green-e), and using average country emission factors for all other countries (source: IEA).

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33412.7

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31883.8

(7.7.3) End date

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In 2023, GHG emissions were restated to improve accuracy and ensure year-over-year scope comparability as our significance threshold of 2% and above was identified. Scope 2 emissions from electricity use are calculated from country-level electricity data (kWh) obtained from utility bills. Data were collected from all manufacturing sites and all facilities under our operational control with more than 35 full-time employees (FTEs). The 35 FTE threshold was set because smaller, non-manufacturing offices have minimal consumption and are more difficult to track for energy, electricity, waste, and water data. For sites below this threshold, Scope 2 emissions were estimated by applying an average CO₂-per-employee figure and extrapolating by headcount. This method ensures that 100% of our operations are represented. Scope 2 indirect CO₂ emissions include electricity use across all facilities, purchased district heating, and electricity for electric vehicles in the company fleet. Emissions are calculated using both the location-based and market-based methodologies in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Location-based emissions use average country or regional emission factors (sources: IEA and eGrid). Market-based emissions use residual mix factors for European countries (source: AIB), factors from both the EPA and Green-e for the United States, and average country factors from the IEA for all other countries.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

177628

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.5) Please explain

All Scope 3 emissions are calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. The reporting period covers 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024. Emissions from purchased goods are calculated using the average-data method and industry-average cradle-to-gate emission factors. To estimate these emissions, we used the total weight and type of the major products purchased, along with their associated emission factors. These factors—expressed in kg CO₂e per kilogram of product—were sourced primarily from the CEMAsys database, which incorporates datasets from Ecoinvent, Defra, IEA, AIB, eGrid, and Green-e. Where a specific GHG emission factor was not available in the CEMAsys database, we applied reasonable assumptions, such as using the default emission factor for a comparable product. To ensure 100% coverage of emissions in this category, we extrapolated results based on total spending on purchased goods. The percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained directly from suppliers or value chain partners for purchased goods and services category is 1%. This figure was calculated as emissions from our A&P division based on supplier- or partner-provided data, covering both upstream and downstream activities. This approach ensures complete coverage while using the most reliable available data sources, supplemented by consistent estimation methods when direct data are unavailable.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

23028

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from the production of capital goods purchased by our company are calculated using the average spend-based method, based on our total expenditure on capital goods, in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. These emissions are reported on a cradle-to-gate basis and are calculated using GHG emission factors expressed in kg CO₂e per euro (EUR).

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

9009

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions for this category are calculated using the average-data method. Specifically, emissions were estimated based on energy consumption data in kWh by energy source—natural gas, burning oil, LPG, diesel, and electricity by country—and the associated upstream emission factors (well-to-tank). For electricity, CO₂ emissions are calculated using the average country upstream emission factor (source: IEA). For fuels, CO₂ emissions are calculated using upstream (WTT) GHG emission factors specific to each fuel type (source: Defra). To capture CO₂ emissions from sites not directly covered, we applied average CO₂ emissions per employee and extrapolated based on the number of employees at those sites. Energy consumption data reported in kWh and the calculated CO₂ emissions are validated at the country, divisional, and consolidated group levels by ESG representatives.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

14539

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions are calculated for our major purchased products using the distance-based method. To estimate CO₂ emissions, we used shipping weight and distance data, applying the appropriate mass-distance emission factors (kg CO₂e per tonne-km) for each mode of transport (source: Defra). Air, marine, and road transport were the primary modes used for upstream transportation. For products transported via multiple modes, distances were allocated accordingly, and CO₂ emissions were calculated for each segment. Transport-related emissions were calculated on a well-to-wheel basis. To ensure 100% coverage of emissions in this category, we extrapolated based on our total spend on purchased goods. Emissions for upstream and downstream transportation and distribution were allocated following the definitions provided by the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

821

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions are calculated using a waste-type specific method. Actual waste data, measured in kilograms by waste type (hazardous, non-hazardous, residual) and treatment method (landfill, recycling, incineration), was collected. Corresponding emission factors, expressed in kg CO₂e per kg of waste, were applied (sources: Defra and Ecoinvent 3.9). For non-hazardous waste without an emission factor in the CEMAsys database, the same factors used for residual waste were applied. Waste data was gathered from all manufacturing sites and facilities under our operational control with more than 35 full-time employees (FTEs). To estimate CO₂ emissions from waste generated at sites not covered, we applied average CO₂ emissions per employee and extrapolated based on the number of employees at those locations. This assumes that CO₂ emissions per employee at uncovered sites are equivalent to those at sites with data coverage.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

36535

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.5) Please explain

Business travel emissions are provided by travel agencies. The modes of transport used for business purposes include airplanes, trains, buses, and rental cars. Emissions from hotel stays are not included. All emissions are calculated on a well-to-wheel basis. Business travel data, including kilometers traveled and tCO₂e, are collected from travel agencies and validated at the country, divisional, and group levels by ESG representative

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

25567

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

30

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions are calculated for our major products sold using the distance-based method on a well-to-wheel basis. To estimate CO₂ emissions, we used shipping weight and distance data and applied the appropriate mass-distance emission factors in kg CO₂e per tonne-kilometer for each mode of transport (source: Defra). Air and road transport were the primary modes used for downstream transportation. To ensure 100% coverage of emissions in this category, we extrapolated based on our total revenues from hardware sold products. Emissions for upstream and downstream transportation and distribution were allocated according to the definitions provided by the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained directly from suppliers or value chain partners is 30%. This corresponds to the percentage of total employees for whom we have collected information related to employee commuting.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Hexagon's operations and associated tCO₂ emissions from leased assets—specifically leased buildings and vehicles—are reported under Scope 1 and 2 by country. This includes fugitive emissions, stationary combustion fuels (natural gas, burning oil, LPG, and diesel), company-owned vehicles, purchased heating, and electricity consumption. Including emissions from upstream leased assets in Scope 3 would result in double counting.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

10158

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

10

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions are calculated for our major products sold using the distance-based method on a well-to-wheel basis. To estimate CO₂ emissions, we used shipping weight and distance data and applied the appropriate mass-distance emission factor in kg CO₂e per tonne-kilometer for each mode of transport (source: Defra). Air and road transport were the primary modes used for downstream transportation. To ensure 100% coverage of emissions in this category, we extrapolated based on our total revenues from hardware sold products. Emissions for upstream and downstream transportation and distribution were allocated according to the definitions provided by the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained directly from suppliers or value chain partners for downstream transportation and distribution category is 10%. This figure was calculated as emissions from our A&P division based on supplier- or partner-provided data, covering both upstream and downstream activities.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Hexagon sells its products directly to the end user. Since no further processing occurs after the sale, this category is not applicable to our company.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

57782

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Many of our products consume energy—primarily electricity—during use, so we applied the method for products that directly consume energy (fuel or electricity) during their operational phase.

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions are associated with the products sold by Hexagon during the year and aggregated over their lifetime. These emissions are related to the electricity consumption of products over their entire life. Hexagon calculated these emissions for major products using their technical characteristics (electricity consumption in kWh) and the main assumption was a 10-year lifetime (even though more of products have a lifetime more than 15 years). The emission factors applied was the average country electricity emission factor for the main markets where the products were sold as defined (source IEA). To capture the CO2 emissions for the products that are not covered, Hexagon extrapolated based on the total revenues from sold products.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

165

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Most hardware products have a lifetime longer than 15 years, allowing us to refurbish and resell them even after 10 years of use. At the end of their life, we aim to recycle major components, while non-recyclable parts are disposed of. These end-of-life emissions were calculated using the waste-type-specific method, applying emission factors (in kg CO₂e per kg) based on the type of product and treatment method (source: Ecoinvent 3.9).

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Hexagon does not lease any of its assets to other entities (acting as a lessor); therefore, this category is not applicable to our company.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Hexagon is not a franchisor; therefore, this category is not applicable to our company.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Hexagon's investment footprint is assessed by evaluating the proportional equity share held in each investee. Note: Investment emissions are calculated biennially, as they accounted for only 0.039% of our total Scope 3 emissions in 2024, the baseline year (total Scope 3 emissions in 2024: 355,362.00 tCO₂e).

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other upstream emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other downstream emissions.

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

177546

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

29236

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

9598

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

14533

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

566

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

29064

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

24282

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

11267

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

66101

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

158

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

137

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

The 2023 Scope 3 GHG emissions for the following three categories—Purchased Goods and Services, Use of Sold Products, and End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products—have been recalculated to improve accuracy and ensure year-over-year comparability. The recalculation reflects updates to emission factors and financial indicators, including total headcount, hardware revenue, and cost of goods sold, which impact the extrapolation results. The categories Processing of Sold Products, Upstream and Downstream Leased Assets, Franchises, and Investments are not relevant to our organization; therefore, no GHG emissions are reported for these categories.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2024.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

129

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard*Select from:*☒ ISAE 3410**(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

Row 2**(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach***Select from:*☒ Scope 2 market-based**(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place***Select from:*☒ Annual process**(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year***Select from:*☒ Complete**(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance***Select from:*☒ Limited assurance**(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement**

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

129

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

898.245

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.84

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We reduced our electricity consumption from the grid, while the amount of renewable electricity produced and consumed on-site increased. As a result, the share of renewables in our total electricity consumption rose from 46.2% to 49.2%. This shift enabled us to reduce our emissions by 898.245 tCO₂e compared to the previous year. Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (location-based) last year were 48,805.5 tCO₂e, so this reduction represents a 1.84% decrease, calculated as $(898.245 / 48,805.5) \times 100$.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2957.9

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*We reduced our electricity consumption in our facilities, resulting in a decrease of our location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions by 2957.9 tCO₂e compared to last year. Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (location-based) last year were 48,805.5 tCO₂e. Therefore, this represents a 6.06% decrease, calculated as $(2957.9/48,805.5) * 100$.*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change not applicable for this category.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change not applicable for this category.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change not applicable for this category.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change not applicable for this category.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change not applicable for this category.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change not applicable for this category.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change not applicable for this category.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change not applicable for this category.

Other**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)**

1776.7

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.64

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

From 2023 to 2024, Scope 1 emissions fell by ~10%, largely due to changes in fleet composition. Key drivers include the removal of many diesel vehicles, a net reduction of some fossil-fuel vehicles, and an overall decrease of company cars, alongside modest growth in petrol, hybrid, and electric vehicles. These changes resulted in a reduction of 1,776.6 tCO₂e in GHG emissions from our owned vehicle fleet (Scope 1). Considering our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions last year were 48,805.5 tCO₂e, this represents a 3.64% decrease, calculated as $(1,776.6 / 48,805.5) \times 100$.

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

257.57

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

643.81

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

800.56

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

239.94

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.83

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

302.71

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

62.483

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

66.15

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

252.03

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

40.64

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26.367

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

736.89

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

580.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

580.2

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

171.25

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

37.54

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

37.54

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

324.92

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5554.32

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5554.32

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37.13

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16.65

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

58

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

147.42

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.84

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

18.66

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1003.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

63.65

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

152.42

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2407.89

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1262.11

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

536.67

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.67

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2938.17

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2938.17

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.03

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

83.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

83.9

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1272.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

570.87

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

724.94

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

147.53

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

98.48

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

98.48

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44.27

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.58

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.58

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30.91

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

50.37

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

50.37

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57.91

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.28

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.82

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

149.695

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.11

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.65

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44.19

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.85

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.85

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

270.56

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.94

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

21.02

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37.71

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

196.59

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

196.59

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

631.91

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

361.19

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

133.51

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

133.51

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

470.91

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

53.59

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

97.89

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1062.05

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11064.24

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11692.52

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1265.11

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

254.37

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

935.68

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

332.42

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

586.45

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1788.23

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5205.25

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5189.87

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Geosystems: Hexagon's Geosystems division provides a comprehensive portfolio of digital solutions that capture, measure, and visualise the physical world and enable data-driven transformation across industry ecosystems. Our reality-capture technologies create digital worlds from different views, whether a single dimension between two walls in a house, cadastral boundaries of properties or 3D shapes of cities, infrastructures, utilities, entire countries or even crime scenes.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

3690

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Safety, Infrastructure & Geospatial: Hexagon's Safety, Infrastructure & Geospatial division improves the resilience and sustainability of the world's critical services and infrastructure. Our technologies transform complex data about people, places and assets into meaningful information and capabilities for better, faster decision-making in public safety, utilities, defense, transportation and government.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

735

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Autonomy & Positioning: Hexagon's Autonomy & Positioning division pioneers end-to-end solutions for assured autonomy and positioning on land, sea and air. Our portfolio, delivers intelligent positioning across vital industries such as agriculture, defence, automotive, nearshore and oil and gas marine and autonomy.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

730

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Manufacturing Intelligence: Hexagon's Manufacturing Intelligent division's technologies empower makers to redefine the world we know through manufacturing innovation. From concept to end of life, our solutions deliver optimization across the entire value chain, transforming design, simulation, testing, material selection, manufacturing design planning, production, inspection and real-world performance.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

6858

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Asset Lifecycle Intelligence: Hexagon's Asset Lifecycle Intelligence division helps clients design, construct, and operate more profitable, safe, and sustainable industrial facilities. We empower customers to unlock data, accelerate industrial project modernization and digital maturity, increase productivity, and move the sustainability needle.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

249

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Group Functions: Hexagon's Group functions consist of Finance (group accounting, treasury and tax), Business and Technology Development (Innovation Hub), Legal, Strategy, Marketing, Sustainability and Investor Relations.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

4

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Mining: Hexagon's Mining division empowers mines to connect all parts of their business with technologies that make sense of data in real-time, while integrating, automating, and optimizing critical workflows that deliver a competitive edge. Our mining technologies provide surveying, design, fleet management, production optimization & collision avoidance capabilities in a single, life-of-mine solution that connects people & processes, reduces costs, improves safety & productivity of mine sites.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

700

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Corporate function and other locations

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

866
[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Natural gas consumption at sites	4372.1
Row 2	Own vehicle fleet	9286.4
Row 3	LPG consumption at sites	2.2
Row 4	Burning Oil consumption at sites	135.8
Row 5	Diesel consumption at sites	35.9

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Geosystems: Hexagon's Geosystems division provides a comprehensive portfolio of digital solutions that capture, measure, and visualise the physical world and enable data-driven transformation across industry ecosystems. Our reality-capture technologies create digital worlds from different views, whether a single dimension between two walls in a house, cadastral boundaries of properties or 3D shapes of cities, infrastructures, utilities, entire countries or even crime scenes.

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2371

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1795

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Safety, Infrastructure & Geospatial: Hexagon's Safety, Infrastructure & Geospatial division improves the resilience and sustainability of the world's critical services and infrastructure. Our technologies transform complex data about people, places and assets into meaningful information and capabilities for better, faster decision-making in public safety, utilities, defense, transportation and government.

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3192

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3290

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Autonomy & Positioning: Hexagon's Autonomy & Positioning division pioneers end-to-end solutions for assured autonomy and positioning on land, sea and air. Our portfolio, delivers intelligent positioning across vital industries such as agriculture, defence, automotive, nearshore and oil and gas marine and autonomy.

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

777

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

838

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Manufacturing Intelligence: Hexagon's Manufacturing Intelligent division's technologies empower makers to redefine the world we know through manufacturing innovation. From concept to end of life, our solutions deliver optimization across the entire value chain, transforming design, simulation, testing, material selection, manufacturing design planning, production, inspection and real-world performance.

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8863

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8442

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Asset Lifecycle Intelligence: Hexagon's Asset Lifecycle Intelligence division helps clients design, construct, and operate more profitable, safe, and sustainable industrial facilities. We empower customers to unlock data, accelerate industrial project modernization and digital maturity, increase productivity, and move the sustainability needle.

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

640

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

706

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Group Functions: Hexagon's Group functions consist of Finance (group accounting, treasury and tax), Business and Technology Development (Innovation Hub), Legal, Strategy, Marketing, Sustainability and Investor Relations.

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2582

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2582

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Mining: Hexagon's Mining division empowers mines to connect all parts of their business with technologies that make sense of data in real-time, while integrating, automating, and optimizing critical workflows that deliver a competitive edge. Our mining technologies provide surveying, design, fleet management, production optimization & collision avoidance capabilities in a single, life-of-mine solution that connects people & processes, reduces costs, improves safety & productivity of mine sites.

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1022

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1064

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Corporate function and other locations

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10495

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10980
[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Electricity consumption</i>	29375.3	29131.2
Row 2	<i>Electric Vehicles in company's car fleet</i>	566.2	566.3

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13832.3

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29941.5

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29697.5

(7.22.4) Please explain

The “Consolidated accounting group” includes all entities for which Hexagon reports in its annual financial statements. This comprises Hexagon and its consolidated subsidiaries. We have included emissions data only for Hexagon and its consolidated subsidiaries in our emissions inventory. Therefore, all reported emissions fall under this category.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Hexagon has not included any emissions data from associates, joint ventures, or unconsolidated subsidiaries, as our emissions reporting is limited to Hexagon and its consolidated subsidiaries. Thus, no emissions data are reported for this category. Accordingly, the values in each column for the "All other entities" row are 0.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

In order to efficiently calculating emissions related to specific product lines and solutions, an A and B test would need to be conducted which currently is not feasible.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

*A unified and coherent system across the organisation for assessing customer emissions would be required in order to provide specific customer-level data.
[Add row]*

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

*Hexagon has initiated an Avoided Emissions framework to calculate how much emissions customers could reduce by using Hexagon solutions. This program will be expanded to cover more solutions and areas of Hexagon's product portfolio..
[Fixed row]*

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

22620

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

22620.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

14551.1

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

65858.9

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

80410.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1675.7

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1675.70

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

16226.8

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

88478.9

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

104705.70

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No sustainable biomass was consumed.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No other biomass was consumed.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No other renewable fuels were consumed.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No coal was consumed.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

665.5

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In this category, we have included the consumption of burning oil and diesel in our facilities.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

21954.5

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In this category, we have included the consumption of natural gas, LPG and estimated stationary combustion of sites not covered in our facilities.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No other non-renewable fuels were consumed.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

22620

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total consumption includes natural gas, LPG, diesel, heating oil, and estimated stationary combustion of sites not covered consumed by our company within the reporting year.

[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

32490.1

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

32490.1

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1675.7

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Mix of wind, solar and hydropower

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used*Select from:*☒ I-REC**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ Italy**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?***Select from:*☒ No**(7.30.14.10) Comment***Mix of wind, solar and hydropower***Row 2****(7.30.14.1) Country/area***Select from:*☒ Germany**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)**(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier**

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1934.98

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

100% Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Mix of wind, solar and hydropower

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5.49

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mix of wind, solar and hydropower

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Singapore

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Mix of wind, solar and hydropower

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1622.52

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Singapore

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mix of wind, solar and hydropower

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Mix of wind, solar and hydropower

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

119.13

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Austria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mix of wind, solar and hydropower

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Mix of wind, solar and hydropower

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mix of wind, solar and hydropower

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Mix of wind, solar and hydropower

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9415.39

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mix of wind, solar and hydropower

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

106.36

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

100% Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

600

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

100% Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

296.78

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

100% Hydropower (capacity unknown)

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

988.35

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

988.35

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

119.13

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

109.47

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

228.60

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

458.42

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

458.42

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

302.84

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

302.84

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4904.46

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

149.43

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5053.89

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

100.32

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

100.32

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9063.84

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1449.86

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4047.27

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14560.97

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

134.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

134.25

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

35.82

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1219.33

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1219.33

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3616.36

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

57.32

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3673.68

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4100.16

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4100.16

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

107.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

107.09

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2020.07

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2020.07

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

211.79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

211.79

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29.80

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

123.51

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

123.51

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20.08

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

10.99

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31.07

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17.22

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17.22

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

58.25

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24.50

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

429.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

429.70

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1648.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1648.60

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

148.28

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

148.28

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

355.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

355.82

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

310.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

310.86

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9859.19

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

8.05

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1327.37

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11194.61

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1611.33

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1611.33

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14117.84

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14117.84

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00000806

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

43529.8

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

5401100000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

9.44

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

- ☒ Change in renewable energy consumption
- ☒ Other emissions reduction activities
- ☒ Change in revenue
- ☒ Other, please specify :Changes in fleet composition.

(7.45.9) Please explain

We continued to advance our renewable energy We continued to advance our renewable energy efforts in 2024, increasing on-site renewable electricity production and consumption by 4.23% (from 1,607.6 MWh in 2023 to 1,675.7 MWh). At the same time, grid electricity use fell from 68,371.0 MWh to 56,137.2 MWh, raising the renewable share of total electricity consumption from 46.2% to 49.2%. Other emissions reduction initiatives targeting our company fleet led to a ~10% decrease in Scope 1 emissions, driven by a reduction of diesel vehicles, and growth in petrol, hybrid, and electric vehicles. Overall, these efforts resulted in an 8% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions, along with a decline in our emissions intensity ratio, reflecting greater operational efficiency. Overall, these efforts resulted in an 8% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions, along with a decline in our emissions intensity ratio, reflecting greater operational efficiency.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

- ☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

19.4

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Million EUR Revenue

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

5.37

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

We track the energy intensity ratio per revenues in million EUR

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

2817.3

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MT

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not an intensity metric

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

(7.52.6) Direction of change*Select from:*☒ Increased**(7.52.7) Please explain***We track the total waste generated in metric tonnes.**[Add row]***(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?***Select all that apply*☒ Absolute target☒ Intensity target**(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.****Row 1****(7.53.1.1) Target reference number***Select from:*☒ Abs 1**(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?***Select from:*☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative**(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter**

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/27/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14784

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

36800

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

51584.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

95

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2579.200

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13832.3

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

29697.5

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

43529.800

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

16.44

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, with no exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Absolute target: Reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions 95% by 2030 from a 2022 base year.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Almost all parts of Hexagon's value chain are considered in the carbon programme. The Scope 1 reduction plan involves: - upgrading heating systems and facilities to the highest standard on energy efficiency - increasing the proportion of "clean" vehicles within the company fleet. The Scope 2 reduction plan focuses on lowering electricity consumption by upgrading some of our major machinery, increasing on-site renewable power generation, and switching to renewable energy sources or complementing with Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) until we reach 100% renewable electricity by 2027. By 2030, the carbon programme is expected to deliver an annual carbon emissions reduction of approximately 100,000 tonnes.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Hexagon AB - Net-Zero Approval Validation Report.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

08/27/2024

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☒ Category 15: Investments
- ☒ Category 2: Capital goods
- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- ☒ Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.000033

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.0000071

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

0.0000024

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.0000028

(7.53.2.19) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

2e-7

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.0000043

(7.53.2.21) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.000004

(7.53.2.23) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

0.000002

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

0.0000119

(7.53.2.26) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

0

(7.53.2.29) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments

0

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.0000677000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.0000677000

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.37) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.40) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.41) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.42) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.44) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.47) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.50) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

51.6

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0000327668

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

12.6

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.0000329

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.0000043

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

0.0000017

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.0000027

(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

2e-7

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.0000068

(7.53.2.68) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.0000047

(7.53.2.70) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

0.0000019

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

0.0000107

(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

3.1e-8

(7.53.2.76) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments

2.5e-8

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0000659560

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0000659560

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

4.99

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all of our Scope 3 emissions worldwide. The categories excluded have been assessed as not relevant to our organization and therefore have zero emissions. Specifically: Upstream Leased Assets: Emissions from leased assets are included in our Scope 1 & Scope 2 inventories. Processing of Sold Products: Our products are sold directly to the end user and require no further processing. Downstream Leased Assets: We do not lease any assets to other entities. Franchises: Hexagon is not a franchisor. Therefore, these categories are not relevant to our company.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions 51.6% per EUR value added by 2030 from a 2022 base year.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This target will be achieved through supplier engagement, logistics improvements, product design, and circularity. - In 2024, the company launched a Supplier Engagement Programme requiring by 2028, more than 50% procurement spend will be covered by SBTi-validated supplier targets. - In parallel, ESG criteria and life cycle assessments have been integrated into product innovation and development to ensure lower-impact alternatives are systematically considered in new solutions. - To address transport-related Scope 3 categories, Hexagon has set milestones to reduce upstream and downstream logistics emissions by 20% by 2027. - Circularity is a further lever: Hexagon aims to double sales of circular products by 2027, supported by refurbishment and reuse initiatives that extend product life cycles and reduce reliance on virgin materials. In 2024, more than 120 refurbished products were brought back into service, contributing to this goal. Furthermore, the company is also aiming to reduce its footprint through and beyond its value chain: - Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) to mitigate emissions from business travel, avoiding approximately 11,200 tonnes of CO₂ in 2024. - Avoided emissions guidance has also been introduced to support customers in reducing their impact when using Hexagon's solutions. Milestones to monitor progress are clearly defined. By end of 2025 eco-design criteria will be fully embedded into product development and the distribution partner programme operational. By 2027, upstream and downstream logistics emissions will be reduced by 20 percent and circular product sales doubled. By 2030, over 50 percent of supplier spend will be covered by SBTi-validated targets. These milestones align Hexagon's pathway with the Paris Agreement and the global net-zero by 2050 ambition. Progress is reviewed regularly through sustainability reporting and supplier tracking. Additional metrics used include the proportion of spend with SBTi-validated suppliers, volume of refurbished and reused products, logistics-related reductions, and business travel emissions. The progress curve is expected to be variable, with early gains from supplier engagement and circularity, accelerated reductions by 2027 as logistics and product milestones are achieved, and stronger reductions by 2030 as supplier coverage expands.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Hexagon AB - Net-Zero Approval Validation Report.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

08/27/2024

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Methane (CH4)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

- ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
- ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 15: Investments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 1: Purchased goods and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 2: Capital goods | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 5: Waste generated in operations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 6: Business travel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 7: Employee commuting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 11: Use of sold products | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) | |

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- ☒ Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.000033

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.0000071

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

0.0000024

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.0000028

(7.53.2.19) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

2e-7

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.0000043

(7.53.2.21) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.000004

(7.53.2.23) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

0.000002

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

0.0000119

(7.53.2.26) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

0

(7.53.2.29) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments

0

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.0000677000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.0000677000

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.37) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.40) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.41) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.42) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.44) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.47) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.50) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

97

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0000020310

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

90

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.0000329

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.0000043

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

0.0000017

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.0000027

(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

2e-7

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.0000068

(7.53.2.68) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.0000047

(7.53.2.70) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

0.0000019

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

0.0000107

(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

3.1e-8

(7.53.2.76) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments

2.5e-8

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0000659560

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0000659560

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

2.66

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all of our Scope 3 emissions worldwide. The categories excluded have been assessed as not relevant to our organization and therefore have zero emissions. Specifically: Upstream Leased Assets: Emissions from leased assets are included in our Scope 1 & Scope 2 inventories. Processing of Sold Products: Our products are sold directly to the end user and require no further processing. Downstream Leased Assets: We do not lease any assets to other entities. Franchises: Hexagon is not a franchisor. Therefore, these categories are not relevant to our company.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions 97% per EUR value added by 2050 from a 2022 base year.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Almost all parts of Hexagon's value chain are included in its carbon program. Beyond achieving a 95% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions, key focus areas include purchased goods, logistics, business travel, and employee commuting. Hexagon is implementing targeted activities and process changes across these areas to drive long-term carbon reductions. This makes supplier engagement and collaboration with service providers critical to the program's success, while also enabling and incentivizing employees to adopt more environmentally friendly commuting and travel practices. By 2030, the carbon program is expected to reduce approximately 100,000 tonnes of carbon emissions annually.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

08/27/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Int2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Hexagon AB - Net-Zero Approval Validation Report.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and encompasses 100% of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, with no exclusions, and also covers all Scope 3 emissions worldwide. Categories that are excluded have been assessed as not relevant to Hexagon and therefore result in zero emissions. Specifically, emissions from upstream leased assets are already included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 inventories. Our products are sold directly to end users and require no further processing. We do not lease

any assets to other entities, nor do we operate as a franchisor. As these categories are not relevant to our operations, they are excluded from our Scope 3 accounting.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Hexagon commits to maintaining at least 95% of absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from 2030 through 2050, relative to a 2022 base year. Additionally, Hexagon commits to reducing Scope 3 GHG emissions by 97% per EUR of value added by 2050, also relative to a 2022 base year, with any residual emissions balanced through high-quality, durable carbon removal credits.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

By 2030, Hexagon aims to neutralize any remaining Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and by 2050, all Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, through the use of carbon removal credits that promote CO₂ sequestration. These credits are a critical component of global climate strategies and align with the Net-Zero Standards of the SBTi. We are currently assessing three mechanisms for permanent carbon removal: from 2028, nature-based solutions using seagrass, with an investment of €500,000 per year; from 2030, Direct Air Capture (DAC), with an investment of \$200,000 per year; and Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS), under assessment with a planned investment of \$100,000 per year. As part of our nature-based solutions, we have partnered with the organisation Beneath the Waves for the Blue Carbon Programme. This initiative invests in projects that not only capture and store carbon but also protect and restore marine ecosystems, safeguarding biodiversity by preserving critical habitats such as seagrass meadows and mangroves. The programme is already underway, and verification of credits for its first phase in the Bahamas is expected by 2028. Further phases are under assessment for seagrass meadows in Indonesia and Colombia. The DAC and BECCS programmes will be fully managed by third-party providers, with credit delivery contracts following independent verification. By supporting these nature-based and technological solutions, Hexagon contributes to both climate action and biodiversity protection, fostering a healthier planet for future generations.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

In line with GHG accounting standards, Hexagon separately discloses CO₂ emissions (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) and CO₂ offsets/credits. Targets and performance are reviewed annually, and in the event of a significant change in scope, they are reassessed and adapted accordingly.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO₂e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO ₂ e savings in metric tonnes CO ₂ e
Under investigation	0	Numeric input
To be implemented	4	35400
Implementation commenced	1	576.19
Implemented	4	14058
Not to be implemented	0	Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☒ Supplier engagement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11200

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

104000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Hexagon launched a Supplier Engagement Programme to encourage and support suppliers in setting CO₂ reduction targets aligned with Hexagon's sustainability goals. The programme includes supplier training and technical support for estimating their carbon footprints. In addition, Hexagon has mitigated a portion of its business travel emissions by purchasing Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) from flight operators.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

898

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

150000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

To reduce its Scope 2 CO2 emissions and achieve 100% renewable electricity by 2027, Hexagon is implementing a comprehensive strategy that includes several key initiatives. Firstly, the company is investing in both on-site and off-site renewable energy parks to directly generate clean energy. Additionally, Hexagon is entering into long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs) at its larger sites to ensure a steady supply of renewable energy. To cover the remainder of its operations, the company is purchasing renewable energy credits, thereby supporting the broader transition to sustainable energy sources.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☒ Company fleet vehicle replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1800

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

18000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

45000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Hexagon is transitioning its 2,640 company cars to EVs and hybrids as part of a “Green Vehicle Framework.” In 2024, EV adoption increased to 13.4%, contributing to reduced fleet-related Scope 1 emissions. Long-term target: full transition by 2030.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☒ Product/component/material reuse

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

160

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

☒ Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Scope 3 category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

350000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

700000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Hexagon promotes circularity by extending the life of its products through refurbishment, recycling, and reuse. In 2023, over 120 instruments were refurbished and put back into service. This reduces the need for virgin material extraction and new production, lowering Scope 3 emissions.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2023, Hexagon launched a corporate-funded, mandated initiative focused on avoided emissions to support the development of lower-emission products and improvements in facilities.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Hexagon has committed to a net-zero target, validated by the SBTi and aligned with the Paris Agreement. The Divisional Roadmaps specify measures such as improving energy efficiency, transitioning to renewable energy, and investing in carbon offset projects, which are central to achieving these performance improvements.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Hexagon's Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) assigns a monetary value to the carbon emissions generated by its operations. This approach raises internal awareness of the CO₂ impacts of business decisions and encourages actions to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The ICP also guides long-term, capital-intensive investments in low-carbon technologies by providing clear guidance on the carbon cost of different alternatives, motivating Hexagon's Divisions to reduce their carbon footprint, foster innovation, and improve efficiency across the organisation.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawal volumes are sourced from the billing records provided by the water utility provider.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In 2024, environmental data was collected from all manufacturing sites and from all facilities under our operational control with more than 35 FTEs. To ensure full coverage of Hexagon's operations, values for energy consumption, GHG emissions, water, and waste were extrapolated. This extrapolation was based on the number of employees (FTEs) at sites not included in the reporting system.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not track water withdrawals by volume and source, as our water supply is primarily obtained from municipal sources.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not monitor the quality of water withdrawals, as our usage is primarily from municipal supplies. This water is already subject to stringent regulatory standards and treatment processes, ensuring compliance with required quality levels. Our operations do not involve activities that demand specific water quality monitoring, since our primary uses include drinking water, sanitation, and garden maintenance. Therefore, additional water quality tracking is not necessary for our current operational needs.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In our organization, we do not measure the exact volume of water discharged due to the nature of our operations. Water use is limited to everyday activities such as drinking and garden maintenance. Based on typical usage patterns in our facilities, we estimate that approximately 5% of water withdrawn is consumed, while the remaining 95% is discharged into municipal sewers. As our operations do not rely on water for core activities, precise measurement of discharge volumes is not required.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In our organization, we do not measure the exact volume of water discharged due to the nature of our operations. Water use is limited to everyday activities such as drinking and garden maintenance. Based on typical usage patterns in our facilities, we estimate that approximately 5% of water withdrawn is consumed, while the remaining 95% is discharged into municipal sewers. As our operations do not rely on water for core activities, precise measurement of discharge volumes is not required.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not track the volumes of discharged water by destination, as all water is directed to municipal sewers.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not track discharged water volumes by treatment method, as our operations do not involve heavy processes that contaminate water or require treatment. All water is released directly into municipal sewers.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not track the quality of discharged water by standard effluent parameters, as all water is discharged into municipal sewers.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

In our organization, we do not measure discharged water volumes by quality due to the nature of our operations. Water use is limited to everyday activities such as drinking and garden maintenance.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

In our organization, we do not measure water temperature due to the nature of our operations. Water use is limited to everyday activities such as drinking and garden maintenance. Based on typical usage patterns in our facilities, we estimate that approximately 5% of our water withdrawal is consumed, while the remaining 95% is discharged into municipal sewers. As our operations do not require water for core activities, precise measurement of water temperature is not necessary.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In our organization, we do not measure the exact volume of water discharged due to the nature of our operations. Water use is limited to everyday activities such as drinking and garden maintenance. Based on typical usage patterns in our facilities, we estimate that approximately 5% of water withdrawn is consumed, while the remaining 95% is discharged into municipal sewers. As our operations do not require water for core activities, precise measurement of discharged volumes is not necessary.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In our organization, we do not measure the exact volume of water discharged due to the nature of our operations. Water use is limited to everyday activities such as drinking and garden maintenance. Based on typical usage patterns in our facilities, we estimate that approximately 5% of water withdrawn is consumed, while the remaining 95% is discharged into municipal sewers. As our operations do not require water for core activities, precise measurement of discharged volumes is not necessary.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Currently, we do not monitor recycled or reused water across our facilities. However, three of our manufacturing sites and one of our largest facilities have onsite water recycling systems in place. We plan to collect more detailed information on our water recycling efforts in the future.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not measure WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) services, as the majority of our sites are leased and not under our operational control.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

253.5

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Facility closure

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2024, environmental data was collected from all manufacturing sites and all facilities under our operational control with more than 35 FTEs. To cover the full scope of Hexagon's operations, values for energy consumption, GHG emissions, water, and waste were extrapolated based on the number of employees (FTEs) at sites not included in the reporting system. The reported values represent 100% of our company.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Facility closure

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In our organization, we do not measure the exact volume of water discharged due to the nature of our operations. Water use is limited to everyday activities such as drinking and garden maintenance. Based on typical usage patterns in our facilities, we estimate that approximately 5% of water withdrawn is consumed, while the remaining 95% is discharged into municipal sewers. As our operations do not rely on water for core activities, precise measurement of discharged volumes is not necessary.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

253.5

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2024, environmental data was collected from all manufacturing sites and all facilities under our operational control with more than 35 FTEs. To cover the full scope of Hexagon’s operations, values for energy consumption, GHG emissions, water, and waste were extrapolated based on the number of employees (FTEs) at sites not included in the reporting system. The reported values represent 100% of our company. Looking ahead, we expect lower resource consumption due to our ongoing efforts to improve efficiency, as well as the implementation of our water stewardship plan, which is currently under development.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	Please explain
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown	Hexagon has not yet conducted an assessment of its water withdrawal sources but aims to do so in the coming years.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Hexagon has not yet conducted a water assessment of substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Water was not identified as a material topic in Hexagon's 2023 and 2024 double materiality assessments; however, the company recognizes its importance to both operations and the communities in which it operates. Hexagon plans to carry out such assessments in high-risk areas over the next 2 years.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Hexagon has not yet conducted a water assessment of substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities in its upstream value chain, but plans to carry out such assessments in high-risk areas over the next 2–5 years.

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☒ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	5401100000	21306114.40	Efficiency is expected to increase as the nature of Hexagon's revenues is expected to grow in the industry.

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

n/a

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

0

(9.12.5) Comment

No water intensity values are available for Hexagon's products.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☒ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Only a very small percentage of Hexagon's products are associated with hazardous materials.

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided	<i>Hexagon does not mass-produce components or products that require high water usage in their production.</i>

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☒ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

Hexagon's business is not founded on high water usage. The majority of water consumption occurs within the upstream value chain, and setting targets for Hexagon's own water use would not have a material impact on overall water stress. Therefore, engaging with the supply chain is the proposed approach for Hexagon to make a meaningful positive impact on water usage.

[Fixed row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(10.1.3) Please explain

Although plastic consumption is not material to our organization, we are working toward having a plastic target that would cover the scope of our operation.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Hexagon does not operate in proximity to such areas.
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Hexagon does not operate in proximity to such areas.
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Hexagon does not operate in proximity to such areas.
Ramsar sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Hexagon does not operate in proximity to such areas.
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Hexagon does not operate in proximity to such areas.
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Hexagon does not operate in proximity to such areas.

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Base year emissions

☒ Emissions breakdown by business division

☒ Fuel consumption

- ☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
- ☒ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

- General standards
- ☒ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data for 2024 were subject to a limited assurance engagement conducted by our independent auditor in accordance with ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, issued by the IAASB. As part of this engagement, the auditor made inquiries of the personnel responsible for preparing our GHG data and performed analytical and other limited assurance procedures. The auditor applies ISQM 1 (International Standard on Quality Management) and maintains a comprehensive system of quality control, including documented policies and procedures to ensure compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. (Page 129 of the attached document)

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2024.pdf
 [Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	N/A	Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2024.pdf

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Strategy and Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

