



Hexagon AB

# CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

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

12/31/2025

#### (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?

5424600000

#### (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><br><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

☒ Peru

☒ Chile

☒ China

☒ India

☒ Italy

☒ Mexico

☒ Norway

☒ Poland

☒ Sweden

☒ Austria

☒ Indonesia

☒ Singapore

☒ Kazakhstan

☒ Netherlands

☒ Switzerland

☒ Japan

☒ Spain

☒ Brazil

☒ Canada

☒ France

☒ Belgium

☒ Denmark

☒ Finland

☒ Germany

☒ Australia

☒ South Africa

☒ United Kingdom

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

☒ United States of America

## (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:

☒ Yes, for all facilities

### (1.8.2) Comment

*Yes, for all facilities. Hexagon maintains location data for all facilities within its reporting boundary and uses this information in environmental risk assessments. In 2025, Hexagon conducted a comprehensive water risk assessment covering 105 facilities worldwide, with each location screened using the WRI Aqueduct tool and WWF Water Risk Filter for basin-level physical, regulatory and reputational water risks. Given the size of Hexagon's global facility portfolio, individual facility-level geolocation data is not provided in this disclosure. Further information on Hexagon's water risk assessment and water stewardship approach is available in our latest Annual and Sustainability Report.*

[Fixed row]

### (1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

#### Row 1

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Stockholm - Sweden

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

59.296968

#### (1.8.1.3) Longitude

18.033799

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Hexagon maintains geolocation data for all facilities within its reporting boundary. For the purposes of this disclosure, the coordinates provided represent Hexagon's headquarters. In 2025, Hexagon conducted a comprehensive water risk assessment covering 105 facilities worldwide, with each location screened using the WRI Aqueduct tool and WWF Water Risk Filter for basin-level physical, regulatory and reputational water risks. Further information on Hexagon's water risk assessment and water stewardship approach is available in our latest Annual and Sustainability Report.

[Add 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

☒ Downstream 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**

Hexagon has mapped, and continues to further develop the mapping of, both its upstream and downstream value chain using procurement, supplier, customer, product, logistics, emissions and sustainability data. This mapping provides the basis for Hexagon's Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), which is used to identify and assess material impacts, risks, opportunities and dependencies across significant parts of the value chain and to determine where strategic action is required. Upstream, Hexagon has mapped its global Tier 1 supplier base and applies a risk-based supplier assessment programme from onboarding through ongoing

monitoring. Suppliers are assessed through a digital sustainability platform, self-assessment questionnaires, scorecards, audits, site visits and business reviews, covering environmental performance, human rights, social compliance, governance and adherence to Hexagon's Supplier Code of Conduct. Suppliers in higher-risk geographies are prioritised for enhanced due diligence. In 2025, Hexagon conducted 114 ESG audits of key direct procurement suppliers. Visibility beyond Tier 1 is also expanding through responsible-minerals due diligence and CMRT-based traceability to smelters and refineries. Downstream, Hexagon maps customer and partner relationships, product use, logistics, emissions and lifecycle impacts. The DMA results are then used to set priorities and develop programmes and targets addressing identified impacts and opportunities. Examples include Hexagon's Avoided Emissions Framework, which assesses the positive climate impact of key product lines and has enabled an estimated 49 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e of avoided emissions for customers, as well as eco-design criteria, circular-product initiatives and downstream logistics-emission reduction activities.

[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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 key transition milestone between Hexagon's short- and medium-term planning horizons and aligns with global climate and sustainability commitments.*

## 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. Hexagon sets high-level sustainability ambitions over this period (e.g. 2050 Net-zero target), 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:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | Select from:<br><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:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities | Select from:<br><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 Systems

☒ Life Cycle Assessment

#### Databases

☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify :Swiss Re CatNet® and ZÜRS\_SR

#### Other

☒ Desk-based research

☒ External consultants

☒ Materiality assessment

☒ Scenario analysis

### (2.2.2.15) 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

☒ Changing wind patterns

☒ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use

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

#### Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☒ Changes to national legislation

☒ Other policy risk, please specify :Stricter environmental regulations affecting manufacturing, logistics, shipping and transportation

#### Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior
- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☒ Other market risk, please specify :Increased energy and electricity costs resulting in potential margin pressure

#### Reputation

- ☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ☒ Stigmatization of sector
- ☒ Other reputation risk, please specify :Reduced employer attractiveness, investor concern, brand impact and capital-access risk resulting from poor climate performance

#### Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☒ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources
- ☒ Other technology risk, 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 and legislation
- ☒ Other liability risk, please specify :Legal exposure linked to climate performance and broader environmental and ESG practices

### (2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

*Select all that apply*

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

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

Select from:

☒ No

### (2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Hexagon conducts an annual, CSRD-aligned double materiality assessment (DMA) to identify, assess and manage environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities using inside-out and outside-in perspectives. Led by the Sustainability team, it includes: (1) mapping ESRS/SASB topics, peers and assessments; (2) engagement with affected stakeholders, experts and senior leaders; and (3) evaluation and prioritisation of IROs. Results are approved by management and the Board. The DMA covers all subsidiaries and geographies, operations and significant upstream/downstream value-chain activities. Climate physical-risk screening covered 100 locations: 81 Hexagon sites and 19 supplier sites selected for >EUR5 million spend and hardware relevance. Transition risks were assessed across three business areas. Value-chain coverage is risk-based, prioritising areas where impacts or dependencies are most significant; deeper-tier coverage is limited by supply-chain complexity and data availability. Hexagon identifies dependencies on energy, raw materials, water availability and quality, skilled labour, digital infrastructure, and regulatory and social systems. It assesses how negative impacts and critical dependencies may create operational, regulatory, market or financial risks, and how positive impacts and strategic dependencies may create opportunities through innovation, efficiency and resilience. These linkages inform risk and opportunity identification. Impact materiality uses scale and scope scored 0-4, likelihood scored 1-3 for potential impacts, and irremediability as a binary factor for negative impacts; an average score of 3 is the materiality threshold. Financial materiality considers the likelihood and magnitude of effects on growth, performance, cash flow, access to finance and cost of capital. Sustainability risks use Hexagon's standard prioritisation criteria and are compared with strategic, financial and operational risks. Climate scenario analysis covers 0-5, 5-15 and 15-25-year horizons under SSP1-1.9 (approx. 1.5°C), SSP2-4.5 (approx. 2.7-3°C) and SSP5-8.5 (above 4°C). These pathways provide climate thresholds, while irremediability captures potentially irreversible harm. The process includes scoping, qualitative and quantitative analysis, and resilience/reporting. Physical-risk inputs include location, hazard exposure, building and asset characteristics, inventory exposure, vulnerability models and damage curves; financial losses were quantified for 30 priority sites. Transition analysis uses scenario data, regulation, sector information, business-area input, carbon-pricing data and electricity use/costs. Where direct data is unavailable, external datasets, third-party assessments, supplier surveys, audits, site visits and specialist expertise are used. Results are integrated into enterprise risk management, the overall risk profile, strategy, business planning and mitigation/adaptation actions; opportunities are embedded into business strategy. IROs and mitigation measures are monitored through ERM and sustainability governance, quarterly business-area reviews and the annual DMA update. In 2025, the methodology was refined to prioritise affected stakeholders, distinguish actual from potential impacts and focus positive impacts on those materially exceeding regulatory requirements, improving input relevance and quality.

## Row 2

### (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (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*

- ☒ Local

#### **(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used**

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ WRI Aqueduct
- ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify :Swiss Re CatNet® and ZÜRS\_SR

Other

- ☒ Materiality assessment

#### **(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered**

#### Acute physical

- ☑ Drought
- ☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

#### Chronic physical

- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Groundwater depletion
- ☑ Declining water quality
- ☑ Poorly managed sanitation
- ☑ Declining ecosystem services
- ☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
- ☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater or marine bodies
- ☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☑ Rationing of municipal water supply
- ☑ Inadequate water-related infrastructure
- ☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

#### Policy

- ☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
  - ☑ Limited or lack of river basin management
  - ☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
  - ☑ Limited or lack of transboundary water management
  - ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permits
  - ☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
  - ☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
  - ☑ Other policy risk, please specify :**Basin-level water regulatory risks assessed**
- using WRI Aqueduct and the WWF Water Risk Filter**

#### Market

- ☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

#### Reputation

- ☑ Impact on human health
- ☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Other reputation risk, please specify :Basin-level water reputational risks assessed using WRI Aqueduct and the WWF Water Risk Filter

### (2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Water utilities at a local level

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

### (2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Hexagon identifies, assesses and manages water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities through its CSRD-aligned double materiality assessment and site-level water risk assessments. The double materiality assessment covered Hexagon's operations and Tier 1 suppliers. Due to the nature of Hexagon's operations—primarily offices, laboratories and assembly-based manufacturing with limited process water use—and the low water dependency of its downstream electronic products, Water and marine resources (E3) was assessed as not material. Pollution (E2), Water and marine resources (E3), Biodiversity and ecosystems (E4), Affected communities (S3) and Consumers and end-users (S4) will continue to be monitored and reassessed as part of future updates to the assessment. Despite this outcome, Hexagon recognises water as an important operational dependency and business continuity consideration. In 2025, water risks were assessed across 105 facilities using the WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter to evaluate basin-level physical, regulatory and reputational risks. Facilities located in high or extremely high-risk basins underwent a second-level assessment through operational questionnaires and discussions with local site representatives to better understand water sources, consumption, operational practices and site-specific vulnerabilities. The assessment confirmed that all high-risk facilities rely on municipal water supplies and primarily use water for employee sanitation and drinking. Water consumption is monitored monthly, with abnormal usage investigated locally. Future water availability and flood scenarios were assessed for the 30 most critical sites, and the results informed Hexagon's Water Stewardship Action Plan, including site-level mitigation measures and business continuity planning. Water-related assessments are integrated into Hexagon's enterprise risk management and sustainability governance processes. Assessment results inform the company's overall risk profile, while risks, opportunities and mitigation measures are reviewed regularly and reassessed annually to reflect changes in operations, the value chain and the external environment.

[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

*We assess interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities through our annual CSRD & ESRS-aligned double materiality assessment, supported by climate physical and transition risk assessments. This integrates impact & financial materiality, stakeholder engagement, site-level screening, scenario analysis, enterprise risk management into one process. It considers both our impacts on the environment and how dependencies on energy, water, raw materials and environmental conditions may create operational, financial or strategic risks and opportunities. This is embedded in 2.2.2 described process. Potential topics are identified using ESRS & SASB guidance, peer analysis, internal documentation, external data, stakeholder input. Functional experts, senior leaders & affected stakeholders assess dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities together. Results are evaluated using severity, likelihood and financial magnitude, reviewed by management and Board, and incorporated into risk registers, business planning, business continuity and strategic decisions. Interconnections are identified by assessing how a dependency or impact may create, intensify, reduce or contribute to another IRO. Alignment, synergies and trade-offs are considered when prioritising responses. e.g., dependence on energy and raw materials is assessed alongside emissions and resource-use impacts. This may create risks from carbon pricing, higher electricity and material costs, supply constraints and regulatory change. Conversely, renewable electricity, resource efficiency and circular product design can reduce impacts and risk exposure while creating cost, innovation and customer opportunities. Scenario analysis provides further detail. Physical-risk screening covers 100 locations in 31 countries, including 81 Hexagon sites and 19 key suppliers. Inputs include revenue, headcount, asset values, inventory, Total Insured Value, business interruption, supplier spend. Hazards include flooding, storm surge, windstorm, precipitation, sea-level rise, heat, cold, drought, wildfire. Results are expressed through potential property losses, damage ratios and business-interruption impacts. Transition risks & opportunities are assessed in 140 Hexagon locations using political, economic, social, technological, reputational and legal factors. The process starts with 21 identified risks and opportunities. Medium and high sensitivity issues are assessed by scenario and time horizon using NGFS, IEA and other relevant sources. Probability and sensitivity inform likelihood, which is combined with magnitude to determine the final rating. Financial analysis includes carbon-tax exposure, electricity costs and historical Scope 1&2 data. Main challenge is uneven data availability beyond direct suppliers. Hexagon addresses this through risk-based prioritisation, supplier assessments, external dataset & expert judgement, while progressively improving coverage & data quality.*

[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

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ 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

*Hexagon identifies water-related priority locations through a risk-based process linked to the wider assessment described in 2.2.2. The process combines basin-level screening, site-level operational assessment and climate-risk analysis to identify locations where operations or key suppliers interface with limited water availability, flooding or other substantive water-related risks. All 105 Hexagon operational facilities are screened using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF Water Risk Filter. Aqueduct indicators include baseline water stress, seasonal variability and flood exposure. WWF assesses physical, regulatory and reputational basin risks using 42 indicators. Locations with an Aqueduct composite score above 4.0 or a WWF basin-risk score above 3.4 are flagged for detailed review. In 2025, one facility was located in an extremely high-risk basin and 13 in high-risk basins, representing 13% of assessed facilities. These locations undergo a WWF site-level operational risk assessment covering water use and sources, operational dependency, exposure to disruption, wastewater management, monitoring, preparedness, governance and stewardship maturity. A location is prioritised where basin exposure is high or extremely high and/or site-level conditions indicate substantive operational or reputational risk, including inadequate preparedness or controls. The process is complemented by scenario-based physical-risk analysis of 30 critical locations, including water availability and flood hazards. Twelve locations showed very high hazard exposure. Findings are incorporated into site-level business continuity and mitigation planning. For the upstream value chain, Hexagon applies a risk-based approach to strategically important suppliers. Supplier locations are prioritised using geographic exposure, supplier spend, hardware relevance and potential supply-disruption impact. The wider climate assessment included 19 key supplier locations, enabling water-related dependencies and supply-continuity risks to be assessed together. Priority locations are identified at facility level and are not aggregated by country or region because basin conditions, water use, infrastructure and preparedness vary locally. Actions are therefore tailored to each site. Findings inform Hexagon's three-phase Water Stewardship Action Plan, including immediate efficiency measures, rainwater harvesting and reuse opportunities, context-based targets, stronger site governance and future basin-level engagement. Upstream coverage will be expanded as supplier-level water data and transparency improve.*

### (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 fulfil their payment obligations. It arises from investments of cash and cash equivalents, trading in financial instruments, and the risk that customers fail to pay invoiced or planned receivables. Credit risk is assessed quarterly through business-area financial reviews. A likelihood above 5% is considered potentially substantive for Hexagon. In addition, a deterioration in the relevant credit risk indicator of between 1% and 10% is*

considered potentially substantive, depending on the likelihood and potential financial impact of the event. Trade-receivable credit losses are assessed using a lifetime expected loss allowance. Receivables are grouped by shared credit-risk characteristics and days past due, with expected loss rates based on payment profiles and historical credit losses, adjusted for current and forward-looking macroeconomic factors. Metrics and thresholds are reviewed and updated annually. Hexagon mitigates significant customer credit losses through geographic and business-segment diversification and limits financial counterparties to approved institutions.

## 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:

☒ % increase

### (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

*A Group-level revenue increase of 3% or more, sustained for 6–12 months, is considered substantive in the short term. For the medium and long term, the threshold increases to 5%. Metrics and thresholds are reviewed annually through business planning and strategy processes. Hexagon identifies revenue opportunities from the transition to a low-carbon and resource-efficient economy. These include solutions that improve material and energy efficiency, reduce waste and emissions, and support climate adaptation and resilient infrastructure. Digital twins are used to optimise design and operations across manufacturing, construction and infrastructure and to simulate scenarios, such as planning electric-vehicle charging infrastructure or preparing for sea-level rise. Hexagon's technologies also support climate-risk assessment, sustainable urban planning and infrastructure resilience. These opportunities are reflected in business-area strategies, operational roadmaps and annual planning, and their expected Group-level contribution is reassessed based on current 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:*

☒ % increase

### (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

*Voluntary employee turnover is defined as voluntary attrition during the reporting year relative to the total number of employees. An annual increase of more than 2 percentage points is considered potentially substantive, reflecting the possible effects on business continuity, retention of critical skills, productivity, recruitment costs and operational performance. The indicator and threshold are 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 depend on components sourced from multiple suppliers. Substantive supplier risk may arise where delays, quality failures, shortages or supplier defaults affect Hexagon's ability to manufacture, sell or deliver solutions in accordance with agreed requirements. Risks also include supplier non-compliance with standards relating to human rights, working conditions, corruption and business ethics. The assessment considers the likelihood and duration of disruption, supplier and component criticality, substitutability, potential effects on production and customer delivery, and reputational or compliance consequences. Metrics and thresholds are reviewed annually. Hexagon manages these risks through supplier assessments, audits, compliance programmes and adherence to its Supplier Code of Conduct.*

### 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

*Carbon Pricing: Carbon-pricing mechanisms may increase Hexagon's direct operating costs through fuels and the approximately 26% of electricity consumption that remained non-renewable in 2025. They may also increase procurement costs because almost 50% of Hexagon's Scope 3 emissions arise from purchased goods and services, particularly where suppliers pass through higher costs for emissions-intensive materials and components. Potential effects include pressure on margins, competitiveness and customer pricing. Carbon-pricing exposure is assessed using carbon-tax scenarios, energy consumption, Scope 1 and 2 emissions, supplier exposure and Hexagon's internal carbon price. Although current quantitative analysis indicates that carbon taxes and electricity costs are not expected to materially affect Group financial performance, carbon pricing remains a monitored transition risk. Metrics, assumptions and thresholds are reviewed 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

*Climate-related property and insurance risk: Hexagon assesses climate-related risks to its operations and key suppliers through its physical-risk assessment and insurance programme. The assessment considers location, time horizon, hazard exposure, likelihood, magnitude, asset value, Total Insured Value, potential property damage and business interruption. An increase in TIV associated with greater exposure to climate hazards is considered potentially substantive over the medium to long term because it may indicate a need for additional insurance coverage, higher premiums or changes in risk retention. Hexagon's Group-wide insurance programme includes property, liability, transport and other coverage, supplemented by local insurance where required. Risk-grading surveys and periodic reviews are used to balance retained and insured risk. Metrics and thresholds are 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) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants**

*Hexagon identifies and classifies potential water pollutants through its environmental management systems, chemical-management procedures and compliance with applicable regulatory and product standards. Approximately 70% of Hexagon’s production sites are ISO 14001 certified, requiring structured environmental and chemical risk assessments and compliance with local environmental requirements. Hexagon’s manufacturing is primarily assembly-based and generally not water-intensive; however, site-specific activities involving chemicals, materials or waste are assessed for potential pathways to surface water, groundwater or municipal wastewater systems. Potential pollutants are identified using chemical inventories, safety data sheets, hazardous-waste classifications, process and waste-stream reviews, discharge permits and applicable legal limits. Classification follows local environmental legislation, permit conditions and recognised chemical and product standards. Where local requirements are absent or less detailed, relevant internal environmental-management controls and applicable EU or international standards are used. As part of product stewardship, Hexagon integrates environmental compliance into product development through the Hexagon Innovation Process. Product groups within one business area prepare Recycling Passports documenting materials used and verifying compliance with the EU Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive, RoHS and REACH. These frameworks support the identification and control of substances that may pose risks to human health or the environment and inform product reuse, recycling and end-of-life treatment. Potential pollutants and related controls are monitored through site-level environmental management processes, chemical and waste records, permit and legal-compliance reviews, wastewater or discharge controls where required, incident reporting, inspections and corrective-action tracking. Requirements and classifications are reviewed when substances, products, processes, permits or regulations change.*  
[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

*Potential inorganic water pollutants associated with limited site-specific production activities include metals such as zinc, nickel and copper, which may arise from component handling, plating or surface-treatment processes. These substances are not characteristic of Hexagon's general assembly-based operations, but could enter wastewater or the environment if chemicals, residues or contaminated waste were improperly handled, stored or discharged. At elevated concentrations, these metals can be toxic to aquatic microorganisms, invertebrates, fish and aquatic vegetation. Potential effects include impaired growth and reproduction, reduced biodiversity, disruption of aquatic food chains and deterioration of surface-water or groundwater quality. Some metals may persist in sediments and bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms, creating longer-term ecosystem impacts and potential exposure pathways for local populations through contaminated water or food. For human health, exposure to elevated concentrations may cause acute or chronic effects depending on the substance, dose and duration of exposure. Relevant substances and compounds are classified and controlled under applicable local discharge permits, hazardous-substance legislation and product requirements, including RoHS and REACH where applicable.*

### (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

### (2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)
- ☒ Third-party audits and/or certification

#### (2.5.1.6) Please explain

*Hexagon minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants through a structured approach spanning direct operations, product development and supply-chain oversight. At relevant production sites, ISO 14001-certified environmental management systems support regular assessments of chemical handling and pollutant risks. Mitigation measures include integrated waste management, discharge treatment where required, accident prevention and response, and substitution or phase-out of hazardous substances where feasible. Pollution prevention is also integrated into product development through Recycling Passports and compliance with RoHS, REACH and WEEE requirements, supporting the identification of restricted substances and safe end-of-life handling. In the supply chain—where the greatest water-related pollutant risks occur—Hexagon enforces strong environmental expectations through its Supplier Code of Conduct. Compliance is verified through supplier onboarding, permit checks, assessments and audits. The effectiveness of these procedures is evaluated through compliance with applicable discharge permits and regulatory limits, monitoring of spills and exceedances, third-party certifications, internal reviews and supplier assessments.*

*[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.*  
[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)

35795068

#### (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)

89387236

#### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*The potential financial effect reflects the risk that flooding at key supplier locations could interrupt the supply of components or inventory to specific Hexagon manufacturing sites, leading to temporary production stoppages, lost orders and reduced Group revenue. Although the potentially exposed manufacturing sites account for up to one-third of Group revenues, only an estimated 2-5% of Group turnover would likely be affected under plausible disruption scenarios, and the probability of simultaneous disruptions across multiple sites is low. To estimate the financial effect, Hexagon applies a ratio of 2% per euro of turnover. The calculation considers the annual revenue of each manufacturing site supplied from at-risk geographies, the number of orders expected to be lost during the assumed disruption period, and the time required for component deliveries to resume. The ratio is then applied to the estimated 2–5% of Group turnover that could be affected. This range reflects the low likelihood that several manufacturing sites would be disrupted simultaneously. Based on Hexagon's 2025 revenue of EUR 5,424.6 million, the estimated financial effect ranges from no effect to approximately EUR 35.8 million in the medium term and up to approximately EUR 89.4 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

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*Hexagon prepares site-level business continuity plans to strengthen preparedness for risks such as flooding and disruptions to component supply. These plans assess potential operational impacts and define response measures to minimise production interruptions and associated revenue losses. The planning activities are carried out through existing risk-management and operational processes and therefore do not result in additional costs.*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*Hexagon develops site-level business continuity plans to prepare for risks such as flooding and component-supply disruptions, with the aim of minimising operational interruptions and associated revenue loss. Climate-related risks are included in the twice-yearly assessments of Hexagon's most important suppliers. Where a supplier's risk is assessed as significant or very high, Hexagon may require the supplier to establish or strengthen emergency and contingency plans to support continuity of supply. For suppliers with a high-risk profile, Hexagon's Procurement team also evaluates alternative sourcing options for critical components. Where feasible, Hexagon seeks to dual-source such components from suppliers in different geographies, reducing dependency on a single supplier or location and strengthening supply-chain resilience. Together, these measures support operational continuity and help limit potential financial impacts from supplier-related disruptions.*

## 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
- ☒ Other, please specify :California, US – North Pacific South Africa – West Coast Catalunya, Spain – Mediterranean Sea China – West Coast (coastal regions, not river basins)

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*The reported drought risk relates to facilities located within the Ganges–Brahmaputra, Krishna, and Lima river basins. Additional priority locations are situated in coastal catchments that are not listed in the CDP river basin classification, including North Pacific (California, USA), West Coast (South Africa), China – West Coast and Mediterranean Sea (Catalunya, Spain), and are therefore reported as "Other, please specify." These locations were identified through Hexagon's basin-level water risk assessment using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF Water Risk Filter, which evaluate baseline water stress, seasonal variability and other physical water-related risks. Although these facilities primarily rely on municipal water supplies for drinking and sanitation, prolonged drought or reduced water availability could affect municipal water reliability, resulting in operational disruptions and business continuity risks. Findings from the assessments inform site-level mitigation measures, Hexagon's Water Stewardship Action Plan and business continuity planning.*

### (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 addresses drought risk through its Water Stewardship Action Plan and site-level water management measures for facilities identified as being in high or extremely high water-stress basins. Following basin-level screening using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF Water Risk Filter, priority locations undergo detailed operational assessments to evaluate water sources, consumption, preparedness and governance. Findings inform site-specific mitigation actions and integration of water risks into business continuity planning. Initial measures include monthly water consumption monitoring, investigation of abnormal usage, leak detection, installation of low-flow fixtures and evaluation of rainwater harvesting, water recirculation and other water-efficiency opportunities where feasible. The programme will continue to strengthen site-level water management and resilience through context-based actions and ongoing reassessment of high-risk locations.

## 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

☒ China

☒ Italy

☒ Switzerland

☒ United States of America

- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Australia
- ☒ 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 stemming 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 stemming 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 develops site-level business continuity plans to strengthen preparedness for climate-related risks, including extreme weather events. These plans assess potential operational impacts and define response measures to minimise operational disruptions, maintain production capacity and reduce associated revenue losses. The planning activities are embedded within existing enterprise risk management, business continuity and operational planning processes and therefore do not result in additional response costs.

#### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

Hexagon integrates climate-related physical risks, including increased severity of extreme weather events, into its enterprise risk management, Climate Transition Plan and site-level business continuity planning. Physical risk assessments and climate scenario analysis identify facilities requiring enhanced resilience measures, with the results informing site-specific business continuity plans. For facilities with elevated physical climate risks, these plans outline detailed response procedures to minimise operational disruption and associated revenue losses during extreme weather events. They include measures for personnel safety, rescue and protection of equipment, shifting critical goods to regional facilities, and restoration of operability following an event. Where appropriate, alternative facilities within the regional manufacturing network support business continuity, while risk assessments and mitigation measures are reviewed regularly to reflect evolving climate risks and changes in operations.

### 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 stemming 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 develops site-level business continuity plans to strengthen preparedness for climate-related risks, including wildfires. These plans assess potential operational impacts and define response measures to minimise operational disruptions, maintain production capacity and reduce associated revenue losses. The planning activities are embedded within existing enterprise risk management, business continuity and operational planning processes and therefore do not result in additional response costs.

### **(3.1.1.29) Description of response**

Hexagon integrates climate-related physical risks, including wildfire risk, into its enterprise risk management, Climate Transition Plan and site-level business continuity planning. Physical risk assessments and climate scenario analysis identify facilities requiring enhanced resilience measures, with the results informing site-specific business continuity plans. For facilities with elevated wildfire risk, these plans outline detailed response procedures to minimise operational disruption and associated revenue losses. They include measures for personnel safety, rescue and protection of equipment, shifting critical goods to regional facilities, and restoration of operability following an event. Where appropriate, alternative facilities within the regional manufacturing network support business continuity, while risk assessments and mitigation measures are reviewed regularly to reflect evolving climate risks and changes in operations.

## **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.*

#### **(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:*

- ☒ 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**

Carbon pricing mechanisms are already in operation in Switzerland, and due to the size of our operations in this market, Hexagon is already affected. The current Swiss system may increase operating costs through taxes or levies associated with greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption. As a result, Hexagon is exposed to the risk of increased operating costs under existing and future carbon-pricing mechanisms. This risk has been assessed by estimating the potential financial impact of future carbon pricing on Hexagon's Scope 1 emissions.

#### (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

Hexagon quantified carbon-pricing exposure through its 2025 climate resilience analysis, using a Net Zero 2050 scenario (SSP1-1.9) and a business-as-usual scenario (SSP2-4.5). The assessment considered potential carbon costs across short-, medium- and long-term horizons and evaluated the sensitivity, likelihood, magnitude and duration of exposure at business-area level. Financial impacts were modelled for carbon pricing and electricity costs using Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, energy consumption, current and projected carbon prices and Hexagon's emissions-reduction pathways. The analysis also considered Hexagon's internal carbon price, set at EUR 70/tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2025, projected to increase to EUR 90/tCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030, with potential scenarios reaching EUR 350/tCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2040. Although carbon pricing remains a transition risk and may increase operating and compliance costs, the quantitative analysis concluded that carbon taxes and electricity costs are not expected to materially affect Hexagon's financial performance, reflecting its comparatively low direct emissions and ongoing decarbonisation measures.

### (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

The cost of response is based on Hexagon's five-year investment outlook for measures included in the Climate Transition Plan that reduce exposure to future carbon-pricing mechanisms. The estimate includes planned capital expenditure for facility resource-efficiency improvements, replacement of energy-inefficient equipment, heating-system upgrades, expansion of on-site renewable energy generation, and transition of the company vehicle fleet to electric or full-hybrid vehicles. The calculation reflects planned investments across the relevant operations and incorporates assumptions on energy-demand growth, a broadly stable operational footprint, labour and utility-cost inflation, and declining technology costs as renewable-energy solutions mature. These investments support Hexagon's targets to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 95% by 2030 and achieve 100% renewable electricity by 2027.

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

Hexagon responds to carbon-pricing risk by reducing the emissions potentially exposed to future taxes and regulatory costs and by incorporating the financial value of carbon into operational and investment decisions. Its Climate Transition Plan includes facility improvement programmes, increased renewable electricity sourcing and generation, optimisation of cloud-related energy use and transition of the company vehicle fleet to electric or full-hybrid vehicles. All production facilities have launched resource-efficiency programmes, including upgrades to energy-inefficient equipment, lighting, heating systems and building insulation. Hexagon is also expanding photovoltaic capacity, using green power purchase agreements and renewable energy certificates where direct renewable sourcing is unavailable. In 2025, renewable electricity represented 74.4% of total electricity consumption. Hexagon's internal carbon price is used as a shadow price in CapEx, procurement, operational planning and risk management, enabling carbon impacts to be assessed alongside conventional financial costs. It is applied to all Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and selected Scope 3 emissions and is reviewed annually against market trends, carbon-tax developments and climate-science trajectories. This supports selection of lower-carbon alternatives, identifies cost-effective decarbonisation opportunities and reduces exposure to future carbon-pricing mechanisms.

## Climate change

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk6

### (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 decarbonisation 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 grid-decarbonization pathway and future renewable electricity demand, the cost of renewable electricity procurement may vary across Hexagon's operating regions. Under a Net Zero scenario, increased demand for renewable electricity is projected to result in higher electricity costs, with incremental costs estimated at approximately 8–15% by 2030 compared with current levels. Under a business-as-usual scenario, electricity costs are projected to remain stable or decrease, potentially resulting in cost savings. These scenario outcomes are used to inform Hexagon's renewable electricity implementation roadmap and investment planning, supporting the transition to 100% renewable electricity by 2027 while managing potential cost implications. Increasing demand for low-carbon materials such as green steel, batteries and critical minerals may also increase procurement costs, as demand is expected to outpace supply during the low-carbon transition.*

### (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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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. Transition risks and opportunities were assessed using a Net Zero (SSP1-1.9) scenario and a Business-as-Usual (SSP2-4.5) scenario as part of Hexagon's climate resilience analysis. 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. The assessment concluded that carbon taxes and electricity costs are not expected to materially affect Hexagon's financial performance. 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.

## 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 – 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

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 Qingdao facilities, located near the West Coast basin in China (Hongdao), operates in a high water-stress area but has low water consumption relative to our global footprint. Given this limitedm 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. Following the assessment of operational facilities and major suppliers, Hexagon estimates that less than 1% of revenues would be affected if water-related disruptions materialized. For example, the Cape Town office, located in the West Coast South Africa basin, consumed 362 m<sup>3</sup> of water in 2025, representing approximately 0.18% of Hexagon's total water consumption of 205,073.8 m<sup>3</sup>. Total water consumption also decreased by approximately 12% compared with 2024, reflecting continued efforts to improve water efficiency. Given the site's low operational dependency on water and the nature of Hexagon's predominantly office- and assembly-based operations, exposure to substantive financial or strategic impacts 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 :Spain 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:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | No environmental fines or penalties were incurred by any part of the Hexagon organisation 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:

☒ Yes

**(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.**

Select all that apply

☒ Switzerland carbon tax

**(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.**

**Switzerland carbon tax**

**(3.5.3.1) Period start date**

01/01/2025

**(3.5.3.2) Period end date**

12/31/2025

**(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax**

7.57

**(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid**

144817.92

**(3.5.3.5) Comment**

Total tax paid in 2025 amounted to CHF 134,883.42 (equivalent to EUR 144,817.92 using the ECB reference exchange rate as of 31 December 2025).

[Fixed row]

**(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?**

Hexagon's Swiss manufacturing operations are subject to the CO<sub>2</sub> levy under the CO<sub>2</sub> Act (CHF 120/tCO<sub>2</sub>). Our strategy is to reduce exposure at source rather than absorb the levy as a cost, following a fixed order of priority: first, reduce the energy required by the manufacturing line and building heating through process efficiency, heat recovery and controls optimisation; second, increase on-site renewable generation; third, lower the carbon intensity of purchased energy by electrifying heat and process energy with low-carbon supply. Measures are assessed on a combined carbon and cost basis. Progress is tracked quarterly through site-level energy and emissions reporting.

**(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:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized |
| Water          | Select from:<br><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

- |                                             |                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guatemala             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Costa Rica            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Virgin Islands (U.S.) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France  |                                                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bahamas |                                                           |

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*Hexagon's subsidiary, R-evolution, demonstrates how nature-based solutions create both environmental and business value. Through its partnership with Beneath The Waves, R-evolution provides advanced reality capture, digital twin and intelligent mapping technologies to map, monitor and quantify seagrass ecosystems. The Bahamas project has now mapped more than 3,300 km<sup>2</sup> of seagrass and is on track to become the world's largest nature-based carbon project. R-evolution also develops digital twins of the seabed to measure carbon capture, supporting ecosystem restoration and emerging blue carbon initiatives. Hexagon's Green Cubes solution further expands this opportunity by enabling customers to measure, monitor and manage biodiversity, ecosystem restoration and natural capital using advanced geospatial technologies, AI and digital twins. In 2025, Green Cubes expanded across biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable mining applications through projects in Brazil, Guatemala and Costa Rica, including collaborations with Vale and Samarco. The Green Cubes Sponsorship Programme further supports partners in unlocking natural capital. These initiatives reinforce Hexagon's strategy of creating customer value while delivering measurable environmental outcomes and long-term business growth.*

### (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, ecosystem restoration and carbon credit development, driven by rising demand for nature-based solutions and corporate sustainability commitments. This opportunity is reinforced by R-evolution's expanding nature-based solutions portfolio, including the Bahamas seagrass initiative, which has mapped more than 3,300 km<sup>2</sup> and is on track to become the world's largest nature-based carbon project, digital twins of the seabed to measure carbon capture, and Green Cubes solutions supporting biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, natural capital and sustainable mining. For the short-term horizon, the financial effect is based on revenues already booked for R-evolution's nature-based solutions, supported by issued invoices. To quantify these financial effects for medium- and long-term 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, nature-based solutions and carbon credits. The key market currently considered is the mining sector operating in environmentally sensitive areas. From the total addressable market, Hexagon has evaluated its market share potential based on its technologies and their scalability. Revenue Modelling: We estimate revenue streams from monitoring services (e.g. subscription models) and carbon sequestration/carbon credit development. We use a conservative carbon price assumption of €70–250/tCO<sub>2</sub>, consistent with prevailing market trends. Uncertainty Analysis: Projections are developed under optimistic and conservative scenarios to account for regulatory and market uncertainties, including an assumption that only 50% of the identified 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 Hexagon's business venture dedicated to developing commercially viable solutions that address environmental challenges through advanced digital technologies. Its strategy is to develop, validate and scale nature-based solutions by combining Hexagon's geospatial technologies, digital twins, AI and reality capture capabilities with scientific expertise and strategic partnerships. Building on successful initiatives, including large-scale seagrass mapping and blue carbon projects in The Bahamas, R-evolution is expanding these solutions to additional geographies and applications. The strategy also includes scaling Green Cubes, enabling customers to measure, monitor and manage biodiversity, ecosystem restoration, natural capital and sustainable land management through advanced geospatial intelligence. Hexagon leverages its established customer base, global technology platform and partnerships with scientific institutions, governments, NGOs and industry to accelerate commercialization and adoption across multiple sectors. This opportunity is prioritised because it builds on Hexagon's core competencies and existing customer relationships while addressing rapidly growing demand for biodiversity, ecosystem restoration and nature-based solutions, creating both measurable environmental impact and long-term business growth.*

## 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

☒ Other, please specify :Arabian Gulf coastal basin (Abu Dhabi mangrove ecosystem)

#### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*Water scarcity is a growing global challenge, creating demand for efficient and sustainable desalination technologies. Through its green-tech venture R-evolution, Hexagon applies its digital twin, geospatial and operational intelligence capabilities to improve desalination-system design, monitoring and performance. In partnership with Desolenator, R-evolution supports the world's first circular solar-thermal desalination system in Al Ain, UAE. The facility is designed to produce 1,000 m<sup>3</sup> of high-quality desalinated water per day using solar energy. Hexagon's digital twin provides a data-driven representation of the plant to support operational optimisation, efficiency and scalability. The project demonstrates how Hexagon's existing technologies can be applied to water resilience and expanded to other water-scarce regions and desalination applications.*

#### (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

*The anticipated financial effect is positive in the medium and long term through increased revenue from digital twin implementation, technology integration, operational monitoring and related services for desalination facilities. The scale of the effect depends on successful demonstration of the AI Ain solution, market adoption, geographic expansion and Hexagon's ability to penetrate water-scarce markets, particularly in the Middle East and North Africa.*

#### (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 quantified the opportunity over medium-term and long-term horizons using market size, expected adoption and potential market penetration. Market analysis considered global water scarcity, demand for lower-impact desalination, regional investment in water infrastructure, technology development and government initiatives, with the Middle East and North Africa identified as key growth regions. The current addressable market is estimated internally at EUR 20 million annually. Potential revenue streams include digital twin implementation, technology integration, operational monitoring platforms and partnerships with desalination plant*

developers and operators. Hexagon assessed its competitive position based on its digital twin, geospatial and operational optimisation capabilities and the scalability of the Al Ain demonstrator, which supports production of 1,000 m<sup>3</sup> of desalinated water per day. Assuming Hexagon captures approximately 5% of the addressable market, the estimated recurring revenue potential is up to EUR 1 million annually. The reported ranges reflect gradual market penetration and uncertainty around adoption rates, project timing and geographic expansion.

#### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

240000

#### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The estimated cost is based on the annual personnel cost of a dedicated team equivalent to three full-time employees responsible for further developing, validating and scaling the desalination solution. Commercial deployment across target markets will be supported by Hexagon's existing workforce and expertise in water treatment, digital twins and industrial-facility optimisation. The estimate therefore primarily reflects incremental development resources rather than the full cost of market deployment.

#### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

R-evolution is Hexagon's green-tech venture dedicated to developing profitable solutions to environmental challenges. The desalination strategy is to validate Hexagon's digital twin and operational intelligence technologies through the Al Ain solar-thermal desalination project and use the resulting technical and commercial proof point to scale the solution to other plants and water-scarce regions. Hexagon combines its existing digital twin, geospatial and industrial optimisation capabilities with Desolenator's desalination technology and specialist water-sector expertise. The opportunity is prioritised because water resilience is a growing global need, particularly in the Middle East and North Africa, and because the solution builds directly on Hexagon's existing technologies, customer relationships and scalable digital-service model.

### 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

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ 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 industries reshape their business models and processes to become more efficient and productive, Hexagon's portfolio of software and hardware solutions generates sustainable value worldwide. The core portfolio includes 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 also provides authorities, city planners and research institutes with real-time data on deforestation, flooding, wildfires, melting glaciers and other climate-related impacts, supporting more effective responses and long-term planning. This opportunity is closely linked to Hexagon's transition risk of ensuring its technologies continue to meet customers' evolving sustainability and decarbonisation needs. Growing demand for technologies that enable sustainability increases demand for Hexagon's solutions, making sustainability one of the Group's greatest growth opportunities while reinforcing business performance.*

#### (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 amplified demand for our environmentally friendly efficiency solutions. Our innovation strategy is driven by 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 two interlinked effects: 1. Increased revenue: The market is shifting towards more sustainable solutions. As more industries recognize the urgency of reducing their carbon footprints, demand for our efficiency-driving technology is expected to rise, resulting in increased sales and revenue. 2. Investor attraction: Our commitment to enhancing sustainability in the industries we serve attracts more investors and secures additional funding, which strengthens our financial position and in turn enables further investment in our innovation pipeline. In terms of cash flow, these dynamics are expected to have a positive impact. Increased revenue from higher demand for our products and solutions, combined with minimal increases in operational costs, as we can leverage our existing footprint to support growth, will lead to higher net operating cash inflows.*

### (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)

27900000

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

33488000

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

69314000

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

83721000

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

139532000

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

167444000

### **(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures**

*The market opportunity was estimated based on Hexagon's 2025 revenue of EUR 5.42 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 estimated cost to realise the opportunity is EUR 8.851 million. It is calculated as 1% of Hexagon's total research and development expenditure in 2025. Hexagon's total R&D expenditure was EUR 885.1 million, corresponding to 16% of net sales. The calculation is therefore: EUR 885.1 million × 1% = EUR 8.851 million.*

### **(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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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. The Hexagon Innovation Process integrates ESG considerations and lifecycle assessments into product development, helping ensure new solutions improve environmental performance throughout their lifecycle. 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. Hexagon also extends product life through refurbishment, repair and certified pre-owned programmes, supporting circularity while expanding customer access to its technologies. [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)**

293190000

##### **(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 actual 2025 revenue from activities aligned with Hexagon's climate-related opportunities, using the EU Taxonomy activity classification as the calculation basis. The amount includes revenue from electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology, provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions, data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions, and repair, refurbishment and remanufacturing. These activities support customers in reducing emissions, improving resource and operational efficiency, and extending product lifecycles. The total climate-related opportunity revenue was EUR 293.19 million, representing 5.40% of Hexagon's total 2025 revenue of EUR 5,424.6 million.*

### 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)

41260000

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

#### (3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

*This financial metric has been quantified based on actual 2025 revenue from activities aligned with Hexagon's water-related opportunities, using the EU Taxonomy activity classification as the calculation basis. The amount comprises revenue from the manufacture, installation and associated services for leakage control, which supports leakage reduction and prevention in water supply systems. The total water-related opportunity revenue was EUR 41.26 million, representing 0.76% of Hexagon's total 2025 revenue.*

[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, and it is publicly available

#### (4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

*Board diversity is addressed through the Nomination Committee's nomination process. For the 2025 AGM, the Nomination Committee applied Rule 4.1 of the Swedish Corporate Governance Code as its diversity policy and considered gender balance, background, experience, leadership capabilities and industry expertise when evaluating Board candidates. Following subsequent Board changes, the Board currently consists of 8 members, of which 4 are women (50% female representation), as publicly disclosed on Hexagon's website. The Nomination Committee also confirmed that the Board has an equal gender balance and an appropriate overall composition.*

#### (4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

*Diversity Equity and 2025 - English.pdf,English - Hexagon Code of Conduct 2025 (1).pdf,Hexagon 2025.pdf,BOD website Screenshot.pdf*  
[Fixed row]

#### (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:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| Water          | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| Biodiversity   | Select from:<br><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 Financial Officer (CFO)
- ☒ 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"/> Reviewing and guiding annual budgets                                                             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement            |
| <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 the development of a business strategy                                    |                                                                                                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures                                   |                                                                                                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments                                 |                                                                                                |
| <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

*The Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for Hexagon's sustainability strategy and ESG governance. Sustainability matters, including climate change, are presented to the Board at all meetings, at least quarterly. The Board approves major changes to the sustainability framework, climate-related policies and targets, oversees the establishment of climate targets, including Hexagon's SBTi-validated emissions reduction targets, and monitors progress against them. The Board also*

incorporates climate considerations into decisions on major investments, capital expenditure, acquisitions and divestitures. The Audit Committee is the Board-level committee responsible for oversight of sustainability-related matters and reviews climate-related risks, opportunities, internal controls and ESG performance. Operational accountability is assigned to the CFO, who reports directly to the Board, participates in all Audit Committee meetings and oversees the Sustainability Department. The Board also oversees the integration of sustainability and climate-related considerations into employee incentive frameworks. The Board oversees Hexagon's climate transition plan, climate scenario analysis, material climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, and progress toward climate targets across its own operations and relevant upstream and downstream value-chain activities. During 2025, Board oversight included review of climate-related risks and opportunities, progress against emissions reduction targets, supplier engagement on decarbonization, climate resilience assessments and sustainability considerations in strategic portfolio decisions. Trade-offs are considered through evaluation of environmental benefits, implementation costs, operational impacts, regulatory requirements and long-term business opportunities.

## Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- ☒ 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 annual budgets
- ☒ 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 the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

#### **(4.1.2.7) Please explain**

*The Board, supported by the Audit Committee, has ultimate oversight of Hexagon's sustainability strategy and governance. Under its Board mandate, it approves major changes to the sustainability framework, policies and ESG targets, and monitors implementation and performance. Water-related impacts, risks and opportunities are reviewed through the annual double materiality assessment. In 2025, the identified IROs were reviewed and approved by management and the Board, and Water and Marine Resources was assessed as non-material; it will continue to be monitored and reassessed annually. The assessment results are integrated into enterprise risk management and strategic decision-making. Sustainability considerations are also incorporated into Board approvals of major investments, capital expenditure, acquisitions and divestitures. The CFO has operational responsibility for sustainability and participates in all Audit Committee meetings. The Board-approved Code and Environmental Policy cover sustainable resource management, including reducing water-quality stress in Hexagon's operations and supply chain.*

## **Biodiversity**

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

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- ☒ 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

### (4.1.2.7) Please explain

*The Board, supported by the Audit Committee, has ultimate oversight of Hexagon's sustainability strategy and governance. Under its Board mandate, it approves major changes to the sustainability framework, policies and ESG targets, and monitors implementation and performance. Biodiversity-related impacts, risks and opportunities are reviewed through the annual double materiality assessment. In 2025, the identified IROs were reviewed and approved by management and the Board, and Biodiversity and Ecosystems was assessed as non-material; it will continue to be monitored and reassessed annually. The assessment results are integrated into enterprise risk management and strategic decision-making. Sustainability considerations are also incorporated into Board approvals of major investments, capital expenditure, acquisitions and divestitures. The CFO has operational responsibility for sustainability and participates in all Audit Committee meetings. The Board-approved Code and Environmental Policy establish environmental commitments across Hexagon's operations and value chain.*  
[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
- ☒ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

### 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
- ☒ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

[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:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes      |
| Water          | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes      |
| Biodiversity   | Select from:<br><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 Financial Officer (CFO)

### (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 CFO has operational responsibility for sustainability, oversees the Sustainability Department and ensures sustainability is integrated into management processes and company-wide governance. The Head of Sustainability reports to the CFO and leads the development of sustainability strategy and targets. Climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities are assessed through the Group double materiality assessment and TCFD-aligned climate resilience analysis, covering physical and transition risks, regulatory developments, stakeholder input and value-chain dependencies. The climate transition plan and SBTi-validated targets provide the framework for implementation and progress measurement. Sustainability topics and alignment with ESG targets are reviewed through Quarterly Business Reviews across all business areas. The cross-functional ESG Steering Committee discusses material topics and proposes initiatives and investments to Executive Management, integrating climate management with business-area planning, enterprise risk management and relevant corporate functions. Relevant sustainability matters are reported to the Board at least quarterly.*

### Water

#### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

#### (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:

- ☒ Annually

### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*The CFO has operational responsibility for sustainability and oversees the Sustainability Department, whose Head reports to the CFO. Water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities are assessed through the Group double materiality assessment by analysing operational water use, potential discharge impacts, dependencies on water availability and quality, stakeholder input and geographic risk screening. Water and marine resources were assessed as non-material in 2025 because current exposure was considered low, but the topic is continuously monitored through enterprise risk management and sustainability governance and reassessed annually. The Sustainability Department coordinates the process with business areas and corporate functions, while the ESG Steering Committee discusses relevant company-wide topics and proposes initiatives where required. The Environmental Policy and Code of Business Conduct provide the management framework for water stewardship and sustainable resource management across Hexagon's operations and supply chain.*

## Biodiversity

### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

#### (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

#### (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:

☒ Annually

#### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*The CFO has operational responsibility for sustainability and oversees the Sustainability Department, whose Head reports to the CFO. Biodiversity-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities are assessed through the Group double materiality assessment, including land use, ecosystem dependencies, potential impacts from operations and the value chain, regulatory developments, stakeholder expectations and sector-specific biodiversity pressures. Biodiversity and ecosystems were assessed as non-material in 2025 because current exposure was considered limited, but the topic is continuously monitored through enterprise risk management and sustainability governance and reassessed annually. The Sustainability Department coordinates the assessment with internal experts, business areas and relevant corporate functions, while the ESG Steering Committee discusses company-wide sustainability topics and proposes initiatives where required. The Environmental Policy provides the management framework for biodiversity protection across operations and the value chain.*

[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:

☒ Yes

#### (4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

#### (4.5.3) Please explain

*Environmental performance is integrated into the annual bonus structure of the corporate executive team, including divisional presidents and senior executives. In 2025, 10% of the total executive bonus opportunity was linked to ESG-related objectives, including climate-related performance, reinforcing accountability for the implementation of Hexagon's sustainability strategy and achievement of environmental targets.*

### 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]

**(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).**

### Climate change

#### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Corporate executive team

#### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary

#### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Board approval of climate transition plan

#### (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

*Select from:*

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

#### (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

*Hexagon has integrated climate-related performance criteria into its executive compensation framework. The programme applies to the corporate executive team and Business Area leadership teams. Climate-related performance forms part of annual variable cash remuneration and is assessed over a one-year performance period against predetermined and measurable criteria, including progress toward Hexagon's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets and delivery of key climate-transition actions. Climate-related criteria account for up to 10% of the short-term incentive opportunity. Total variable cash remuneration for senior executives may amount to up to 150% of fixed annual cash salary.*

**(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan**

*Linking annual variable remuneration to progress against CO<sub>2</sub> reduction targets creates direct executive accountability for implementing Hexagon’s climate transition plan. The incentive supports progress towards reducing absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 95% by 2030 from a 2022 base year and achieving net-zero emissions across the value chain by 2050. It reinforces delivery of annual actions including renewable-electricity sourcing, facility-efficiency improvements, fleet electrification and supplier engagement.*  
[Add row]

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

|  |                                                         |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Does your organization have any environmental policies? |
|  | Select from:<br><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

**(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

*Hexagon's Environmental Policy applies across all legal entities, subsidiaries and joint ventures over which Hexagon exercises management control, as well as personnel providing services on Hexagon's behalf. Climate requirements also extend to suppliers through the Supplier Code, purchasing requirements, supplier assessments, audits, training and engagement. The policy covers greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency, renewable energy, circularity, sustainable product design and environmental management. Climate action addresses emissions from Hexagon's operations and supply chain, while the integration of sustainability into product design, manufacturing and the Used-Equipment Programme extends aspects of the policy to products and their lifecycle. No geographical exclusions are specified. Implementation measures may differ by site according to the nature and scale of operations; for example, ISO 14001 or equivalent environmental management systems are prioritised at major production facilities.*

### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ 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
- ☒ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Commitment to improve energy efficiency and minimise air pollutants from operational activities

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

#### 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

- ☒ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- ☒ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices
- ☒ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets
- ☒ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns
- ☒ Other additional reference/description, please specify :Description of environmental management systems, supplier audits and corrective-action procedures

#### (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
- ☒ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Science Based Targets initiative and the objective of limiting global warming in line with climate science

#### (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

*Hexagon AB is a participant in the United Nations Global Compact, and its Code of Business Conduct and Ethics reflects the UNGC principles on human rights, labour, the precautionary approach and environmental responsibility. The Code applies to Hexagon AB, controlled subsidiaries and joint ventures, and all personnel acting on Hexagon's behalf. Suppliers and other business partners are also expected to follow its principles through Hexagon's Supplier Code of Conduct or equivalent standards. The policy therefore covers direct operations and the upstream and downstream value chain. In direct operations and upstream activities, Hexagon prioritises reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving energy and resource efficiency, reducing waste, managing water responsibly and limiting impacts on water and air quality. Supplier compliance is supported through assessments and audits. Downstream coverage is reflected in the integration of sustainability into product development and in Hexagon's technologies, which help customers improve resource efficiency and environmental performance. However, the Double Materiality Assessment identified Hexagon's own operations and upstream supply chain as the areas of greatest environmental impact and influence. These stages are therefore prioritised, while downstream impacts receive proportionate attention due to lower control and impact intensity. The policy applies globally, with no stated geographical, business-unit or product exclusions.*

#### (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

*Environmental Policy 2025.pdf*

## Row 3

### (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ 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 water commitments form part of its organisation-wide Environmental Policy and apply across controlled operations. The policy also covers the supply chain through the Supplier Code, purchasing requirements, supplier audits and supplier engagement. The policy commits Hexagon to optimising water use, increasing rainwater harvesting and ensuring quality discharge. Operational implementation includes monthly water monitoring, leak detection, low-flow fixtures, rainwater harvesting, water recirculation and investigation of consumption anomalies. Hexagon's operations primarily comprise offices, laboratories and assembly-based manufacturing and are not generally water intensive. Water is mainly obtained from municipal systems and used for sanitation and drinking. In 2025, 105 facilities were screened for basin-level physical, regulatory and reputational water risks, followed by detailed assessments of 14 facilities in high- or extremely high-risk basins. No geographical exclusions are specified in the policy. More intensive actions are prioritised at facilities located in high-risk basins because water risks and appropriate interventions depend on local basin conditions.*

#### (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
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- ☒ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Commitment to increase rainwater harvesting and ensure quality discharge

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action
- ☒ Other water-related commitment, please specify :Commitment to optimise water use, increase rainwater harvesting and implement context-based actions at facilities in high-risk basins

#### Social commitments

- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

#### Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- ☒ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns
- ☒ Other additional reference/description, please specify :Description of water-risk screening, site-level assessments and the phased Water Stewardship Action Plan

### (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 Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation
- ☒ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :WWF and UN water-stewardship guidance

### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

*Select from:*

- ☒ Publicly available

### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

*Environmental Policy 2025.pdf, Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.pdf*

## Row 4

### (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

### (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

*Biodiversity protection is included in Hexagon's organisation-wide Environmental Policy, which applies to controlled entities and personnel and extends selected environmental principles to suppliers. The policy commits Hexagon to collaborating with partners to safeguard ecosystems and reverse biodiversity loss. The policy also addresses sustainable product design and manufacturing and collaboration with customers, authorities, researchers and NGOs. Consequently, biodiversity considerations can apply to operations, supply-chain relationships, partnerships and the environmental contribution of Hexagon's technologies and products. No specific biomes, ecoregions, protected areas, species or commodities are identified. No geographical exclusions are specified. The policy provides a high-level commitment rather than detailed biodiversity performance standards, site-specific biodiversity requirements or quantified biodiversity targets.*

### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☒ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Commitment to collaborate with partners to safeguard ecosystems and reverse biodiversity loss

#### Social commitments

- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
- ☒ Other social commitment, please specify :Commitment to refrain from unlawful eviction or deprivation of land, forests and waters through operations or the supply chain

#### Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- ☒ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns
- ☒ Other additional reference/description, please specify :Commitment to biodiversity protection and ecosystem safeguarding through stakeholder partnerships

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

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

#### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

*Select from:*

- ☒ Publicly available

#### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

*Environmental Policy 2025.pdf, Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.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

Yes

☒ 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**

*Climate Transition Plan 2025 3.pdf*

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

Select from:

☒ No, neither my organization or the intermediary organization we engage through is registered

#### **(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 manages external engagement through its sustainability, legal, compliance and risk-management processes to maintain a consistent group-wide approach across business areas and geographies and ensure alignment with its environmental commitments and Climate Transition Plan. Group-level policies and commitments provide the common framework, while relevant functions and business areas apply them to local and topic-specific engagement activities. Environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities identified through the Double Materiality Assessment and enterprise risk management process inform the subjects considered in external engagement. These include dependencies on energy, water, raw materials, ecosystems and resilient supply chains, as well as climate regulation, carbon pricing, physical climate risks, resource efficiency, pollution, supply-chain disruption and demand for low-carbon technologies. Hexagon participates in seminars, events, technical groups and guidance committees involving regulators, policymakers and external experts to understand evolving*

environmental requirements, exchange knowledge and adjust its strategy and implementation approach. Hexagon also meets with organisations such as ICC Sweden to share best practices on environmental activities and commitments. Participation in initiatives including the UN Global Compact, SBTi, Race to Zero and Pledge to Net Zero supports collective action and delivery of Hexagon's climate commitments. Relevant engagement activities and positions are assessed against Hexagon's Code of Business Conduct, Environmental Policy, science-based targets and publicly available Climate Transition Plan. The Plan is aligned with TCFD recommendations and ESRS E1, integrates climate-related considerations into governance, strategy, risk management, procurement, innovation and value-chain planning, and aligns Hexagon's climate ambition with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal. If a potential inconsistency is identified, it is escalated to the relevant Sustainability, Legal or Compliance function and, where material, to senior management or the appropriate governance body. Corrective actions may include reviewing or revising Hexagon's position, clarifying expectations with the external organisation, requesting corrective action, strengthening internal controls or engagement requirements, or reconsidering participation where alignment cannot be achieved.

[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**

Europe

☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :ICC Sweden – International Chamber of Commerce Sweden

#### **(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

#### **(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:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their 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

*During the reporting year, ICC Sweden publicly engaged in discussions and responses related to sustainability and ESG reporting requirements, including how Swedish companies' ESG reporting requirements can be better aligned with EU reporting requirements. Hexagon has been following these public positions, and our position is consistent with ICC Sweden's as we also support streamlined and harmonized sustainability reporting requirements between Sweden and the EU. This engagement is relevant to Hexagon's environmental commitments and climate strategy, which are aligned with the Paris Agreement and supported by SBTi-validated targets. Given this alignment, Hexagon did not attempt to influence ICC Sweden's position during the reporting year.*

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

0

#### (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

[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

**(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?**

*Select from:*

☒ Yes

**(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with**

*Select all that apply*

☒ ESRS

☒ GRI

☒ TCFD

**(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

#### (4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

#### (4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

☒ Public policy engagement

☒ Climate-related targets

☒ Water accounting figures

☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☒ Content of environmental policies

#### (4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

KPI section, from page 230 to 240 Sustainability Statement: 77 to 175

#### (4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.pdf

#### (4.12.1.9) Comment

Hexagon's Annual and Sustainability Report 2025 is a mainstream report containing the Group's statutory Sustainability Statement, prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), reflecting the requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the EU Taxonomy. The report covers governance, strategy, policies, targets, environmental impacts, risks and opportunities, value-chain engagement and environmental performance, including Scope 1, Scope 2—market- and location-based—and relevant Scope 3 GHG emissions. Hexagon's climate resilience analysis is conducted in line with TCFD. The Sustainability Statement was independently subject to limited assurance by PricewaterhouseCoopers.

### Row 2

#### (4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

#### (4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

#### (4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

- ☒ TCFD

#### (4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

#### (4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

#### (4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- |                                                            |                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public policy engagement                                                        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate-related targets                                                         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse gas emissions figures                                                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value chain engagement | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify : <b>Climate transition pathways, energy and resource</b> |
| <b>KPIs, and avoided-emissions metrics</b>                 |                                                                                                                     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dependencies & Impacts |                                                                                                                     |

#### (4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

*Climate strategy and targets: pages 10–13; Governance: pages 14–15; Climate-related risks, opportunities, scenario analysis and water resilience: pages 16–22; Risk management: pages 23–24; Metrics, targets and GHG emissions: pages 24–27; Decarbonisation pathways and value-chain engagement: pages 28–32; Policy and stakeholder engagement: pages 33–35.*

#### **(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication**

*Climate Transition Plan 2025 3.pdf*

#### **(4.12.1.9) Comment**

*Hexagon's Climate Transition Plan 2025 is a standalone voluntary sustainability report aligned with the TCFD recommendations and ESRS E1, with its disclosures mapped to ISSB IFRS S2. It provides an integrated account of Hexagon's climate governance, strategy, double-materiality-informed dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, scenario analysis, enterprise risk management, SBTi-validated targets, Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, energy and resource performance, decarbonisation pathways, supplier and customer value-chain engagement, avoided emissions, policy engagement and future climate roadmap. It complements the climate disclosures included in Hexagon's 2025 Annual and Sustainability Report.*

*[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 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**

Climate transition scenarios

☒ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Net Zero 2050

#### **(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

2025

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 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

- ☒ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer attention to impact
- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Global targets
- ☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*The NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario assumes global warming is limited to 1.5°C through stringent climate policies, accelerated decarbonization, rapid deployment of low-carbon technologies, and achievement of net-zero emissions around 2050. The analysis assumes increasing carbon pricing, stricter regulatory requirements, growing stakeholder and customer expectations, and continued supplier decarbonization across key markets. Economic growth and global market integration continue while energy systems transition towards lower-carbon electricity generation and increased renewable energy deployment. Transition risks and opportunities were assessed across Hexagon's business areas using a combination of stakeholder input, sector data, and scenario data. Quantitative analysis focused on explicit carbon pricing and electricity cost impacts through 2050, including projections under both a net-zero pathway and business-as-usual pathway. Key uncertainties include the pace and consistency of policy implementation across jurisdictions, future carbon price trajectories, technology deployment rates, energy market developments, customer transition pathways, supplier decarbonization progress, and broader market responses. Additional uncertainties arise from assumptions related to emissions growth, future electricity consumption, and long-term economic and technological developments. The analysis covers Hexagon's business areas organization-wide.*

#### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*The NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario was selected because it provides a widely recognized and Paris Agreement-aligned 1.5°C pathway, enabling assessment of Hexagon's resilience under an accelerated low-carbon transition. The scenario is relevant to Hexagon's strategy because it reflects potential impacts from climate policy developments, carbon pricing, electricity market changes, stakeholder expectations, supply chain decarbonization requirements, and evolving customer demand for low-carbon and climate-related solutions. It supports the assessment of both risks and opportunities, including higher compliance and procurement costs as well as increased demand for solutions that improve energy efficiency, resource efficiency, and renewable energy deployment. The scenario aligns with Hexagon's long-term planning horizons through 2030 and 2050 and was sourced from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), which was used together with sector and scenario data to evaluate the potential financial and strategic implications of climate transition pathways.*

## Climate change

#### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Current Policies

#### (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

#### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

*Select from:*

☒ 3.0°C - 3.4°C

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 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)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer attention to impact
- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Carbon pricing in the value chain

Relevant technology and science

- ☒ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Technology deployment

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate
- ☒ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth
- ☒ Globalizing markets

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*The NGFS Current Policies scenario represents a business-as-usual pathway in which only currently implemented climate and energy policies are preserved, with no significant strengthening of climate action beyond existing measures. Economic growth and global market integration continue broadly in line with current trends,*

while the energy system remains more dependent on fossil fuels and experiences slower deployment of low-carbon technologies and limited use of carbon removal solutions. The analysis assumes lower carbon pricing pressure, less stringent regulatory developments, and more gradual changes in customer expectations and supply chain decarbonization compared with a net-zero pathway. Transition risks and opportunities were assessed across Hexagon's business areas using stakeholder input, sector data, and scenario data. Quantitative analysis focused on the potential impacts of carbon pricing and electricity costs through 2050 under a current-policy pathway. Key uncertainties include future policy developments, changes in regulatory ambition, carbon price evolution, technology deployment rates, carbon removal deployment, energy market developments, customer transition pathways, supplier responses, and broader macroeconomic conditions. Additional uncertainties relate to assumptions regarding future emissions growth, energy demand, and the pace of market transformation. The analysis covers Hexagon's business areas on an organization-wide basis.

#### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The NGFS Current Policies scenario was selected as a business-as-usual benchmark to evaluate the resilience of Hexagon's business areas under a future where climate policy ambition remains limited to currently implemented measures. The scenario provides a useful comparison against the NGFS Net Zero 2050 pathway and helps assess potential climate-related risks and opportunities under a slower transition environment. It is relevant to Hexagon's strategic and financial planning because it reflects a plausible future operating context characterized by slower technological development, limited deployment of carbon removal technologies, evolving regulatory requirements, changing customer expectations, and continued exposure to carbon pricing and energy cost impacts. The scenario supports assessment of the robustness of Hexagon's strategy under differing levels of climate action and was sourced from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), a widely recognized framework for climate-related scenario analysis.

### Climate change

#### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

#### (5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

#### (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

2020

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2060
- ☒ 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)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*The physical risk scenario used is SSP5-8.5 – Fossil-fuelled development (>4°C), representing a high-emissions future characterized by continued growth in greenhouse gas emissions, increased integration of global markets, rapid economic growth, and energy-intensive lifestyles. Under this scenario, physical climate risks are expected to increase significantly as climate change drives changes to the state of nature and increases the frequency and severity of climate-related hazards. Physical climate risks were assessed across Hexagon's sites and key suppliers using location-based exposure analysis covering multiple climate hazards, including flooding, storm surge, windstorms, heat-related hazards, precipitation, wildfire, and drought-related impacts. Quantitative analysis focused on the financial implications of flood, storm surge, and windstorm events. Key uncertainties include future emissions pathways, regional climate conditions, hazard frequency and intensity, infrastructure resilience, site-specific vulnerability characteristics, and the effectiveness of future adaptation measures. Additional limitations arise from the inherent uncertainty of long-term climate projections and the use of modelled assumptions where site-specific data was unavailable.*

#### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*For physical risk assessment, Hexagon selected SSP5-8.5 – Fossil-fuelled development (>4°C) as the high-emissions scenario used to evaluate resilience under severe climate change conditions. The scenario was chosen to assess the potential impacts of increasing physical climate risks on Hexagon's sites, assets, operations, and supply chain, including exposure to flooding, storm surge, windstorms, and other climate-related hazards. It provides a high-warming stress-test that supports identification of vulnerable locations, prioritization of adaptation actions, and long-term resilience planning. The scenario complements lower-emissions pathways by evaluating the potential consequences of continued emissions growth and more severe climate impacts. Its use is consistent with CSRD expectations to assess physical climate risks under a high-emissions scenario and supports understanding of the potential upper range of climate-related impacts on the business.*

### Climate change

#### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

#### (5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP2

#### (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

2020

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2060

#### (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

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*The SSP2-4.5 scenario represents a "Middle of the Road" pathway in which social, economic, and technological trends do not shift markedly from historical patterns. Development and income growth remain uneven across regions, while environmental degradation continues despite moderate improvements in resource and energy-use efficiency. Physical climate risks are expected to increase as climate change drives changes to the state of nature and affects the frequency and intensity of climate-related hazards. Physical climate risks were assessed across Hexagon's sites and key suppliers using location-based exposure analysis covering multiple climate hazards, including flooding, storm surge, windstorms, heat-related hazards, precipitation, wildfire, and drought-related impacts. Quantitative analysis focused on the financial implications of flood, storm surge, and windstorm events. Key uncertainties include future emissions trajectories, regional climate conditions, hazard frequency and intensity, infrastructure resilience, site-specific vulnerability characteristics, and the effectiveness of adaptation measures. Additional limitations arise from the inherent uncertainty of long-term climate projections and the use of modelled assumptions where site-specific data was unavailable. The analysis covers Hexagon's sites and key suppliers.*

#### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*Hexagon selected SSP2-4.5 as its business-as-usual physical climate scenario to assess resilience under a future where social, economic, and technological development broadly follow historical trends. The scenario provides a realistic baseline for evaluating how physical climate risks may affect the company's sites, assets, operations, and supply chain under moderate warming conditions of approximately 2.7°C. It supports assessment of both acute and chronic physical risks, including flooding, storm surge, windstorms, and other climate-related hazards, while enabling comparison against the more severe SSP5-8.5 high-emissions scenario. The scenario was used to identify vulnerable locations, quantify potential financial impacts, and support adaptation planning and long-term resilience decision-making. The scenario is based on the IPCC SSP2-4.5 pathway and was used within Hexagon's physical climate risk assessment framework.*

[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 influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Hexagon performed qualitative and quantitative climate scenario analysis using the NGFS Net Zero 2050 (<1.5°C), NGFS Current Policies (~3°C), SSP2-4.5 (~2.7°C), and SSP5-8.5 (>4°C) scenarios across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons. Transition risks and opportunities were assessed using 2025, 2030, and 2050 time horizons, while physical risks were assessed using location-based analysis with reference years of 2020, 2030, 2060, and 2090. The assessment was used to identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks and opportunities across Hexagon's business areas, own operations, and key suppliers. Key transition risks identified included higher procurement costs and shortages of key manufacturing materials, increasing climate-related compliance and stakeholder requirements, supplier decarbonization challenges, and failure to align solutions with evolving customer needs. Key opportunities included increased demand for solutions that support customers' carbon transition through improved energy efficiency, resource efficiency, and renewable energy deployment. Physical risk analysis identified increasing exposure of sites and suppliers to flooding, storm surge, windstorms, and other climate-related hazards. The scenario analysis informed strategic and financial planning by quantifying the potential impacts of selected transition and physical risks. Transition quantification focused on explicit carbon pricing and electricity costs through 2050, while physical risk quantification focused on flood, storm surge, and windstorm impacts at the most exposed sites. The analysis showed that procurement-related risks and supply chain disruptions represent some of the most significant climate-related challenges across scenarios, while demand for climate-related solutions creates opportunities for future growth. The findings support investment decisions related to decarbonization, renewable electricity procurement, energy efficiency measures, supplier engagement, climate-related product development, and resilience actions for exposed sites and supply

chains. The results were also used to assess the resilience of Hexagon's business model and strategy under both transition and physical climate futures. The assessment concluded that Hexagon has established foundations for managing climate-related risks and opportunities through ongoing decarbonization initiatives, climate governance practices, renewable electricity initiatives, supplier engagement activities, and customer-focused innovation. The assessment also identified opportunities to further strengthen resilience through enhanced climate adaptation planning, proactive supply chain resilience measures, site-level business continuity planning, and improved quantification of climate-related opportunities. The analysis supports long-term decision-making regarding allocation of financial resources, prioritization of adaptation and mitigation investments, upgrading and protecting critical assets, and implementation of actions that increase resilience across operations and the value chain. In addition, the assessment informed transition planning and capacity-building activities by improving understanding of climate-related risks, opportunities, and resilience actions across Hexagon's business areas. The process included stakeholder engagement, workshops, resilience reviews, and development of recommendations related to governance, supplier decarbonization, climate adaptation, business continuity, enterprise risk management, and climate-related opportunity assessment. These outcomes are being used to support implementation of climate targets, supplier engagement programs, transition planning activities, and wider climate resilience initiatives across the organization.

[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:

☒ Yes

### **(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**

Hexagon's primary contribution to climate action is through technologies that improve efficiency, productivity, safety, and sustainability across the industries it serves. The company provides solutions that support emissions reductions, resource efficiency, renewable energy deployment, climate adaptation, and operational resilience for customers. Hexagon also serves customers in energy-related sectors, including Oil & Gas, where its technologies help improve operational efficiency, strengthen safety, support predictive maintenance, and reduce the risk of operational failures and environmental incidents. Hexagon has assessed its assets, product portfolio, and investment plans and confirmed that it does not have any greenhouse gas-intensive activities or economic activities related to coal, oil, or gas within its own operations. However, approximately 5% of Hexagon's annual profits are currently derived from Oil & Gas-related activities. As a result, an explicit commitment to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that could contribute to fossil fuel expansion is not currently considered realistic within the context of the company's financial objectives and business model. Instead, Hexagon focuses on supporting efficiency improvements, emissions reductions, and the transition to a low-carbon economy through its technologies, while implementing its SBTi-validated net-zero transition plan.

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

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

#### (5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

Hexagon engages shareholders and investors through regular investor meetings, seminars, stakeholder engagement activities, and the Double Materiality Assessment process. Feedback received from shareholders and investors is considered in the evaluation of sustainability priorities, climate-related risks and opportunities, disclosure development, and implementation of the climate transition plan. Climate-related matters are also reviewed through established governance processes involving Executive Management, the Audit Committee, and the Board of Directors.

#### (5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ Annually

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

Hexagon's climate transition plan is aligned with the Paris Agreement 1.5°C ambition and is anchored in SBTi-validated near-term and net-zero targets. The plan relies on achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050, reducing absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 95% by 2030 from a 2022 baseline, reducing Scope 3 emissions intensity by 51.6% by 2030, sourcing 100% renewable electricity by 2027, and maintaining at least a 95% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and a 97% reduction in Scope 3 emissions intensity by 2050. The transition plan is informed by Hexagon's climate resilience analysis, double materiality assessment, and ongoing assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities across its operations and value chain. It relies on continued implementation of key decarbonization levers, including energy efficiency improvements, renewable electricity sourcing and generation, cloud optimization, electrification of the vehicle fleet, supplier decarbonization, product life extension, and integration of ESG criteria into product design. Key assumptions include continued availability of renewable electricity, increasing adoption of low-carbon technologies, supplier participation in science-based target setting, stable access to

financing, technological innovation, and supportive regulatory developments. The transition plan is embedded within strategic planning, risk management, capital allocation, and business-area-specific net-zero roadmaps and is supported through operational and capital investments across the organization.

#### **(5.2.14) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period**

Hexagon continued implementation of its climate transition plan during 2025 and remains on track against its science-based climate objectives. Compared with the 2022 baseline, Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions decreased by 37%, while Scope 3 emissions decreased by 16% and Scope 3 emissions intensity decreased by 20%. Renewable electricity reached 74.4% of total electricity consumption, progressing toward the target of 100% renewable electricity by 2027. The company continued implementation of facility improvement programmes focused on energy efficiency and resource optimization, expanded renewable energy generation and procurement initiatives, progressed vehicle fleet electrification, and advanced supplier decarbonization through its Supplier Engagement Programme. During 2025, Hexagon conducted 114 ESG-related supplier audits and continued work toward its target of having 50% of suppliers by spend adopt science-based targets by 2028. Progress was also made through climate-related employee training, implementation of ESG criteria within the Hexagon Innovation Process, expansion of climate resilience assessments, and growth of the Avoided Emissions Framework, which reported 10 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e of customer avoided emissions in 2025 and 49 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e cumulatively. Following a review of implementation progress, Hexagon concluded that the transition plan is progressing according to plan and continues to support its pathway to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050.

#### **(5.2.15) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)**

*Climate Transition Plan 2025 3.pdf, Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.pdf*

#### **(5.2.16) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers**

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

#### **(5.2.17) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan**

In addition to climate change, Hexagon's climate transition plan considers water and biodiversity-related topics as part of its broader sustainability and resilience strategy. Water-related considerations include water risk assessments covering global facilities, integration of water-related risks into resilience and business continuity planning, and implementation of a Water Stewardship Action Plan focused on efficiency improvements, rainwater harvesting, water recirculation, and alignment with the Alliance for Water Stewardship framework. Biodiversity considerations are reflected through Hexagon's Environmental Policy and R-evolution initiatives, including biodiversity monitoring solutions, Green Cubes projects, ecosystem mapping, seagrass meadow initiatives, and nature-related digital twin technologies. These actions support sustainable resource management, climate adaptation, operational resilience, and the protection and restoration of natural ecosystems while creating opportunities through innovative environmental solutions.

#### **(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan**

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

*Hexagon's climate transition plan includes adaptation objectives focused on strengthening the resilience of its operations, facilities, supply chain, and customers to the physical impacts of climate change. In 2025, Hexagon conducted a climate resilience analysis aligned with TCFD recommendations, assessing both acute and chronic physical climate risks across 81 Hexagon sites and 19 key supplier sites. The assessment evaluated flooding, storm surge, windstorms, rising temperatures, sea-level rise, resource constraints, and water-related risks to identify vulnerable locations and guide resilience planning. Adaptation objectives include strengthening governance of climate resilience, implementing proactive supply chain resilience measures, advancing adaptation planning across business areas, enhancing site-level business continuity planning, and integrating climate-related and water-related risks into enterprise risk management processes. Additional objectives include improving preparedness at sites exposed to physical hazards, conducting further vulnerability assessments, and implementing water stewardship measures such as efficiency improvements, rainwater harvesting, water recirculation, and alignment with the Alliance for Water Stewardship framework. These actions support long-term operational resilience, reduce exposure to physical climate risks, and help ensure continuity of operations under future climate conditions. The adaptation objectives are integrated into Hexagon's overall business strategy and climate transition planning and are informed by ongoing climate risk and resilience assessments.*

[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

*Climate-related opportunities have significantly influenced Hexagon's products and services strategy. Hexagon's climate resilience analysis identified growing opportunities linked to solutions that improve material efficiency and reduce waste, enhance energy efficiency, support climate adaptation and resilience, and accelerate the deployment of renewable energy. These opportunities are expected to continue influencing strategy over the short-, medium-, and long-term as customers intensify decarbonization efforts and seek more sustainable and resilient operations. To capitalize on these opportunities, Hexagon has embedded sustainability into its product portfolio, innovation processes, and long-term growth strategy. Strategic focus areas include construction, manufacturing, mining, utilities, infrastructure, and renewable energy sectors where Hexagon can help customers reduce emissions and improve resource efficiency. In 2025, Hexagon generated approximately EUR 330 million in revenues from climate- and efficiency-related solutions and expects continued growth in this area. Hexagon has also implemented its Avoided Emissions Framework to quantify the climate benefits enabled by its solutions. In 2025, Hexagon reported 10 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e of customer avoided emissions, increasing cumulative quantified avoided emissions to 49 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e. Examples include wind turbine gearbox design supporting renewable energy deployment, digital twins enabling rooftop solar growth, smart manufacturing technologies that reduce material waste and energy consumption, mining solutions that improve fuel efficiency, and geospatial solutions that support climate adaptation and resilience. Sustainability considerations and ESG criteria are incorporated into product development through the Hexagon Innovation Process, supporting continued investment in solutions that help customers reduce emissions, increase efficiency, and accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy. These opportunities are a significant strategic growth driver and support long-term business resilience and value creation.*

## Upstream/downstream value chain

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Transition 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

*Climate-related transition risks have significantly influenced Hexagon's upstream and downstream value chain strategy. Through its climate resilience analysis, Hexagon identified rising procurement costs, potential shortages of critical raw materials, increasing compliance requirements, and supplier decarbonization challenges as some of the most significant climate-related risks across future scenarios. The assessment also highlighted the increasing importance of responding to stakeholder expectations and strengthening resilience throughout the supply chain. As purchased goods and services represent the largest contributor to Hexagon's Scope 3 emissions, these risks directly affect the company's decarbonization strategy and long-term value chain planning. To address these risks, Hexagon has integrated supplier engagement and supply chain resilience into its climate transition plan and overall business strategy. Key strategic decisions include implementation of the Supplier Engagement Programme, conducting ESG-related supplier audits, integrating climate and sustainability requirements into supplier management processes, and targeting 50% of suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services to have science-based targets by 2028. In 2025, Hexagon conducted 114 ESG-related supplier audits to strengthen oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities across the value chain. These actions are intended to reduce exposure to climate-related transition risks, improve supply chain resilience, support achievement of Scope 3 reduction targets, and ensure suppliers remain aligned with increasing regulatory, customer, and market expectations throughout the transition to a low-carbon economy. The strategy is expected to remain important across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons as climate regulations, carbon reduction requirements, and sustainability expectations continue to evolve.*

## 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

Climate-related opportunities are a significant driver of Hexagon's research and development strategy. Through its climate resilience analysis and climate transition planning, Hexagon identified growing demand for technologies that support decarbonization, energy efficiency, resource efficiency, renewable energy deployment, climate adaptation, and resilience. These opportunities have influenced strategic resource allocation and innovation priorities across the business. To respond, Hexagon has embedded sustainability and ESG criteria into the Hexagon Innovation Process (HIP), requiring climate considerations and lifecycle assessments to be integrated into product development from the earliest design stages. Strategic investments are directed toward digital twins, geospatial intelligence, AI-enabled analytics, autonomous technologies, renewable energy solutions, and climate-resilient products and services. Through R-evolution, Hexagon continues to invest in and scale solutions related to solar energy, desalination, biodiversity monitoring, and environmental intelligence. These investments support customer decarbonization, strengthen Hexagon's competitive position in growing climate-related markets, and align innovation activities with the company's long-term net-zero strategy. The opportunities are expected to influence R&D priorities across the short-, medium-, and long-term as industries continue their transition toward a low-carbon economy.

## Operations

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition 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

Climate-related physical and transition risks have directly influenced Hexagon's operational strategy and planning. Through its climate resilience analysis, Hexagon identified increasing exposure of operations and key suppliers to flooding, storm surge, windstorms, rising temperatures, sea-level rise, and water-related risks. The assessment also identified transition risks associated with carbon pricing, energy costs, climate-related regulations, and increasing stakeholder expectations. These risks have resulted in strategic decisions to strengthen operational resilience, reduce emissions, and improve preparedness across facilities and business areas. Hexagon has implemented facility improvement programmes focused on energy efficiency and resource optimization, expanded renewable electricity procurement and generation, initiated fleet electrification, incorporated climate risks into enterprise risk management and business continuity planning, and developed climate adaptation and resilience measures for exposed sites. The company has also committed to sourcing 100% renewable electricity by 2027 and continues to assess physical risks across operations and key suppliers to support long-term resilience. These actions are designed to reduce regulatory and energy cost exposure, strengthen business continuity, support achievement of climate targets, and improve resilience under both transition and physical climate scenarios across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons.

[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

*Climate-related opportunities have influenced Hexagon's revenue expectations, capital allocation decisions, and investment priorities. The climate resilience analysis identified growing demand for solutions that improve resource efficiency, energy efficiency, renewable energy deployment, climate adaptation, and operational resilience. These opportunities have been incorporated into financial planning and investment decisions across the business. In 2025, Hexagon generated approximately EUR 330 million in revenues from climate- and efficiency-related solutions and expects continued growth in this segment. Capital allocation and CapEx planning support the development and expansion of climate-enabling solutions, including digital twins, geospatial intelligence, autonomous technologies, renewable energy applications, and climate resilience solutions. Investments through R-evolution and the continued implementation of the Avoided Emissions Framework further support growth opportunities linked to the transition to a low-carbon economy. These opportunities are expected to influence revenues, capital allocation, and*

investment planning across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons. Environmental opportunities are also considered when evaluating acquisitions and investments that strengthen Hexagon's capabilities in renewable energy, digital twins, automation, environmental intelligence, and climate-enabling technologies.

## 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

☒ Transition 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

Climate-related transition risks have affected direct cost planning through their potential impact on procurement costs, raw material availability, supplier decarbonization requirements, carbon pricing, and energy costs. Hexagon's climate resilience analysis identified rising procurement costs and potential shortages of critical raw materials as some of the most significant transition risks across climate scenarios. As purchased goods and services represent the largest component of Hexagon's Scope 3 emissions, supplier-related risks are incorporated into purchasing and financial planning processes. To address these risks, Hexagon has implemented its Supplier Engagement Programme, sustainability assessments, supplier audits, and supplier training initiatives, while targeting 50% of suppliers by spend to have science-based targets by 2028. Climate-related risks are also considered in supply chain resilience planning, including ongoing supplier risk assessments and mitigation measures designed to reduce potential cost increases and operational disruptions arising from future climate-related regulatory and market changes. These considerations influence short-, medium-, and long-term cost forecasts and transition planning activities.

## Row 3

### (5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditures
- ☒ Assets

#### (5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ 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

*Climate-related physical risks and decarbonization opportunities have influenced planning related to operational assets and capital expenditures. Physical climate risk assessments identified exposure of facilities and key suppliers to floods, storm surge, windstorms, rising temperatures, sea-level rise, and water-related risks, requiring increased focus on resilience and adaptation measures. At the same time, opportunities to improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions have influenced investment decisions. Financial planning therefore includes facility improvement programmes, renewable electricity generation and procurement, climate adaptation initiatives, business continuity planning, and fleet electrification. Hexagon has committed to sourcing 100% renewable electricity by 2027 and continues investing in energy-efficiency improvements, photovoltaic installations, and other operational decarbonization initiatives. Climate-related considerations are incorporated into multi-year investment planning and support the company's transition plan, resilience objectives, and long-term target of achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050.*

[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><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                                 | <i>Select all that apply</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy | <i>Select from:</i><br><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 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:

☒ Revenue/Turnover

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

1130000

#### (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 2030 (%)

10

#### (5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

15

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

6.17

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

93.83

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

*Hexagon assesses revenue alignment with its climate transition using the EU Taxonomy Regulation and related Delegated Acts. Taxonomy eligibility and alignment are determined by mapping the Group's activities to eligible economic activities and assessing compliance with the substantial contribution, Do No Significant Harm (DNSH), and minimum safeguards requirements. Eligible activities include solar photovoltaic electricity generation, data-driven solutions that support greenhouse gas*

emissions reductions, digital solutions that improve operational efficiency, water leakage control technologies, emergency response solutions, conservation and ecosystem restoration activities, and repair, refurbishment and remanufacturing activities. Taxonomy-aligned revenue is currently generated primarily through Hexagon's solar photovoltaic activity at the Archidona Solar Park, which meets the EU Taxonomy alignment criteria. Hexagon expects the share of revenue aligned with its climate transition to increase over time through growing customer demand for digitalization, automation, energy efficiency, renewable energy deployment, climate adaptation, and resource-efficiency solutions. The Avoided Emissions Framework and continued expansion of climate- and efficiency-related solutions support this transition pathway and help quantify the climate benefits enabled by Hexagon's products and services.

## 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)

450000

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

0.06

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

5

#### (5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

10

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

13.26

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

86.74

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

*Hexagon assesses capital expenditure alignment using the EU Taxonomy Regulation and related Delegated Acts. Taxonomy-aligned CapEx includes investments that contribute to climate change mitigation and support implementation of Hexagon's climate transition plan and SBTi-validated net-zero targets. Capital investments focus on renewable electricity generation and procurement, photovoltaic installations, facility efficiency improvements, fleet electrification, and other operational decarbonization measures. Hexagon's climate transition plan includes achieving 100% renewable electricity by 2027 and reducing absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 95% by 2030 compared to the 2022 baseline. Future aligned CapEx is expected to increase as the company continues investing in renewable energy, energy-efficiency projects, climate resilience initiatives, and other measures required to achieve its decarbonization roadmap. The assessment avoids double counting by allocating expenditures only to applicable economic activities and applying EU Taxonomy technical screening criteria consistently across the Group.*

### Row 3

#### (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:

☒ OPEX

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

120000

#### (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 2030 (%)

5

#### (5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

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

9.09

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

90.91

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

*Hexagon assesses operating expenditure alignment using the EU Taxonomy Regulation and related Delegated Acts. Taxonomy-aligned OpEx includes expenditures associated with the maintenance, operation, and development of activities that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation in accordance with EU Taxonomy requirements. These expenditures are linked to the operation of taxonomy-aligned activities, implementation of environmental improvement initiatives, and activities supporting the company's climate transition objectives. Hexagon's approach is based on identifying eligible operating expenditures and evaluating their compliance with the EU Taxonomy's substantial contribution, DNSH, and minimum safeguard requirements. Future aligned OpEx is expected to increase as Hexagon continues implementing its climate transition plan, expanding renewable energy initiatives, increasing energy-efficiency measures, and supporting the operation and maintenance of climate-aligned assets and activities throughout the business.*

[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

☒ Own performance

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

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

1130000

### (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

0.02

### (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

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

450000

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

0.06

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

0.06

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

0

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

120000

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

0.02

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

0.02

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

#### (5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

*The reported activity relates to CCM 4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology and is associated with Hexagon's Archidona Solar Park in Spain. Taxonomy eligibility and alignment were assessed using the EU Taxonomy Regulation and Climate Delegated Act. Turnover, CapEx and OpEx associated with the solar photovoltaic activity were screened against the technical screening criteria, Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) requirements and minimum safeguards. The activity represents Hexagon's only Taxonomy-aligned economic activity in 2025. All figures are based on the January-December 2025 EU Taxonomy assessment and have been allocated to this activity without double counting. The activity contributes substantially to climate change mitigation through the generation of renewable electricity using solar photovoltaic technology.*

#### (5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

*The reported activity relates to the Archidona Solar Park in Málaga, Spain, a 16.44 MWp solar photovoltaic facility operated by Hexagon through R-evolution. The activity was assessed against EU Taxonomy activity CCM 4.1 (Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology). The facility generates electricity exclusively from solar photovoltaic technology and does not rely on fossil-fuel-based generation. Based on this assessment, the activity meets the technical screening criteria for substantial contribution to climate change mitigation under the EU Taxonomy and is therefore classified as Taxonomy-aligned. The solar park also supports Hexagon's climate transition plan by increasing renewable electricity generation and reducing reliance on grid electricity from higher-carbon sources.*

#### (5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

*Hexagon assessed the Archidona Solar Park against the applicable Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) criteria under the EU Taxonomy. The assessment concluded that the activity complies with the DNSH requirements for climate change adaptation and biodiversity protection as defined in the relevant appendices of the Climate Delegated Act. In addition, the solar park incorporates equipment and components designed for durability, recyclability, dismantling, and refurbishment, supporting circular economy principles and reducing environmental impacts over the asset lifecycle. Based on this assessment, the activity was determined not to cause significant harm to the other environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy.*

#### (5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

*Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.pdf*

### Row 2

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions

#### (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-eligible but not aligned

#### (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

☒ OPEX

#### (5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

4980000

**(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year**

0.09

**(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

0

**(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

0

**(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

1920000

**(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year**

0.4

**(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information**

*The activity relates to data-driven solutions supporting greenhouse gas emissions reductions, including Hexagon's applied solutions for eMobility, wind farm engineering services, and the optimiser feature within the MineOperate solution. Revenue, OpEx and CapEx allocations were derived using the EU Taxonomy methodology described in the 2025 Annual and Sustainability Report. Hexagon identified the activity as eligible under CCM 8.2 but did not demonstrate full compliance with all applicable technical screening criteria and therefore classified the activity as Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned. All allocations were performed to avoid double counting.*

**(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met**

Select from:

☒ No

**(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis**

Hexagon identified the activity as potentially contributing to greenhouse gas emissions reductions through technologies supporting renewable energy deployment, eMobility and operational optimisation. However, we do not have sufficient evidence and documentation to demonstrate compliance with all EU Taxonomy technical screening criteria required for Taxonomy alignment.

#### (5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

#### (5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Hexagon stated that while the activity may support environmental objectives and may not cause significant harm, sufficient information was not available to demonstrate compliance with all applicable DNSH requirements under the EU Taxonomy.

#### (5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

#### (5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.pdf

### Row 3

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Computer programming, consultancy and related activities

#### (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-eligible but not aligned

### **(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

☒ OPEX

### **(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

280140000

### **(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year**

5.16

### **(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

27810000

### **(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

3.64

### **(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

38900000

### **(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year**

8.13

#### (5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

*The activity is associated with Hexagon's IT/OT data-driven solution portfolio including Intergraph Smart Construction, iConstruct, EAM, SDx, PAS and Jovix. Turnover, CapEx and OpEx were allocated using product-account and cost-type mapping consistent with the EU Taxonomy methodology disclosed by Hexagon. The activity was assessed as Taxonomy-eligible under CE 4.1 but not Taxonomy-aligned because full compliance with all technical screening criteria could not be demonstrated.*

#### (5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No

#### (5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

*The solutions support resource efficiency, digital asset management and operational improvement. However, we do not have compliance with the complete technical screening requirements needed to classify the activity as Taxonomy-aligned.*

#### (5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

#### (5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

*Compliance with all DNSH criteria was not demonstrated due to insufficient evidence against all applicable EU Taxonomy requirements.*

#### (5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

#### (5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

*Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.pdf*

**Row 4**

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems

#### (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-eligible but not aligned

#### (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

☒ OPEX

#### (5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

41260000

#### (5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.76

#### (5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1790000

#### (5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

**(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

2530000

**(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year**

0.53

**(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information**

*The activity is associated with the HxGN NetWorks solution suite, which includes leakage control technologies supporting water distribution systems. Hexagon identified the activity as eligible under WTR 1.1 and allocated turnover, CapEx and OpEx using EU Taxonomy methodologies. The activity remained Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned because complete technical screening compliance could not be demonstrated.*

**(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met**

Select from:

☒ No**(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis**

*The technology supports improved water efficiency and leakage reduction in water systems. However, we do not have sufficient evidence to demonstrate fulfilment of all EU Taxonomy technical screening criteria.*

**(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met**

Select from:

☒ No**(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis**

*We cannot demonstrate full compliance with all DNSH requirements necessary for alignment classification.*

**(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met**

Select from:

☒ No

#### (5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.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

Hexagon conducted the minimum safeguards assessment on a case-by-case basis for each relevant EU Taxonomy economic activity. The assessment considered compliance with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the UN Global Compact principles, and ILO conventions. The review included Hexagon's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, Supplier Code of Conduct, human rights due diligence processes, anti-corruption compliance programme, and procedures covering taxation, fair competition, and responsible business conduct. For the Taxonomy-aligned activity CCM 4.1 (Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology), Hexagon concluded that the minimum safeguards requirements were met. For Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned activities, compliance with the technical screening criteria, DNSH requirements and minimum safeguards was assessed individually as part of the activity-level evaluation.

#### (5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Hexagon assessed Taxonomy eligibility and alignment using the EU Taxonomy Regulation and associated Delegated Acts. The company applied a precautionary approach when determining eligible activities and only included activities that could be clearly mapped to EU Taxonomy activity definitions. Most of Hexagon's products and services support sustainability objectives but are currently not explicitly covered by the EU Taxonomy and therefore remain non-eligible. In 2025, 6.17% of turnover, 13.26% of CapEx and 9.09% of OpEx were identified as Taxonomy-eligible. Only CCM 4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology (Archidona Solar Park) met all alignment requirements, resulting in Taxonomy-aligned KPIs of 0.02% of turnover, 0.06% of CapEx and 0.02% of OpEx. Turnover was allocated using product accounts, while CapEx and OpEx were allocated using cost-type mapping and screened against the relevant economic activities. Hexagon applied controls to avoid double counting of revenues and expenditures across eligible activities.

#### (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

#### (5.4.3.5) Attach any supporting evidence

*Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.pdf*

*[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

*The reported figures are estimates. Hexagon's operations are not water-intensive and water-related risks are not considered financially material at Group level. During 2025, Hexagon continued implementation of its Water Stewardship Action Plan at selected sites in water-stressed areas, including water monitoring, leak detection, installation of low-flow fixtures and evaluation of water-efficiency opportunities. Water-related expenditure remained broadly stable compared with the previous year and no material water-related capital projects were undertaken. Hexagon does not currently anticipate significant changes in water-related CAPEX or*

OPEX in the next reporting year, as water stewardship activities are expected to continue through existing operational processes and targeted site-level improvements.  
[Fixed row]

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

### **Carbon**

#### **(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality**

Select from:

☒ Yes

### **Water**

#### **(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality**

Select from:

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

#### **(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality**

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

#### **(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality**

*Hexagon does not currently apply an internal water price because water-related risks and dependencies are not considered financially material at Group level. Hexagon's operations are predominantly office-, software-, technology- and assembly-based and are not water intensive. Water risk assessments identified certain facilities located in high and extremely high water-stress areas; however, potential impacts on revenues and operations are considered limited, with water-related risks estimated to affect less than 1% of revenues. Water-related risks are managed through site-level water stewardship measures, monitoring activities, business continuity planning, and implementation of the Water Stewardship Action Plan rather than through an internal water pricing mechanism. Based on the current assessment of risks, dependencies, and water consumption across the organization, an internal water price is not considered necessary. Hexagon will continue to monitor water-related risks and may reassess its approach if regulatory requirements, operational conditions, or risk exposure change in the future.*

## Other

### (5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

[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:

☒ Shadow price

#### (5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☒ Navigate regulations

☒ Drive energy efficiency

☒ Stress test investments

☒ Drive low-carbon investment

☒ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☒ 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

☒ Scenario analysis

☒ Existing or pending legislation

☒ Alignment to scientific guidance

☒ Price/cost of renewable energy procurement

☒ Price with substantive impact on business decisions

☒ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

- ☒ Alignment to international standards
- ☒ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

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

*Hexagon applies an internal shadow carbon price of EUR 70/tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2025. The carbon price is used to support decision-making related to capital allocation, procurement, operational planning and risk management. The price is informed by climate resilience analysis, projected carbon-pricing exposure, transition-risk assessments, climate-scenario analysis and the costs associated with achieving Hexagon's SBTi-validated climate targets. The internal carbon price is reviewed periodically against market developments, regulatory trends, carbon-tax mechanisms and long-term decarbonization pathways. The current trajectory assumes an increase to EUR 90/tCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030, with higher-price scenarios reaching EUR 350/tCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2040 to evaluate resilience under more stringent climate-policy environments.*

#### (5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services
- ☒ 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's internal carbon price is EUR 70/tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2025 and is projected to increase to EUR 90/tCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030, representing an increase of approximately 29% over the period. For resilience testing and long-term scenario analysis, Hexagon also evaluates higher carbon-price environments, including scenarios reaching EUR*

350/tCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2040. The expected increase reflects tightening climate regulation, increasing carbon-pricing mechanisms, evolving market expectations and the transition towards a net-zero economy.

#### (5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e)

70

#### (5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e)

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

100

#### (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 reviews its internal carbon price as part of its climate resilience analysis, transition planning and risk-management processes. The shadow carbon price is applied in capital expenditure assessments, procurement decisions, operational planning and climate-risk evaluations to ensure carbon impacts are considered alongside conventional financial costs. The internal carbon price supports implementation of Hexagon's Climate Transition Plan and SBTi-validated targets by helping identify lower-carbon alternatives, evaluate decarbonization investments, and assess future exposure to carbon-pricing mechanisms. The carbon price and underlying assumptions are reviewed against market trends, climate-policy developments, carbon-tax trajectories and long-term decarbonization pathways. This process enables Hexagon to incorporate transition risks into decision-making, support renewable electricity investments, fleet electrification, energy-efficiency programmes and supplier decarbonization initiatives while strengthening resilience to future regulatory and market changes.

[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:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | Select all that apply<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water |
| Customers                      | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | Select all that apply<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water |
| Investors and shareholders     | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | Select all that apply<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change                                              |
| Other value chain stakeholders | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | Select all that apply<br><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:

☒ 100%

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

*Hexagon assesses all Tier 1 suppliers through its supplier management processes. They are evaluated based on their contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions, sustainability performance, strategic importance, and business criticality. To prioritize climate-related engagement, Hexagon applies a EUR 400,000 annual spend threshold and includes critical suppliers. These suppliers are subject to enhanced ESG assessments, emissions tracking, supplier training, and corrective action plans.*

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

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

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

## 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

☒ Business risk mitigation

☒ Strategic status of suppliers

☒ 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 supplier engagement based on procurement spend, material sourcing, strategic supplier status, supplier performance, business risk mitigation, regulatory compliance, and contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions. This approach focuses resources on suppliers that provide key hardware components, electronics, software, and technology services that are most relevant to Hexagon's purchased goods and services emissions and business continuity. Prioritization*

supports Hexagon's Supplier Engagement Programme, Scope 3 reduction strategy, supplier ESG assessments, and the target that 50% of suppliers by spend will have science-based targets by 2028. In 2025, Hexagon conducted 114 ESG supplier audits and continued supplier assessments, training, emissions data collection, and science-based target engagement activities.

## 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-related supplier engagement is not currently a strategic priority. While Hexagon assesses water-related risks within its own operations and conducts facility-level water risk assessments, the company does not currently operate a dedicated supplier prioritization process focused on supplier water dependencies or water impacts. Water-related considerations are therefore not included as a separate criterion within Hexagon's supplier engagement and audit program. Water will continue to be monitored as part of Hexagon's broader sustainability and risk management activities.*

[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 requires suppliers to comply with its Supplier Code of Conduct as a condition of doing business, and environmental requirements are integrated into supplier contracts, supplier qualification processes, sustainability assessments and audits. Suppliers are expected to support climate action, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, develop climate-friendly products and processes, and are encouraged to implement ISO 14001 or equivalent environmental management systems. Hexagon conducts supplier risk assessments and sustainability audits, and in 2025 completed 114 ESG supplier audits. Where non-compliance is identified, Hexagon works with suppliers through corrective action plans, training and follow-up activities. Significant or recurring breaches, failure to implement corrective actions, or lack of cooperation may result in reduced or terminated business relationships.*

### 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:

☒ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not 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 requires suppliers to comply with its Supplier Code of Conduct as a condition of doing business. While water-specific requirements are generally not stated directly in supplier contracts, suppliers are expected to follow the environmental requirements set out in the Supplier Code and Environmental Policy. These include acting in an environmentally responsible and resource-conscious manner, supporting sustainable resource management practices, and contributing to water management through optimized water use and responsible environmental stewardship. Suppliers are also expected to continuously improve their environmental performance and may be assessed through supplier qualification processes, sustainability assessments, and audits. Where non-compliance is identified, Hexagon engages suppliers through corrective actions and follow-up measures. Significant or recurring breaches may jeopardize the supplier relationship.*

[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*

- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- ☒ Off-site third-party audit
- ☒ On-site third-party audit
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

*Select from:*

- ☒ 76-99%

### **(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:

☒ 100%

#### (5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ 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 introduced in 2024 as part of Hexagon's Supplier Engagement Programme. Hexagon has established a target that 50% of suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services will have science-based targets by 2028, with the ambition to increase coverage to 80% by 2030 (Annual & Sustainability Report 2025, p. 21). Hexagon prioritizes suppliers based on procurement spend, strategic importance, supplier performance, business risk mitigation, regulatory compliance, and contribution to Scope 3 emissions. In 2025, Hexagon conducted 114 ESG supplier audits and continued supplier assessments, emissions data collection, training, and SBT engagement activities. Where suppliers do not meet expectations, Hexagon retains and engages them through corrective action plans, guidance, target setting, and follow-up assessments to support compliance and supplier decarbonization. Currently,*

13% of suppliers by spend have SBTi-validated targets. These suppliers account for approximately 19% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions covered by the requirement.

## Water

### (5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Compliance with supplier environmental stewardship and resource management requirements

### (5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

### (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:

☒ Unknown

#### (5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.11.6.12) Comment

*Hexagon requires suppliers to comply with its Supplier Code of Conduct and related environmental requirements as a condition of doing business. These requirements include environmentally responsible operations, sustainable resource management, and support for water management practices as outlined in Hexagon's Environmental Policy. Compliance with these requirements is monitored through supplier qualification, sustainability assessments, and audit processes. While Hexagon does not currently track water-specific supplier engagement outcomes at Group level, individual Business Area procurement and supplier management teams monitor adherence to the Supplier Code of Conduct and provide guidance on appropriate corrective actions where potential non-compliance is identified.*

### Climate change

#### (5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

#### (5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment
- ☒ Other, please specify :Committing to Supplier Code of Conduct

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

**(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:

☒ 100%

**(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers**

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ 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**

Hexagon requires all suppliers to comply with the UN International Labour Organization (ILO) Principles through its Supplier Code of Conduct. Compliance is monitored through supplier self-assessments, supplier scorecards and ratings, grievance and whistleblowing mechanisms, and supplier commitment to the Supplier Code of Conduct. Suppliers identified as non-compliant are retained and engaged through corrective action plans and follow-up assessments. Hexagon assesses the effectiveness of supplier remediation efforts using consistent and measurable criteria, establishes time-bound corrective actions and milestones to support a return to compliance, and provides guidance on appropriate actions to address identified gaps and drive continuous improvement.

[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 **assessments, supplier audits and corrective action**
- ☒ Other capacity building activity, please specify :**ESG**
- ☒ 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

##### Information collection

- ☒ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

#### (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:

☒ 76-99%

#### (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

4

#### (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 Hexagon's Scope 3 emissions reduction strategy. Purchased Goods and Services is Hexagon's largest Scope 3 category and a key reduction lever. To support decarbonization across the value chain, Hexagon has established a target that 50% of suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services will have science-based targets by 2028 and continues to work toward achieving 80% supplier-by-spend coverage by 2030 (Annual Report 2025, p.21). Through its Supplier Engagement Programme, Hexagon collects environmental risk and opportunity information, greenhouse gas emissions data, climate-related targets, and sustainability performance information from suppliers through sustainability assessments and monitoring activities. Hexagon also conducts ESG assessments, supplier audits, supplier training, and support for science-based target setting. These activities cover suppliers representing 51-75% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions, which account for more than 60% of Hexagon's total Scope 3 emissions. In 2025, Hexagon conducted 114 ESG supplier audits and continued supplier engagement activities to improve transparency, emissions data availability, and supplier sustainability performance. Success is measured through supplier participation, environmental and emissions data availability, supplier sustainability performance, and progress toward science-based target adoption. Currently, 13% of suppliers by spend have SBTi-validated targets. Hexagon considers a supplier to have successfully completed this engagement pathway once science-based targets have been formally established and validated.*

#### (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 :Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

#### **(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

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

*Hexagon does not currently operate a dedicated supplier engagement programme focused specifically on water-related outcomes. Water-related expectations for suppliers are incorporated within broader environmental stewardship requirements established through Hexagon's Supplier Code of Conduct and Environmental Policy and are monitored through supplier qualification processes, sustainability assessments and supplier monitoring processes. While suppliers may receive guidance on environmental improvement actions, Hexagon does not currently track water-specific supplier engagement activities, coverage, or outcomes at Group level.*

### **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**

Capacity building

☒ Provide training and support for adaptation activities

## 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 are considered as part of Hexagon's climate resilience and supply chain risk management activities. Hexagon's climate risk assessment covered key supplier sites and evaluated exposure to physical climate risks such as extreme weather events, flooding, precipitation and supply chain disruption. Suppliers identified as having elevated climate-related risk exposure are subject to additional engagement and risk discussions to improve resilience and business continuity planning. This engagement supports Hexagon's approach to managing climate-related supply chain risks and maintaining operational resilience. Success is measured through supplier risk assessments, resilience reviews, ongoing supplier dialogue, and the incorporation of climate-related risk considerations into procurement and supplier management processes.*

### (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:

☒ 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 engages with early-stage companies because a significant share of the technology needed to decarbonise industry and secure energy supply is being developed outside established value chains. Through R-evolution, Hexagon's sustainable innovation business entity, we take equity positions in start-ups whose climate solutions are constrained not by the science but by their ability to scale, and where Hexagon's digital reality technologies can support to accelerate that scale-up. The engagement is therefore two-directional: capital and operational technology flow to the start-up, while Hexagon gains real-world validation of its solutions in climate-critical applications and exposure to emerging low-carbon markets. Two current investments illustrate the model. - Desolenator, which is commercialising thermal solar-powered desalination — producing clean water with renewable energy rather than fossil-fuelled or grid-intensive processes. Beyond capital, Hexagon provides a digital twin for enterprise asset management of Desolenator's installations, enabling remote monitoring, predictive maintenance and optimised uptime. This directly addresses a core barrier to scaling distributed desalination: reliable operation and asset performance at sites that are often remote and resource-constrained. - Rebase Energy, an energy forecasting start-up using machine learning to predict renewable generation and market conditions. Rebase provides forecasting for R-evolution's two solar parks in Southern Spain, improving generation forecasting accuracy, grid dispatch and return from renewable assets. Better forecasting reduces reliance on fossil-fuelled balancing capacity and strengthens the commercial case for renewable deployment.

#### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The engagement advances climate mitigation and adaptation while building Hexagon's capability in the low-carbon transition. Success is assessed on both the climate impact and growth of the invested startups as well the strategic value that the startups return to Hexagon. For Desolenator, we track the start-up's scale-up progress: capacity of operational installations and volume of clean water produced from solar thermal energy rather than fossil-fuelled or grid-powered alternatives, alongside the asset availability and uptime achieved through Hexagon's digital twin for enterprise asset management, which is Hexagon's direct contribution. So far, Desolenator's system is able to produce up to 100m<sup>3</sup> of clean drinking water per day, with the ambition to grow this to 1000m<sup>3</sup> per day by end of 2027. For Rebase Energy, we track forecasting accuracy and energy prediction for R-evolution's two solar parks in Southern Spain with the resulting operational gains being reduced forecast errors and lower imbalance costs. Rebase's forecasts have shown a >90% data accuracy in predicting energy generated by the two solar parks.

## 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 engages customers by demonstrating how its digital reality, sensor and digital twin technologies can support water resilience and sustainable water management. A key example is Hexagon's R-evolution initiative, which supports the development of the world's first circular solar thermal desalination system in Al Ain, capable of producing approximately 1,000 m<sup>3</sup> of high-quality desalinated water per day. Through the application of digital twin technology, automation and advanced monitoring capabilities, Hexagon works with stakeholders to improve operational performance, resource efficiency and water security. This engagement helps demonstrate how digital technologies can contribute to sustainable water supply solutions and climate resilience in water-stressed regions.*

#### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*The engagement supports the development and deployment of innovative water solutions that improve water availability and resource efficiency. Success is measured through the implementation and scaling of digital twin-enabled water management solutions, operational performance improvements, sustainable water production capacity, and the contribution of these solutions to water resilience and long-term sustainable resource management. The desalination project demonstrates how Hexagon's technologies can support stakeholders in addressing growing water challenges while reducing environmental impacts.*

### 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

☒ 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 engages investors and shareholders through investor meetings, seminars, sustainability reporting, climate-related disclosures, and the Double Materiality Assessment process. The purpose of this engagement is to provide transparency regarding environmental performance, climate-related risks and opportunities, emissions reduction targets, climate transition activities, supplier engagement initiatives, and progress against sustainability commitments. Feedback from investors and shareholders helps Hexagon refine its sustainability disclosures, strengthen ESG governance, align with evolving reporting expectations, and support informed decision-making regarding long-term sustainability strategy and risk management.*

#### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*Engagement with investors and shareholders strengthens transparency, accountability, and confidence in Hexagon's sustainability strategy and environmental performance. Investor feedback contributes to the continuous improvement of sustainability disclosures and reporting practices. Success is measured through the publication of externally assured sustainability disclosures, progress against climate-related targets, ESG assessments and ratings, implementation of the climate transition plan, and ongoing dialogue with investors regarding sustainability performance and environmental risk management.*

### Climate change

#### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :ICC Sweden, UN Global Compact and climate-related collaborative initiatives

#### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

### (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 engages with ICC Sweden, the UN Global Compact and other climate-related collaborative initiatives to share best practices, contribute to discussions on sustainability and climate action, and support the development of effective environmental policies and frameworks. Hexagon regularly participates in stakeholder dialogues, seminars, industry forums and collaborative initiatives addressing climate change mitigation, supplier decarbonization, responsible business conduct and sustainability reporting. As part of this engagement, Hexagon contributes insights from its climate transition activities and sustainability programmes while gaining awareness of emerging regulatory developments, stakeholder expectations and industry best practices. These collaborations support the implementation of Hexagon's climate transition strategy, strengthen alignment with global climate initiatives and help accelerate environmental progress beyond Hexagon's own operations.*

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*Engagement supports knowledge sharing, policy awareness, alignment with leading climate frameworks and broader collaboration on sustainability challenges. Through participation in initiatives such as the UN Global Compact, Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), Race to Zero and interactions with ICC Sweden, Hexagon contributes to collective climate action while strengthening its own sustainability practices. Success is measured through continued participation in these initiatives, implementation of sustainability actions arising from stakeholder engagement, progress against climate-related targets, supplier decarbonization efforts, and the ongoing development and disclosure of Hexagon's climate transition plan and sustainability reporting.*

## Climate change

### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

#### Education/Information sharing

- ☒ 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

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

*Customers are central to Hexagon's climate strategy because the company's technologies enable emissions reductions, resource efficiency improvements, and climate resilience across a broad range of industries. Hexagon engages customers through customer engagement programmes, user group meetings, industry-specific events, collaborative innovation activities, and the Avoided Emissions Framework to better understand customer sustainability needs and support their climate ambitions. In response to customer demand for quantified climate benefits, Hexagon developed its Avoided Emissions Framework, which enables customers and Hexagon to quantify greenhouse gas emissions reductions enabled through the use of Hexagon's technologies. Through digital twins, geospatial intelligence, simulation software, autonomous solutions, precision measurement technologies, and advanced analytics, Hexagon helps customers improve material efficiency, reduce waste, optimize transportation and logistics, accelerate renewable energy deployment, lower energy consumption, support climate adaptation, and improve operational sustainability. This engagement directly supports Hexagon's climate transition plan by enabling decarbonization beyond its own operations and helping customers reduce emissions across their value chains.*

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*Hexagon's engagement with customers contributes to measurable climate benefits through the deployment of technologies that improve efficiency, reduce waste, lower fuel and energy consumption, and support the adoption of low-carbon solutions. Success is measured through customer participation in the Avoided Emissions Framework, the number of quantified customer use cases, customer adoption of sustainability-enabling technologies, and the climate benefits demonstrated through quantified avoided emissions. In 2025, Hexagon reported 10 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e of avoided emissions enabled for customers during the year, increasing cumulative*

quantified avoided emissions to 49 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e, based on approximately 30 quantified solutions assessed in accordance with World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) guidance. These quantified outcomes demonstrate how Hexagon's technologies support customer decarbonization efforts and contribute to the transition to a low-carbon economy.

[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

Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

Hexagon proposes collaboration with CDP Supply Chain members through its Avoided Emissions Framework, which was developed to quantify and better understand the greenhouse gas emissions reductions enabled through the use of technologies, digitalization, automation and process optimization initiatives. The initiative involves collaboration between Hexagon and the requesting member to identify suitable applications, collect relevant operational data, assess emissions reduction opportunities, and quantify avoided emissions using the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) guidance. The initiative can be applied across relevant operations, facilities, projects and product applications where resource efficiency, energy efficiency, waste reduction, logistics optimization, renewable energy deployment, process improvements or climate adaptation measures can contribute to lower greenhouse gas emissions. Results can support both organizations in identifying further decarbonization opportunities and prioritizing future climate actions.

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)
- ☒ 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, lifetime CO<sub>2</sub>e savings only

### (5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO<sub>2</sub>e savings

49000000

### (5.12.11) Please explain

*The proposed initiative is based on Hexagon's Avoided Emissions Framework, which has been developed in accordance with World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) guidance to quantify greenhouse gas emissions reductions enabled through the use of digital technologies, automation, simulation, geospatial intelligence, digital twins and process optimization solutions. Participating customers would collaborate with Hexagon to identify relevant applications, review operational data, and evaluate opportunities to reduce emissions, resource consumption and operational inefficiencies. The estimated CO<sub>2</sub>e benefits would be assessed using the same methodology applied within Hexagon's Avoided Emissions Framework. In 2025, 49 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e of cumulative avoided emissions enabled for customers, including 10 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e during 2025 alone, based on approximately 30 quantified customer solutions and use cases. The initiative can help requesting CDP Supply*  
[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><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years | <i>Select from:</i><br><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.*

### 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 ha 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, an acquisition

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

*During 2025, we completed eight acquisitions: 1. Icon Pro 2. 3D Systems' Geomagic Software 3. Scasa 4. APEI 5. Septentrio NV 6. Drill assist 7. CAD Service 8. Unified Communications Radio Suite (UCRS) Furthermore, work took place to prepare for 2026: - Divestment of "Design & Engineering" business - Spin-off of non-core assets within Octave*

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

*Acquisitions 1. Icon Pro (Dec 2025) 2. 3D Systems' Geomagic Software (1 April 2025) 3. Scasa (21 May 2025) 4. APEI (June 2025) 5. Septentrio (19 March 2025) 6. Drill assist (4 June 2025) 7. CAD Service (21 January 2025) 8. Unified Communications Radio Suite (UCRS) (June 2025) Hexagon allows a one-year integration period for newly acquired companies to establish processes for GHG data collection and reporting in line with Hexagon requirements. Acquired entities are included in Hexagon's emissions inventory from the date of acquisition. During the integration period, emissions are estimated using Hexagon's extrapolation methodology, including employee headcount data. Following integration, all locations that manufacture and locations with more than 35 employees transition to direct data collection and reporting, while smaller sales locations continue to be estimated through extrapolation.*

*[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<br><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

**(7.1.3.4) 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.*

**(7.1.3.5) 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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: EPA and Green-e), and average country emission factors for all other countries (source: IEA). To account for CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?**

Select from:

☒ No

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

### Scope 1

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

14561.7

#### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*All Hexagon's GHG emissions inventory is calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Scope 1 direct CO<sub>2</sub> 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 headcounts 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 headcounts 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 headcounts. 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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per headcount from covered facilities and extrapolating to the number of headcounts at 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

38502.6

### (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 headcounts. 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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy consumption for sites not covered (offices with a low number of people), we estimated Scope 2 by associating CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions include emissions from electricity in all our facilities, purchased district heating, and electric vehicles in the company car fleet. Scope 2 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

37100.6

### (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 headcounts. 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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy consumption for sites not covered (offices with a low number of people), we estimated Scope 2 emissions by associating CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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: EPA and 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

170483.6

### (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 CO<sub>2</sub>e 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 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

36502.6

### (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 CO<sub>2</sub>e 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

12427

#### (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, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are calculated using the average country upstream emission factor (source: IEA). For fuels, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are calculated using the upstream (WTT) GHG emission factor for the corresponding type of fuel (source: Defra). To capture CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for sites not covered, we associated CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

14256.8

#### (7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions are calculated for our major purchased products using the distance-based method. To calculate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, we used shipping weight and distance data and applied the appropriate mass-distance emission factor in kgCO<sub>2</sub>e 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

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 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e 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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from waste generated at sites not covered, we associated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per employee and extrapolated based on the number of employees at those sites. In essence, we assumed that the CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

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 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

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 CO<sub>2</sub>e per person.km, and based on a well-to-wheel approach. To estimate CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

0.0

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*Hexagon's operations and associated tCO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

10514.6

### (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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, we used shipping weight and distance data, applying the appropriate mass-distance emission factor in kg CO<sub>2</sub>e 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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)

157.8

## (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 CO<sub>2</sub>e 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 prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Scope 1 emissions from stationary combustion are calculated using energy consumption data (kWh) by fuel type, including natural gas, crude oil, diesel, and LPG, collected from utility bills. Data collection covers all manufacturing sites and all facilities under Hexagon's operational control with more than 35 headcounts. The 35-headcount reporting threshold was established because smaller non-manufacturing offices typically have very low energy consumption, while obtaining complete and reliable energy, electricity, waste, and water data from these locations can be challenging. To maintain comprehensive operational coverage, Scope 1 emissions for locations below this threshold are estimated using an extrapolation methodology based on average emissions per employee and site headcount. For acquired companies, Hexagon applies a one-year integration period to allow newly acquired entities to establish the necessary processes for environmental data collection and reporting. As a result, direct data collection begins in the year following acquisition. Acquired offices with more than 35 headcounts are subsequently included in the reporting boundary, while emissions from smaller offices are estimated using the same extrapolation approach. Scope 1 emissions from the company vehicle fleet include both company-owned and fully leased vehicles. Calculations are based on annual distance travelled by fuel type, with emissions determined using relevant emission factors for petrol, diesel, and hybrid vehicles. Emission factors are sourced from Defra and the U.S. EPA, as applicable. Scope 1 emissions therefore include direct emissions from both stationary fuel combustion and internal combustion engine vehicles, ensuring 100% operational coverage of the reporting boundary.*

## Past year 1

### (7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

15032.6

### (7.6.2) End date

12/31/2024

### (7.6.3) Methodological details

*Hexagon's GHG emissions inventory is prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Scope 1 emissions from stationary combustion are calculated using energy consumption data (kWh) by fuel type, including natural gas, crude oil, diesel, and LPG, collected from utility bills. Data collection covers all manufacturing sites and all facilities under Hexagon's operational control with more than 35 headcounts. The 35-headcount reporting threshold was established because smaller non-manufacturing offices typically have very low energy consumption, while obtaining complete and reliable energy, electricity, waste, and water data from these locations can be challenging. To maintain comprehensive operational coverage, Scope 1 emissions for locations below this threshold are estimated using an extrapolation methodology based on average emissions per employee and site headcount. For acquired companies, Hexagon applies a one-year integration period to allow newly acquired entities to establish the necessary processes for environmental data collection and reporting. As a result, direct data collection begins in the year following acquisition. Acquired offices with more than 35 headcounts are subsequently included in the reporting boundary, while emissions from smaller offices are estimated using the same extrapolation approach. Scope 1 emissions from the company vehicle fleet include both company-owned and fully leased vehicles.*

Calculations are based on annual distance travelled by fuel type, with emissions determined using relevant emission factors for petrol, diesel, and hybrid vehicles. Emission factors are sourced from Defra and the U.S. EPA, as applicable. Scope 1 emissions therefore include direct emissions from both stationary fuel combustion and internal combustion engine vehicles, ensuring 100% operational coverage of the reporting boundary.  
[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)**

27020.1

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

18540.6

#### **(7.7.4) Methodological details**

Hexagon's GHG emissions inventory is prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity are calculated using electricity consumption data (kWh) collected from utility bills by country. Data collection covers all manufacturing sites and all facilities under Hexagon's operational control with more than 35 headcounts. The 35-headcount reporting threshold was established because smaller non-manufacturing offices typically have very low energy consumption, while obtaining complete and reliable energy, electricity, waste, and water data from these locations can be challenging. To maintain comprehensive operational coverage, Scope 2 emissions for locations below this threshold are estimated using an extrapolation methodology based on average emissions per employee and site headcount. For acquired companies, Hexagon applies a one-year integration period to allow newly acquired entities to establish the necessary processes for environmental data collection and reporting. As a result, direct data collection begins in the year following acquisition. Acquired offices with more than 35 headcounts are subsequently included in the reporting boundary, while emissions from smaller offices are estimated using the same extrapolation approach. Scope 2 indirect emissions include electricity consumption 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 methods in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Location-based emissions are calculated using average country or regional emission factors sourced from the IEA and eGRID. Market-based emissions are calculated using residual mix electricity emission factors for European countries (source: AIB), factors from EPA and Green-e for the United States, and average country emission factors from the IEA for all other countries. This methodology ensures 100% operational coverage of Hexagon's reporting boundary.

### **Past year 1**

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

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

30972.7

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Hexagon’s GHG emissions inventory is prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity are calculated using electricity consumption data (kWh) collected from utility bills by country. Data collection covers all manufacturing sites and all facilities under Hexagon’s operational control with more than 35 headcounts. The 35-headcount reporting threshold was established because smaller non-manufacturing offices typically have very low energy consumption, while obtaining complete and reliable energy, electricity, waste, and water data from these locations can be challenging. To maintain comprehensive operational coverage, Scope 2 emissions for locations below this threshold are estimated using an extrapolation methodology based on average emissions per employee and site headcount. For acquired companies, Hexagon applies a one-year integration period to allow newly acquired entities to establish the necessary processes for environmental data collection and reporting. As a result, direct data collection begins in the year following acquisition. Acquired offices with more than 35 headcounts are subsequently included in the reporting boundary, while emissions from smaller offices are estimated using the same extrapolation approach. Scope 2 indirect emissions include electricity consumption 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 methods in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Location-based emissions are calculated using average country or regional emission factors sourced from the IEA and eGRID. Market-based emissions are calculated using residual mix electricity emission factors for European countries (source: AIB), factors from EPA and Green-e for the United States, and average country emission factors from the IEA for all other countries. This methodology ensures 100% operational coverage of Hexagon’s reporting boundary.

[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)

135953.9

## (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

## (7.8.6) Please explain

All Scope 3 emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for the reporting period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. Emissions from purchased goods and services were calculated using the average-data method, applying industry-average cradle-to-gate emission factors. The calculation was based on the total weight and material type of 20 major purchased products across our business areas, combined with relevant emission factors expressed in kg CO<sub>2</sub>e per kilogram of product. We additionally incorporated emissions from cloud services and product-line tCO<sub>2</sub>e values derived from environmental assessments for one of our business areas. These emission factors were sourced primarily from the CEMAsys database, which incorporates data from recognized sources including Ecoinvent, Defra, IEA, AIB, eGrid, and Green-e. To calculate the emissions for the purchased goods data gathered, we grouped the purchased products into the material type category that most closely represents their material composition. Then, as per the GHG protocol, we used proxy emission factors that best represent the composition of the purchased goods where supplier-specific emissions data was not available. The emissions were accordingly estimated and reported at the material category level rather than at the product level. To achieve full coverage of emissions in this category, results were extrapolated based on total spending on purchased goods where necessary.

## Capital goods

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

14111.4

### (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

### (7.8.6) 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 (source: cornerstone sustainability data initiative) expressed in kg CO<sub>2</sub>e 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

7891.7

### (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

### (7.8.6) 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, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are calculated using the average country upstream emission factor (source: IEA). For fuels, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are calculated using upstream (WTT) GHG emission factors specific to each fuel type (source: Defra). To capture CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from sites not directly covered, we applied average CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per employee and extrapolated based on the number of employees at those sites. Energy consumption data reported in kWh and the calculated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are validated at the country, business area, 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

16959.4

### (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

### (7.8.6) Please explain

*These emissions are calculated for our major purchased products using the distance-based method. To estimate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, we used shipping weight and distance data, applying the appropriate mass-distance emission factors (kg CO<sub>2</sub>e 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

974.7

### (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

### (7.8.6) 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e 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 headcounts. To estimate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from waste generated at sites not covered, we applied average CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per employee and extrapolated based on the number of employees at those locations. This assumes that CO<sub>2</sub> 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)

34476.4

### (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

52

### (7.8.6) 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 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, are collected from travel agencies and validated at the country, business area, and group levels by ESG representative of each business area.*

## Employee commuting

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

22785.5

### (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

30

#### (7.8.6) Please explain

*Employee commuting emissions were calculated for our major company sites, which are globally representative and cover approximately one third of our employees, using the average-data method. The modes of transport included in the assessment were cars, trains and motorcycles. The calculation was based on the number of employees commuting by each mode of transport and the average distance travelled, assuming 225 commuting days per year. Emissions were calculated using the DEFRA GHG Conversion Factors, applying a kgCO<sub>2</sub>e per passenger-kilometre emission factor. Emissions were calculated on a well-to-wheel basis. To estimate emissions for sites not included in the assessment, emissions per employee were derived from the assessed sites and extrapolated across the remaining employees in sites not covered.*

### Upstream leased assets

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

#### (7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

#### (7.8.6) Please explain

*Hexagon's operations and the associated tCO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from leased assets, specifically leased buildings and vehicles, are reported under Scope 1 and Scope 2 by country. This includes fugitive emissions, stationary combustion from natural gas, heating oil, LPG and diesel, emissions from company-owned vehicles, and emissions associated with purchased heating and electricity. As these emissions are already reported under Scope 1 and Scope 2, including emissions from upstream leased assets within Scope 3 would result in double counting. Accordingly, no additional Scope 3 emissions are reported for this category.*

### Downstream transportation and distribution

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

13390.7

### (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

39

### (7.8.6) Please explain

*These emissions were calculated for our major products sold using the distance-based method on a well-to-wheel basis. To estimate CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions, we used shipping weight and distance data and applied the appropriate mass-distance emission factors (kg CO<sub>2</sub>e per tonne-kilometre) for each mode of transport, using the DEFRA GHG Conversion Factors. Air and road transport were the primary modes used for downstream transportation and distribution. To achieve full coverage of emissions in this category, we extrapolated the results based on total revenue from hardware products sold. Emissions from upstream and downstream transportation and distribution were allocated in accordance with the definitions set out in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard. Approximately 39% of emissions in the downstream transportation and distribution category were calculated using primary data obtained directly from suppliers or other value chain partners. This percentage represents emissions from one of our business areas, where supplier- and partner-provided data were available for downstream transportation and distribution activities.*

## Processing of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

### (7.8.6) 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

48196

### (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

### (7.8.6) Please explain

*These emissions are associated with the use of 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 sold using their technical characteristics (electricity consumption per unit in kWh/year) and the main assumption was a 10-year lifetime (even though many products have a lifetime of 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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)

165.9

### (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

### (7.8.6) 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

### (7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

### (7.8.6) 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)

134.2

### (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

#### (7.8.6) Please explain

*Hexagon's investment footprint is assessed by evaluating the proportional equity share held in each investee. Note: Investment emissions are calculated biennially (2025 represents the most recent biennial reassessment), as they accounted for only 0.039% of our total Scope 3 emissions in 2022, the baseline year (and only 0.045% of our total Scope 3 emissions in 2025).*

#### Other (upstream)

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

#### (7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

#### (7.8.6) Please explain

*No other upstream emissions.*

#### Other (downstream)

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

### (7.8.6) 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

12/30/2024

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

177716.6

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

23028.2

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

9454.9

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

14539.2

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

814.8

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

38504.7

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

25566.6

**(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)**

10158.1

**(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)**

57782.2

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

165.2

**(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)

147.7

(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

*FY2024 Scope 3 emissions were restated to improve data completeness and accuracy. Updates include the inclusion of cloud-services emissions in Purchased Goods and Services; the addition of previously unreported fuel and electricity data at facility level for Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities; corrections to site-level non-hazardous waste emissions; corrections to air travel, rail travel, and rental car emissions reported by two business areas; and updates to Investments emissions to reflect the proportional equity share held in investees. Categories with only immaterial differences reflect rounding adjustments, as previously reported values were disclosed as whole numbers.*  
[Fixed row]

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

|                                          | Verification/assurance status                                                                              |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Scope 1                                  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place |
| Scope 2 (location-based or market-based) | Select from:                                                                                               |

|         |                                                                                                                   |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         | Verification/assurance status                                                                                     |
|         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place                        |
| Scope 3 | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place |

[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

### (7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

220, 221, 222 Scope 1 GHG emissions are covered because they are disclosed within the Sustainability Statement, and the auditor's limited assurance applies to the Sustainability Statement as a whole. Therefore, the reported 2025 Scope 1 emissions fall within the scope of the assurance engagement.

### (7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

☒ ISAE3000

☒ Other, please specify :in accordance with FAR RevR 19 (Swedish standard for review of statutory sustainability reporting), which builds upon ISAE 3000.

### (7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

**(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 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

*Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.pdf*

### (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

*220, 221, 222 Scope 2 GHG emissions are covered because they are disclosed within the Sustainability Statement, and the auditor's limited assurance applies to the Sustainability Statement as a whole. Therefore, the reported 2025 Scope 2 emissions fall within the scope of the assurance engagement.*

### (7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

☒ ISAE3000

☒ Other, please specify :in accordance with FAR RevR 19 (Swedish standard for review of statutory sustainability reporting), which builds upon ISAE 3000.

### (7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

## Row 2

### (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 2025.pdf*

#### (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

*220, 221, 222 Scope 2 GHG emissions are covered because they are disclosed within the Sustainability Statement, and the auditor's limited assurance applies to the Sustainability Statement as a whole. Therefore, the reported 2025 Scope 2 emissions fall within the scope of the assurance engagement.*

#### (7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

☒ ISAE3000

☒ Other, please specify :in accordance with FAR RevR 19 (Swedish standard for review of statutory sustainability reporting), which builds upon ISAE 3000.

#### (7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

### (7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

#### Row 1

##### (7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- |                                                                                                                 |                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Franchises                                                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Use of sold products         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Investments                                                        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream leased assets       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Capital goods                                                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream leased assets     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Business travel                                                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Processing of sold products  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Employee commuting                                                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Purchased goods and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Waste generated in operations                                      |                                                                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products                             |                                                                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution                           |                                                                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution                         |                                                                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) |                                                                           |

##### (7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

##### (7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

#### (7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

#### (7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

*Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.pdf*

#### (7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

*220, 221, 222 Scope 3 GHG emissions are covered because they are disclosed within the Sustainability Statement, and the auditor's limited assurance applies to the Sustainability Statement as a whole. Therefore, the reported 2025 Scope 3 emissions fall within the scope of the assurance engagement.*

#### (7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

☒ ISAE3000

☒ Other, please specify :in accordance with FAR RevR 19 (Swedish standard for review of statutory sustainability reporting), which builds upon ISAE 3000.

#### (7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

#### (7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

6863.1

#### **(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

☒ Decreased

#### **(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

14.8

#### **(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

Renewable energy consumption increased in 2025. Green electricity and RECs consumed increased from 16,227.4 MWh in 2024 to 40,103.5 MWh in 2025, an increase of 23,876.1 MWh, or 147.1%, calculated as  $((40,103.5 - 16,227.4) / 16,227.4) \times 100$ . As a result, the share of purchased or produced renewable electricity in total electricity consumption increased from 49.0% to 74.4%, an increase of 25.4 percentage points. The emissions reduction attributed to this change in renewable energy consumption was 6,863.1 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Compared with previous-year Scope 1 and Scope 2 combined emissions of 46,355.6 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, this represents a 14.805% decrease, calculated as  $6,863.1 / 46,355.6 \times 100$ .

### **Other emissions reduction activities**

#### **(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

1333.27

#### **(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

☒ Decreased

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.9

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*We reduced electricity consumption in our facilities from 82,340.0 MWh in 2024 to 78,468.1 MWh in 2025, a decrease of 3,871.9 MWh. This reduction in electricity consumption resulted in a decrease of our Scope 2 GHG emissions due to other emissions reduction activities by 1,333.27 tCO<sub>2</sub>e compared with the previous year. Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in 2024 were 46,355.6 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Therefore, this represents a 2.8762% decrease, calculated as  $(1,333.27 / 46,355.6) \times 100$ .*

### Divestment

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

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)

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Change not applicable for this category.*

## Other

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

604

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.3

**(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

*From 2024 to 2025, direct and indirect GHG emissions (Scope 1 + 2, location-based) decreased by 11%. One contributing factor was the change in fleet composition, including an overall reduction in company cars and fossil-fuel vehicles, particularly diesel and petrol vehicles, alongside an increase in hybrid vehicles and minor reduction in EV. These changes resulted in a reduction of 535.20 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in GHG emissions from our owned vehicle fleet (Scope 1) and 68.80 tCO<sub>2</sub>e from owned electric vehicles (Scope 2), equal to a total reduction of 604.00 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Considering our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in 2024 were 46,355.6 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, this represents a 1.3030% decrease, calculated as (604.00 / 46,355.6) × 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:  
☒ Location-based

**(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?**

|  | Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities                        | Specify the reason for no significant activities                                      |
|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, explanation provided | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No relevant activities identified |

[Fixed row]

**(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?**

|  | Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year | Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year | Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, explanation provided           | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No relevant activities identified                              | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No                                                             |

[Fixed row]

## (7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

### (7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

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

### (7.15.2) Primary reason for not providing an emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

### (7.15.3) Explain why your organization does not break down its Scope 1 or 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type

Hexagon does not currently provide a breakdown of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by individual greenhouse gas because the company's emissions profile is relatively simple, with the primary sources being fuel consumption from company passenger vehicles (Scope 1) and purchased electricity (Scope 2). For these activities, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is the predominant greenhouse gas emitted. The emission factors used for reporting already incorporate CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O and convert them into a single CO<sub>2</sub>e value, which is considered sufficient for the current emissions profile. As Hexagon continues to enhance its greenhouse gas inventory and reporting processes, the company plans to develop the capability to report Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by individual greenhouse gas type within the next two years.

[Fixed row]

## (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)

382.5

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

877.8

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

1067.1

## Austria

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

192.3

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

49.9

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

32.4

## Belgium

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

413.8

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

163

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

140

## Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.1

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

23.2

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

12.7

## Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

791.1

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

828.1

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

24.5

## Chile

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

67.1

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

37.5

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

31.2

**China**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

664.3

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

7374.4

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

1296.5

**Denmark**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

157

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

46.6

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

22.7

**Finland**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

120.8

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

8.9

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

6.6

**France**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1161.3

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

87

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

34.7

**Germany**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

2718.1

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

1952.1

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

1349

## India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.4

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

5304.7

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

5623.7

## Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

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

126.1

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

152.3

## Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1212

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

823

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

864.1

## Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.7

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

221.8

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

267.8

## Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.2

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

31.3

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

35.8

**Korea (The Republic of)**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

31.2

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

244.1

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

294.8

**Mexico**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

32.6

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

99.7

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

120.4

**Netherlands**

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.7

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

12.1

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

9.8

**Norway**

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61.4

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

13

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

12.6

**Peru**

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

20.4

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

16.8

## **Poland**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

409.8

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

13.8

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

2.3

## **Singapore**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

13.9

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

794.6

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

16.8

## **South Africa**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

243.1

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

113.8

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

104.8

**Spain**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

855.4

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

100.7

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

229.9

**Sweden**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

348

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

51.9

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

214.9

**Switzerland**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1684.4

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

586.4

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

268.8

**United Kingdom**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

939.4

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

499.3

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

931.1

**United States of America**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1567.3

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

6515

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

5356.8

[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)

4937

##### 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)**

775

#### **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)**

620

#### **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)**

6683

#### **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)**

289

#### **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)**

5

#### **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)**

291

#### **Row 8**

#### **(7.17.1.1) Business division**

Corporate function and other locations

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

554  
[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Row 1

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Natural gas consumption at sites

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3703

Row 2

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Own vehicle fleet

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9770.3

Row 3

(7.17.3.1) Activity

LPG consumption at sites

#### (7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.8

#### Row 4

#### (7.17.3.1) Activity

*Burning Oil consumption at sites*

#### (7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

108.4

#### Row 5

#### (7.17.3.1) Activity

*Diesel consumption at sites*

#### (7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.5

#### Row 6

#### (7.17.3.1) Activity

*Estimated Scope 1 GHG emissions of sites not covered\* (Uncovered sites are small office locations with fewer than 35 headcounts due to their low consumption. Emissions from these sites are estimated through extrapolation to ensure 100% coverage.)*

#### (7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

553.8

[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)

2933

##### (7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

555

#### 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)

2722

### (7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2968

## 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)

684

### (7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

237

## 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)

8455

### (7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3035

## 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)

268

#### (7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

336

### 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)

2622

#### (7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2622

### 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)

1111

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

1221

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Corporate function and other locations

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

8225

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

7567.45  
[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 | Electricity consumption | 25871.83                                   | 17392.34                                 |

|       | Activity                                        | Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e) | Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e) |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Row 2 | <i>Electric Vehicles in company's car fleet</i> | 311.3                                      | 311.3                                    |
| Row 3 | <i>Purchase heating</i>                         | 836.95                                     | 836.95                                   |

[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)**

14153.9

#### **(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

27020.1

#### **(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

18540.6

#### **(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:

☒ Yes

#### (7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

##### Row 1

##### (7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

*Leica Geosystems Technology A/S*

##### (7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ Other unique identifier, please specify :Danish CVR number: 15223332

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

15223332

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.04

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20.733

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Full electricity consumption has been covered with 100% REC credits purchased.

[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Airbus SE

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

[Add row]

**(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:

☒ 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 supporting digital system is required to consistently allocate product-level emissions to individual customers in a cost effective manner. Currently we offer product specific information on requests. Continued improvements in supplier data, product data and lifecycle assessment capabilities will enable more robust customer-specific emissions information.*

[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 is developing its capability to allocate emissions to customers through ongoing implementation of product carbon footprint methodologies, lifecycle assessments, improved supplier and customer product-level data, and the expansion of its Avoided Emissions Framework across its product portfolio. These initiatives will strengthen the consistency and accuracy of product-level emissions calculations and support more robust customer-specific emissions information over time.*

[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:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                                         |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                                         |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired heat        | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                                         |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired steam       | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No                                          |

|                                                    |                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                    | Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling       | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No                                          |
| Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling | Select from:<br><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

21082.8

##### (7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

21082.80

#### Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

**(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources**

35177

**(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources**

38364.6

**(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources**

0

**(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh**

73541.60

**Consumption of purchased or acquired heat**

**(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources**

0

**(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources**

4739.8

**(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh**

4739.80

**Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy**

**(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources**

4926.5

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

4926.50

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

40103.5

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

64187.2

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

104290.70  
[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 | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No              |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat        | Select from:                                                        |

|                                                         |                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                         | Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application |
|                                                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                             |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam         | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No              |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling       | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No              |
| Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation | Select from:<br><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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

#### (7.30.7.7) Comment

*No sustainable biomass was consumed.*

### Other biomass

#### (7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

#### (7.30.7.7) Comment

*No other biomass was consumed.*

### Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

#### (7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

#### (7.30.7.7) Comment

*No other renewable fuels were consumed.*

### Coal

#### (7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

#### (7.30.7.7) Comment

*No coal was consumed.*

### Oil

#### (7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

441.9

#### (7.30.7.7) Comment

*In this category, we have included the consumption of burning oil and diesel in our facilities.*

### Gas

#### (7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

20641

#### (7.30.7.7) 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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

#### (7.30.7.7) Comment

*No other non-renewable fuels were consumed.*

#### Total fuel

#### (7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

21082.9

#### (7.30.7.7) 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)**

35492.9

#### **(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

4926.5

#### **(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)**

35492.9

#### **(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

4926.5

### **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 a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.**

**Australia**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

1022.43

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

1022.43

**Austria**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

118.69

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

121.31

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

240.00

## **Belgium**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

446.52

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

53.28

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

499.80

## **Brazil**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

240

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

240.00

## **Canada**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

4726.69

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

191

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

4917.69

**Chile**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

115.38

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

115.38

**China**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

7885.99

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

3978.12

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

3007.8

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

14871.91

**Denmark**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

131.14

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

131.14

**Finland**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

38.63

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

38.63

**France**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

1262.29

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1262.29

## Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3817.93

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

729.99

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4547.92

## India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4819.08

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

4819.08

## **Indonesia**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

113.54

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

113.54

## Italy

### (7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2170.5

### (7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

### (7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

### (7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

### (7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2170.50

## Japan

### (7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

336.01

### (7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

### (7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

336.01

**Kazakhstan**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

24.44

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

19.5

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

43.94

**Korea (The Republic of)**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

372.42

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

372.42

## **Mexico**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

161.32

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

161.32

## Netherlands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22.98

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

13.52

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

36.50

## Norway

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40.79

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

40.79

## **Peru**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

62.63

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

62.63

## **Poland**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

17.24

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

17.24

**Singapore**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

1430.01

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

1430.01

**South Africa**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

88.55

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

88.55

**Spain**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

500.75

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

500.75

**Sweden**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

261.21

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

80.83

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

342.04

**Switzerland**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

10267.52

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

8.1

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

1457.05

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

11732.67

**United Kingdom**

**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

1721.79

**(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

5.76

**(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1727.55

**United States of America**

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12822.86

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12822.86

[Fixed row]

**(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.**

**Row 1**

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Chile

### (7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36

### (7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Chile

### (7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

#### (7.30.15.14) Comment

*I-REC certificates representing renewable electricity generated by the Barcelona Solar PV project in Chile were retired on behalf of Hexagon AB.*

#### Row 2

#### (7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Australia

#### (7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

#### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

#### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

278.25

#### (7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ LGC [Australia]

#### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Australia

### (7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.30.15.14) Comment

*Renewable electricity attributes corresponding to the reported electricity consumption were sourced through Australian LGC certificates and retired on behalf of Hexagon AB.*

### Row 3

### (7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Austria

### (7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Low-carbon electricity mix, please specify :Mix of wind, solar and hydropower

### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

118.69

### (7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

#### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Austria

#### (7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.15.14) Comment

*Renewable electricity corresponding to the reported consumption was supplied through a retail green electricity contract backed by Guarantees of Origin.*

#### Row 4

#### (7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Belgium

#### (7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

#### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Low-carbon electricity mix, please specify :Mix of wind, solar and hydropower

#### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

146.17

#### (7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

#### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Belgium

#### (7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.15.14) Comment

*Renewable electricity corresponding to the reported consumption was supplied through a retail green electricity contract backed by renewable Belgian electricity attributes.*

### Row 5

#### (7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Brazil

#### (7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

#### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

131.27

**(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used**

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

**(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute**

Select from:

☒ Brazil

**(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.15.14) Comment**

*Renewable electricity attributes corresponding to the reported electricity consumption were sourced through I-REC certificates and retired on behalf of Hexagon AB.*

**Row 6**

**(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption**

Select from:

☒ Canada

**(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method**

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

#### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

#### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4610.96

#### (7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REC [US and Canada]

#### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Canada

#### (7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

#### (7.30.15.14) Comment

*REC certificates representing renewable hydropower generation in Canada were retired on behalf of Hexagon AB.*

**Row 7**

#### (7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ China

#### (7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

#### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Offshore wind

#### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7152.65

#### (7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GEC [China]

#### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ China

#### (7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

**(7.30.15.14) Comment**

*The renewable electricity generated by the HTQ Phase 1 and Phase 2 Wind Farm Project in China were retired on behalf of Hexagon AB.*

**Row 8****(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption**

Select from:

☒ Denmark

**(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method**

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

**(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type**

Select from:

☒ Offshore wind

**(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

131.14

**(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used**

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

**(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute**

Select from:

☒ Denmark

**(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.15.14) Comment**

*Renewable electricity attributes corresponding to the reported electricity consumption were sourced through GO certificates and retired on behalf of Hexagon AB.*

**Row 9**

**(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption**

Select from:

☒ Finland

**(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method**

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

**(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type**

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

38.63

**(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used**

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

#### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Finland

#### (7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.15.14) Comment

*Renewable electricity attributes corresponding to the reported electricity consumption were sourced through GO certificates and retired on behalf of Hexagon AB.*

### Row 10

#### (7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ France

#### (7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

#### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

#### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

**(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used***Select from:*☒ GO [Europe]**(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ France**(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?***Select from:*☒ Yes**(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

2014

**(7.30.15.14) Comment***GO certificates representing renewable electricity generated by wind farms in France were retired on behalf of Hexagon AB.***Row 11****(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption***Select from:*☒ Germany**(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

#### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

#### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2834.98

#### (7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

#### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Germany

#### (7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.15.14) Comment

*Renewable electricity corresponding to the reported consumption was supplied through a retail green electricity contract backed by Guarantees of Origin.*

### Row 12

#### (7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ India

#### (7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

#### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

#### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

588

#### (7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

#### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ India

#### (7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

#### (7.30.15.14) Comment

*I-REC certificates representing renewable electricity generated by a solar project in India were retired on behalf of Hexagon AB.*

#### Row 13

#### (7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Italy

#### (7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

#### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mix of wind, solar and hydropower

#### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1065.14

#### (7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

#### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Italy

#### (7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.15.14) Comment

*Renewable electricity corresponding to the reported consumption was supplied through a retail green electricity contract backed by renewable energy certificates.*

#### Row 14

#### (7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

#### (7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

#### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Offshore wind

#### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9.46

#### (7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

#### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

#### (7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.15.14) Comment

*Renewable electricity attributes corresponding to the reported electricity consumption were sourced through GO certificates and retired on behalf of Hexagon AB.*

### Row 15

#### (7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Norway

#### (7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

#### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

#### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

40.79

#### (7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

#### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Norway

#### (7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.15.14) Comment

*Renewable electricity attributes corresponding to the reported electricity consumption were sourced through GO certificates and retired on behalf of Hexagon AB.*

### Row 16

#### (7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Peru

#### (7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

#### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

#### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20

#### (7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

#### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Peru

#### (7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

#### (7.30.15.14) Comment

*The I-REC certificates representing renewable electricity generated by the Marcona Wind Farm in Peru were redeemed on behalf of Hexagon AB.*

#### Row 17

#### (7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Poland

#### (7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Offshore wind

### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15.63

### (7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Poland

### (7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.30.15.14) Comment

*Renewable electricity attributes corresponding to the reported electricity consumption were sourced through GO certificates and retired on behalf of Hexagon AB.*

## Row 18

### (7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Singapore

### (7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1405

### (7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ TIGR [International]

### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Singapore

### (7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.30.15.14) Comment

*Renewable electricity attributes corresponding to the reported electricity consumption were sourced through TIGR certificates and retired on behalf of Hexagon AB.*

## Row 19

### (7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ South Africa

### (7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

21

### (7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ South Africa

### (7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

### (7.30.15.14) Comment

*I-REC certificates representing renewable electricity generated by the Jeffreys Bay Wind Farm were retired on behalf of Hexagon AB.*

### Row 20

### (7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Spain

### (7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

61.67

### (7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Spain

**(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.15.14) Comment**

*Renewable electricity attributes corresponding to the reported electricity consumption were sourced through GO certificates and retired on behalf of Hexagon AB.*

**Row 21**

**(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption**

Select from:

☒ Sweden

**(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method**

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

**(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type**

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

58.48

**(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used**

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

#### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Sweden

#### (7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.15.14) Comment

*Renewable electricity attributes corresponding to the reported electricity consumption were sourced through GO certificates and retired on behalf of Hexagon AB.*

### Row 22

#### (7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

#### (7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

#### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

#### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

**(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used**

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]**(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute**

Select from:

☒ Switzerland**(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?**

Select from:

☒ No**(7.30.15.14) Comment***Renewable electricity attributes corresponding to the reported electricity consumption were sourced through GO certificates and retired on behalf of Hexagon AB.***Row 23****(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption**

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom**(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method**

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)**(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type**

Select from:

☒ Wind (technology type unknown)

#### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

542.76

#### (7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REGO [UK]

#### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

#### (7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.15.14) Comment

*Renewable electricity attributes corresponding to the reported electricity consumption were sourced through REGO certificates and retired on behalf of Hexagon AB.*

### Row 24

#### (7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United States of America

#### (7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

### (7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mix of wind, solar and hydropower

### (7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5169.28

### (7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REC [US and Canada]

### (7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United States of America

### (7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

### (7.30.15.14) Comment

Renewable electricity corresponding to the reported consumption was supplied through a retail green electricity contract backed by REC certificates.  
[Add 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**

0.0000060271

**(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)**

32694.5

**(7.45.3) Metric denominator**

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

**(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total**

5424600000

**(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used**

Select from:

☒ Market-based

**(7.45.6) % change from previous year**

29.2

**(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 :reduction in combustion-engine vehicles

## (7.45.9) Please explain

*Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity decreased by 29.2% in 2025, mainly due to increased renewable energy use, which raised renewable electricity to 74%, together with lower total energy consumption, reduced gas use through heating and insulation upgrades, facility energy-efficiency measures, and an 11% reduction in combustion-engine vehicles. The slight increase in revenue contributed only marginally to the improvement.*

[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

19.2

#### (7.52.3) Metric numerator

MWh

#### (7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Million EUR Revenue

#### (7.52.5) % change from previous year

6.8

#### (7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

#### (7.52.7) Please explain

*Energy intensity ratio per million EUR decreased by 6.8%, from 20.6 to 19.2 MWh per EUR million of net revenue, mainly due to reduction in total energy consumption, including lower electricity and stationary combustion use. This reflects facility improvement programmes across production sites, including upgrades to energy-inefficient equipment, LED lighting, heating systems and insulation, with many facilities reducing power consumption despite increased production.*

### Row 2

#### (7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Waste

#### (7.52.2) Metric value

2980.6

#### (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

9

### (7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

### (7.52.7) Please explain

Total waste generated increased by 9% to 2,980.6 metric tonnes in 2025. The increase in waste sent to landfill was mainly linked to the end-of-life treatment of granite at one manufacturing facility, where no cost-efficient local recycling option was available. Despite the overall increase, waste recycled rose by 22%, reducing the non-recycled share from 55.7% to 50.3%.

[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

*Hexagon AB - Net-Zero Approval Validation Report.pdf*

### (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

*Select from:*

☒ 1.5°C aligned

### (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

*07/25/2024*

### (7.53.1.6) Target coverage

*Select from:*

☒ Organization-wide

### (7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

*Select all that apply*

☒ Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>)

### (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**

**(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)**

14153.9

**(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

18540.6

**(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

32694.500

**(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**

38.55

**(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: Hexagon commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 95% by 2030 from a 2022 base year. Objective: To decarbonize Hexagon's operations in line with its SBTi-validated 1.5°C pathway and net-zero strategy, reduce operational climate impacts, increase energy efficiency, accelerate the transition to renewable electricity, and strengthen resilience to climate-related risks while supporting long-term sustainable growth and stakeholder expectations.*

### (7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

*Hexagon plans to achieve its 95% absolute reduction in market-based Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 from a 2022 base year through facility energy-efficiency programmes, expanded on-site solar generation, green power purchase agreements and RECs, reduced unnecessary cloud-resource use, and the transition of the remaining company vehicle fleet to electric or full hybrid vehicles by 2030. A key milestone is achieving 100% renewable electricity by 2027. The target is SBTi-validated, aligned with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal, embedded in strategic and financial planning, reviewed annually and reassessed if the reporting scope changes significantly. By the end of 2025, combined market-based Scope 1 and 2 emissions had decreased by 37% from the 2022 baseline and by 29% compared with 2024, representing approximately 38.6% of the required reduction towards the 2030 target. Progress was mainly supported by increased renewable electricity use, which reached 74%, facility upgrades reducing electricity and gas consumption, increased photovoltaic generation, PPAs and RECs, and an 11% decrease in combustion-engine vehicles. Scope 1 emissions decreased by 6% and market-based Scope 2 emissions by 40% year on year. Progress is also monitored through absolute emissions, renewable electricity share, energy consumption and intensity, and vehicle-fleet composition. The report does not specify a progress-curve classification or quantify the consolidated contribution of each initiative.*

### (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

07/25/2024

### (7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

### (7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

### (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**

0.0000250625

**(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods**

0.0000026014

**(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities**

0.0000014548

**(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution**

0.0000031264

**(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations**

1.797e-7

**(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel**

0.0000063556

**(7.53.2.68) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting**

0.0000042004

**(7.53.2.70) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution**

0.0000024685

**(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products**

0.0000088847

**(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products**

3.06e-8

**(7.53.2.76) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments**

2.47e-8

**(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3**

0.0000543893

**(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes**

0.0000543893

### (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

38.10

### (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. To decarbonize Hexagon's value chain in line with its SBTi-validated 1.5°C pathway by improving emissions efficiency across purchased goods and services, logistics, business travel, employee commuting, and product use, while supporting sustainable business growth and advancing the company's net-zero commitment.*

### (7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

*Hexagon will achieve this target through supplier engagement, increased supplier SBTi adoption, logistics emissions reductions, eco-design, circularity initiatives and cloud optimisation. Progress is monitored through Scope 3 intensity, supplier SBTi coverage and logistics emissions. By the end of 2025, Scope 3 intensity had decreased 20% from the 2022 base year (18% vs. 2024), and the target remains on track. The target is SBTi-validated, aligned with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C pathway, reviewed annually and reassessed following significant scope changes. Progress to date has been variable.*

### (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

*07/25/2024*

### (7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

### (7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)
- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>)
- ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)

### (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 CO<sub>2</sub>e 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**

0.0000250625

**(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods**

0.0000026014

**(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities**

0.0000014548

**(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution**

0.0000031264

**(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations**

1.797e-7

**(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel**

0.0000063556

**(7.53.2.68) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting**

0.0000042004

**(7.53.2.70) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution**

0.0000024685

**(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products**

0.0000088847

**(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products**

3.06e-8

**(7.53.2.76) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments**

2.47e-8

**(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3**

0.0000543893

#### (7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0000543893

#### (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

20.27

#### (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. To achieve deep value-chain decarbonization consistent with Hexagon's net-zero commitment by 2050, reducing Scope 3 emissions across the full lifecycle of products and services while driving sustainable growth, strengthening supplier engagement, and aligning business operations with a science-based net-zero emissions pathway.*

#### (7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

*Hexagon's long-term pathway builds on its 2030 interim target through continued supplier decarbonisation, logistics improvements, eco-design, circularity and cloud optimisation. Residual emissions will be neutralised through permanent carbon removals by 2050, without replacing emissions reductions. By the end of 2025, Scope*

3 intensity had decreased 20% from the 2022 base year, providing progress towards the long-term target. Progress is monitored through Scope 3 intensity, absolute emissions and supplier SBTi coverage. The SBTi-validated target is aligned with the Paris Agreement, reviewed annually and progress to date has been variable.

**(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

☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☒ Net-zero targets

☒ Other climate-related targets

**(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.**

**Row 1**

**(7.54.1.1) Target reference number**

Select from:

☒ Low 1

**(7.54.1.2) Date target was set**

07/25/2024

**(7.54.1.3) Target coverage**

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

#### (7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

#### (7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Consumption

#### (7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

#### (7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2022

#### (7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

91254

#### (7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

34.8

#### (7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2027

#### (7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

#### (7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

74.4

#### (7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

60.74

#### (7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

#### (7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. The 100% renewable electricity by 2027 target is separately validated by the SBTi and supports achievement of Hexagon's absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction target of 95% by 2030 from a 2022 base year. Abs1 target from question 7.53.1

#### (7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ Science Based Targets initiative

#### (7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Hexagon AB - Net-Zero Approval Validation Report.pdf

#### (7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers Hexagon's global operations and all electricity consumption within its operational boundary, including both purchased/acquired and self-generated renewable electricity. Hexagon aims to increase renewable electricity from 34.8% in 2022 to 100% by 2027 and maintain this level thereafter. The target is tracked using the market-based Scope 2 approach, is separately validated by SBTi, and supports Hexagon's 95% absolute Scope 1 and 2 reduction target by 2030 and net-zero target by 2050. No exclusions apply.

#### (7.54.1.20) Target objective

The target supports Hexagon’s operational decarbonisation strategy by eliminating market-based Scope 2 emissions through 100% renewable electricity by 2027. It is separately validated by SBTi, aligned with the Paris Agreement’s 1.5°C goal, and is a key milestone toward reducing absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 95% by 2030.

**(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

Hexagon plans to achieve the target by increasing renewable electricity procurement and on-site generation, including photovoltaic capacity, green power agreements and renewable energy certificates. Renewable electricity increased from 42.2% in 2022 to 74.4% in 2025, with 100% targeted by 2027. Progress is monitored through renewable electricity share, absolute market-based Scope 2 emissions and electricity consumption, and is reviewed through quarterly business reviews, management reporting and Board oversight. The observed progress curve is variable, as annual increases depend on the timing of renewable-energy sourcing and generation projects.  
[Add row]

**(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.**

Row 1

**(7.54.2.1) Target reference number**

Select from:  
☒ Oth 1

**(7.54.2.2) Date target was set**

07/25/2024

**(7.54.2.3) Target coverage**

Select from:  
☒ Suppliers

**(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity**

Select from:  
☒ Absolute

#### (7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

☒ Percentage of suppliers (by procurement spend) with a science-based target

#### (7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2022

#### (7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

9

#### (7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2028

#### (7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

50

#### (7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

13

#### (7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

9.7560975610

#### (7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

#### (7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. Purchased goods and services are Hexagon's largest Scope 3 emissions source. By ensuring that suppliers representing 50% of relevant procurement spend have science-based targets by 2028, Hexagon increases the share of its supply chain actively measuring and reducing emissions, supporting progress towards its Scope 3 intensity target. 7.53.2: Int1, Int2

#### (7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ Science Based Targets initiative – approved customer engagement target

#### (7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

*Hexagon AB - Net-Zero Approval Validation Report.pdf*

#### (7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*The target covers suppliers representing procurement spend in Scope 3 Category 1, purchased goods and services, across Hexagon's global operations. It aims for suppliers accounting for 50% of relevant spend to have science-based targets by 2028. No exclusions apply. The target supports Hexagon's 2030 Scope 3 intensity reduction target and its 2050 net-zero target.*

#### (7.54.2.19) Target objective

*Hexagon commits that 50% of its suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services will have science-based targets by 2028. The objective is to reduce emissions from purchased goods and services, Hexagon's largest Scope 3 source, by increasing the proportion of supplier spend covered by science-based targets. This supports Hexagon's value-chain decarbonisation strategy and its SBTi-validated 2030 and 2050 climate targets.*

#### (7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

*Hexagon plans to achieve the supplier target through its Supplier Engagement Programme, which focuses on the suppliers responsible for emissions from purchased goods and services. The programme combines clear environmental expectations in the Supplier Code of Conduct with supplier training and guidance on carbon accounting and science-based target setting. Progress is further supported through ESG self-assessments, on-site audits and follow-up actions, which strengthen oversight of suppliers' environmental management and emissions performance. Supplier coverage and progress are reviewed through Hexagon's regular sustainability governance processes, including business-area reviews and management oversight. The target supports Hexagon's Paris Agreement-aligned, SBTi-validated Scope 3 reduction pathway and longer-term net-zero ambition. No carbon credits are used to achieve this target. Progress is expected to be variable because achievement depends on the timing of individual suppliers establishing and validating their own science-based targets.*

[Add row]

### (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

07/25/2024

##### (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

### (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

- |                                                                       |                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sulphur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> ) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrogen trifluoride (NF <sub>3</sub> ) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) |                                                                             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)           |                                                                             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)         |                                                                             |

### (7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*The SBTi-validated target covers Hexagon's Scope 1, Scope 2 and all relevant Scope 3 emissions across its global value chain, using 2022 as the base year. No relevant emissions sources within Hexagon's operational-control boundary are excluded. Fully consolidated entities are included, while joint ventures and minority-owned investments are included where Hexagon has operational control. Scope 3 categories reported as zero are not applicable to Hexagon's activities: upstream leased-asset emissions are already accounted for in Scope 1 and Scope 2; sold products require no further processing; and Hexagon does not lease assets to other entities or operate as a franchisor. The target is aligned with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal and supported by linked near- and long-term Scope 1, 2 and 3 reduction targets.*

### (7.54.3.11) Target objective

*The objective is to reach net-zero GHG emissions across Hexagon's value chain by 2050 by substantially reducing operational and value-chain emissions and neutralising only residual emissions that remain difficult to abate. The target guides strategic and operational decisions, including energy efficiency, renewable electricity, fleet transition, product design, supplier engagement, logistics and cloud optimisation, and supports Hexagon's transition to a low-carbon economy aligned with the Paris Agreement.*

### (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, and we do not 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

Hexagon intends to neutralise residual emissions remaining at the net-zero target date through permanent carbon removals, in line with the SBTi Net-Zero Standard. By 2030, any residual Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are intended to be neutralised, followed by residual Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions by 2050. Hexagon is pursuing three approved removal pathways. From 2028, it plans to invest EUR 500,000 annually in nature-based removals focused on seagrass and other blue-carbon ecosystems. From 2030, it plans to invest USD 200,000 annually in direct air capture. Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage is also under assessment, with a planned annual investment of USD 100,000. The nature-based pathway includes Hexagon's partnership with Beneath the Waves through the Blue Carbon Programme, supporting carbon sequestration alongside marine ecosystem and biodiversity protection. The first phase in the Bahamas is expected to generate independently verified credits from 2028, while further phases in Indonesia and Colombia are under assessment. The direct air capture and BECCS programmes will be delivered through third-party providers, with credits issued following independent verification. Permanent removals will be used only for residual emissions remaining after deep reductions across the value chain and will not substitute for achievement of Hexagon's SBTi emissions-reduction targets. Separately, Hexagon plans to purchase and cancel independently verified carbon credits for beyond-value-chain mitigation; these will not be counted toward target achievement.

#### (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 reports Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions separately from carbon offsets and removal credits. Target progress and performance are reviewed annually, and the target is reassessed and adjusted where a significant change in organisational scope, reporting boundary or emissions profile occurs.

[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.**

|  |                                                                            |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year |
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                    |

[Fixed row]

**(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 CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Under investigation      | 1                     | 0                                                         |
| To be implemented        | 3                     | 21260                                                     |
| Implementation commenced | 2                     | 4830                                                      |
| Implemented              | 3                     | 8080                                                      |

[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

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Low-carbon electricity mix

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO<sub>2</sub>e savings (metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)

6860

### (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

*Select all that apply*

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ 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)

135000

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2025000

### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

*Select from:*

☒ 11-15 years

### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*Hexagon is lowering the carbon intensity of its electricity through on-site generation and contractual sourcing. Self-generated renewable energy reached 4,926.5 MWh in 2025 (+194% YoY), with total renewable production of ~35,492 MWh. This includes the 16.44 MWp Archidona solar park in Málaga, Spain, an EU Taxonomy-aligned asset under CCM 4.1. Rooftop photovoltaic installations are being rolled out at multiple sites over the next three years; at our two largest European production sites they are expected to cover 44% of electricity demand. In parallel, Hexagon has entered green power purchase agreements for major facilities and switched providers to lower-carbon supply where available. Where direct renewable access is not feasible, demand is met through Guarantees of Origin and Renewable Energy Certificates. Together these measures raised the renewable share of total energy consumption from 42% in 2022 to 74% in 2025 and cut market-based Scope 2 emissions 40% YoY. Hexagon targets 100% renewable electricity by 2027.*

## Row 2

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☒ Company fleet vehicle replacement

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO<sub>2</sub>e savings (metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)

1170

### (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)

600000

#### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

45000

#### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

#### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

#### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*Hexagon's company car fleet accounts for around 70% of Scope 1 emissions, making fleet transition our primary fuel-switching lever. We are seeking to reduce the overall size of the fleet and switching remaining vehicles to full hybrid or battery electric. This fleet electrification is embedded in our SBTi-validated roadmap. Each Business Area has a division specific Roadmap until 2030, with new markets/countries being included in the implementation each year. The electric vehicle share of the company car fleet rose from 3.9% in 2022 to 6.9% in 2023, 12.6% in 2024 and 13.1% in 2025. Scope 1 emissions from the owned vehicle fleet fell to 9,770.3 tCO<sub>2</sub> in 2025, down 5% year-on-year and 11% against the 2022 base year.*

### Row 3

#### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☒ Supplier engagement

#### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO<sub>2</sub>e savings (metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)

### (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)

105000

### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

### (7.55.2.9) Comment

Scope 3 represents the majority of Hexagon's footprint, so supply chain decarbonisation is central to our transition plan. The Supplier Engagement Programme covers all direct procurement suppliers. Risk-based screening prioritises suppliers with higher emissions profiles and climate exposure, and we provide resources and guidance to help them set credible science-based targets. Our target is for 50% of key suppliers by spend, covering purchased goods and services, to have science-based targets by 2028, rising to more than 50% of procurement spend covered by suppliers with SBTi-validated targets by 2030. For business travel, where direct

reductions are harder to achieve, Hexagon began procuring Sustainable Aviation Fuel. Consistent with our SBTi commitments, SAF is not deducted from reported Scope 3 business travel emissions and is not used in place of reductions in our own operations or value chain. Business travel emissions fell 10% year-on-year to 34,476.4 tCO2.

[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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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:

☒ Yes

### (7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

#### Row 1

#### (7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

#### (7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ WBCSD Guidance on Avoided Emissions

### (7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☒ Other power, please specify :Design tools for power generating equipment

### (7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

*Hexagon solutins helps wind turbine manufacturers design more reliable and efficient gearboxes, which are a critical component of a wind turbine. The gearbox transfers energy from the rotating blades to the generator, enabling the production of electricity. Hexagon provides advanced production software and simulation-based design capabilities. Using industry-leading technology, Hexagon analyses and optimises the mechanical performance, thermal behaviour, noise and vibration characteristics of gearboxes before they are built. The solution improve designs before the product is built, reducing development risks, improving reliability and supporting certification activities.*

### (7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ The Avoided Emissions Framework (AEF)

### (7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

### (7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

*The functional unit is defined as one gigawatt (GW) of renewable power installed in a specific country and year.*

### (7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Reference product scenario: Wind turbines equipped with Hexagon's gearbox design produce electricity from wind. Baseline scenario: The energy would have been generated with the average carbon intensity of newly added energy sources per country.

#### (7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

#### (7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

9171000

#### (7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The avoided emissions assessment quantifies the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions avoided through electricity generated by wind turbines using Hexagon's engineering solution. The analysis covers installations in China and India and follows a country-specific approach consistent with the WBCSD avoided emissions guidance. The calculation is based on four steps: 1. Estimate electricity generation from wind turbines using the solution. Approximately 16.6 GW of installed wind capacity was identified between 2010 and 2023. 2. Allocate generation between two categories: - New Demand: renewable electricity meeting growth in electricity demand. - Existing Demand: renewable electricity replacing generation sources reaching end of life. The split was based on the average electricity system development in each country. 3. Determine the reference emissions scenario by analysing the carbon intensity of the energy sources that would otherwise have met new demand, or those being replaced by wind generation. 4. Calculate avoided emissions as the difference between emissions from the reference electricity mix and emissions from wind-generated electricity. Emissions associated with the solution itself were also considered to derive net avoided emissions. Results: The assessment estimates that wind turbines using the solution avoided approximately 40 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e between 2011 and 2023. Around one-third represents direct emissions reductions from replacing existing generation sources, while two-thirds represents avoided increases in emissions by meeting growing electricity demand with renewable energy instead of more carbon-intensive alternatives. In 2023, the solution enabled approximately 17 ± 5 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e of avoided emissions, of which around 25% represented direct emissions reductions. Key Assumptions - The solution is used across the wind turbine portfolios included in the assessment. - Installed capacity was estimated using customer deployment data, market studies and industry statistics, with extrapolations applied where historical data were unavailable. - Electricity generation was calculated using country-specific operating assumptions. - The split between new demand and replacement of existing generation reflects average country-level electricity system dynamics. - Country-specific energy mixes and emission factors were used to establish the baseline scenario.

#### (7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

6.17

[Add row]

**(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:

☒ At least once a month

##### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Water withdrawal data is primarily collected from utility invoices and water meter readings at applicable facilities. Reported volumes are consolidated through Hexagon's environmental data collection and reporting processes.*

##### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Water withdrawal data is monitored for approximately 1-25% of Hexagon's sites/facilities/operations. In 2025, environmental data was collected from manufacturing sites and larger facilities included in Hexagon's environmental reporting system with more than 35 headcounts. To support organization-wide environmental reporting, values for water use are extrapolated for sites not covered by direct data collection using employee-based methodologies. In this response, "sites/facilities" refers to offices, manufacturing sites, warehouses and other facilities under operational control.*

## Water withdrawals – volumes by source

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Not relevant. Hexagon does not monitor water withdrawal volumes by source because water used in operations is supplied almost exclusively through municipal water networks. This water aspect is not currently expected to become material for our operations.*

## Water withdrawals quality

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Not relevant. Hexagon primarily withdraws water from municipal water systems where water quality is managed and monitored by the utility provider in accordance with applicable regulations. The company's operations do not require monitoring of withdrawal water quality for operational purposes.*

## Water discharges – total volumes

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 1-25

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Direct measurement of discharge volumes is generally not performed. Water discharge volumes are estimated using water withdrawal data and operational assumptions. Based on typical facility activities, the majority of withdrawn water is assumed to be discharged to municipal sewer systems, with a small proportion (around 5%) consumed through activities such as sanitation, kitchen use, irrigation, evaporation, and similar purposes.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Water discharge volumes are monitored for approximately 1-25% of Hexagon's sites/facilities/operations which have more than 35 headcounts based on water withdrawal data. Water use at Hexagon is primarily associated with office activities, sanitation, employee facilities, and limited manufacturing processes. Since water is not a significant input to most operations, 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

*Not relevant. Water discharged from Hexagon facilities is generally directed to municipal sewer systems. Hexagon does not monitor discharge volumes by destination because multiple discharge destinations are typically not present within its operations.*

## Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Not relevant. Hexagon's operations do not involve heavy industrial processes that generate contaminated wastewater or require company-operated wastewater treatment. Wastewater generated from normal office and light manufacturing activities is discharged to municipal sewer systems, where treatment is managed by local authorities. Consequently, monitoring wastewater discharge volumes by treatment method is not considered necessary.*

## Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Not relevant. Hexagon's operations do not generate wastewater streams requiring monitoring against standard effluent quality parameters. Wastewater is primarily domestic in nature and discharged to municipal sewer systems.*

## 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

*Not relevant. Hexagon's activities do not involve processes that result in significant releases of priority pollutants to water. Due to the nature of our operations, water use is primarily limited to everyday activities such as drinking, sanitation, and landscape maintenance, and we do not measure discharged water volumes by water quality. Consequently, monitoring emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, or other priority pollutants to water is not considered relevant for our operations.*

## Water discharge quality – temperature

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Not relevant. Hexagon's operations do not involve significant water-dependent industrial processes, cooling systems, or thermal discharges that would require monitoring of wastewater temperature.*

## Water consumption – total volume

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 1-25

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Water consumption data is collected monthly from facilities with more than 35 full-time employees (FTEs), primarily based on water bills and meter readings. For sites not directly covered, water consumption is extrapolated based on employee numbers to ensure full coverage across Hexagon's operational footprint. The data is collected through Hexagon's ESG reporting system.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Water consumption is monitored for approximately 1–25% of Hexagon's sites/facilities/operations through estimation methods. Water consumption is directly measured at facilities included in the environmental reporting system using monthly water bills and meter readings. As direct water consumption data is not collected for all facilities, water consumption at non-reporting sites is estimated by extrapolating measured data based on employee numbers to provide organization-wide coverage. This approach reflects the low-water-use nature of Hexagon's operations, where water consumption is primarily associated with office activities and facility management rather than water-intensive manufacturing processes.*

## Water recycled/reused

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

#### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Not monitored. Hexagon currently does not measure recycled or reused water volumes at the corporate level. However, four facilities have onsite water recycling systems and three facilities have rainwater and runoff-water harvesting systems. These systems are primarily used for non-potable purposes such as toilet flushing, irrigation, and landscaping. While the infrastructure exists, the volumes of recycled, reused, and harvested water are not currently measured or reported. Hexagon may expand monitoring of these systems in future reporting years.*

### 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

*Not relevant. Hexagon provides employees with access to drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities through site management arrangements and building services. However, the provision of WASH services is generally managed through property owners and facility managers, particularly in leased offices, and is therefore not monitored through Hexagon's environmental reporting system.*

*[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)

205.07

##### (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

### (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

### (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 2025, total water withdrawals decreased by approximately 12% compared with 2024. Water data is collected from operations under Hexagon's operational control with more than 35 FTEs using facility water bills and meter readings. To achieve company-wide coverage, values for sites not included in the reporting system are extrapolated based on employee numbers. The reduction reflects improved water-use efficiency achieved through Phase 1 of Hexagon's Water Stewardship Action Plan. During 2025, Hexagon strengthened site-level engagement to better understand operational needs, water use and local water risks, while implementing practical efficiency measures including enhanced water monitoring, water audits, employee awareness initiatives, leak detection and repair, installation of low-flow fixtures, optimization of irrigation and cleaning practices, and implementation of rainwater harvesting and water reuse for non-potable purposes where feasible. Over the next five years, Hexagon expects withdrawals to continue decreasing as Phase 2 expands water recycling, rainwater harvesting, context-based water reduction targets and AWS-aligned stewardship practices at priority sites, followed by Phase 3, which will scale these initiatives across high-risk operations and further improve long-term water efficiency and resilience.*

## Total discharges

### (9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

194.82

### (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

### (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

### (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

*Hexagon does not directly measure total wastewater discharge volumes across its operations. Due to the nature of its activities, which primarily comprise offices, laboratories and assembly-based manufacturing, wastewater is mainly generated from domestic uses and discharged to municipal sewer systems. Total discharge is therefore estimated using the operational assumption that approximately 95% of withdrawn water is discharged, while approximately 5% is consumed through activities such as drinking, irrigation, evaporation and other minor losses. As total water withdrawals decreased by approximately 12% in 2025 due to improved water-use efficiency, estimated wastewater discharge volumes also decreased proportionally.*

## Total consumption

### (9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

205.07

### (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

### (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

### (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

*Total water consumption is reported using the same company-wide methodology as water withdrawals. Water data is collected from operations under Hexagon's operational control with more than 35 FTEs using facility water bills and meter readings, with values for remaining sites extrapolated based on employee numbers to achieve full organizational coverage. Total water consumption decreased by approximately 12% compared with 2024 as a result of improved water-use efficiency delivered through Phase 1 of Hexagon's Water Stewardship Action Plan. Initial actions focused on improving understanding of site-specific water use and operational needs, strengthening monitoring and employee engagement, and implementing practical efficiency measures such as leak repairs, low-flow fixtures, optimized irrigation and cleaning practices, rainwater harvesting and water reuse where appropriate. Hexagon expects water consumption to continue decreasing over the next five years as the Water Stewardship Action Plan progresses through Phase 2 and Phase 3, expanding water recycling, context-based reduction targets, reuse initiatives and long-term water stewardship practices across priority sites.*

[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.**

### (9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ No

#### (9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☒ WRI Aqueduct

☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

#### (9.2.4.9) Please explain

*Hexagon assessed water stress across 105 facilities worldwide using both the WRI Aqueduct tool and the WWF Water Risk Filter. The initial basin-level assessment screened each location for physical, regulatory and reputational water risks and identified 14 facilities located in high or extremely high water-risk basins. A second-level operational risk assessment was subsequently conducted for all identified sites using the WWF Water Risk Filter methodology, combining detailed site-level questionnaires with interviews and discussions with site representatives and internal stakeholders to evaluate actual water sources, operational activities, water use practices and site-specific exposure. The assessment confirmed that none of the identified facilities withdraw water directly from surface water or groundwater sources. Instead, all sites rely exclusively on municipal water supplies, with water used primarily for sanitation, drinking and limited facility management activities. Consequently, although these facilities are located in water-stressed basins, Hexagon does not directly withdraw water from areas with water stress and therefore reports no direct withdrawals from stressed water sources. The assessment covers Hexagon's global operational footprint and is periodically reviewed as part of the company's water risk management process. WRI Aqueduct is used to identify basin-level exposure, while the WWF Water Risk Filter operational assessment verifies whether basin-level water stress translates into actual operational water withdrawal risks at site level.*

*[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 substantive 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 conducted a facility-level assessment to identify facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities as defined by CDP. Water consumption and water pollution were assessed in Hexagon's 2025 Double Materiality Assessment and were not identified as material topics. Water use across Hexagon's operations is generally limited to sanitation, drinking water, kitchens, irrigation, and certain manufacturing activities. While water-related physical risks are considered within broader environmental risk assessment processes, Hexagon has not identified or classified facilities according to substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities for CDP reporting purposes.*

## 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 substantive 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.

### (9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

5424600000

## (9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

26452430.88

## (9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

*Increase. Hexagon expects water withdrawal efficiency to improve as revenue growth is anticipated to outpace water use. The company continues to expand its software and technology offerings while maintaining relatively low operational water intensity. Continued operational efficiency measures and resource management efforts are expected to support stable or lower water consumption relative to business growth, increasing revenue generated per unit of water withdrawn.*  
[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 (m3/denominator)

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:<br><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:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Judged to be unimportant                        | <i>Hexagon does not mass-produce components or products that require high water usage in their production.</i> |

[Fixed row]

## (9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

### Water pollution

#### (9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

#### (9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

#### (9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

*Water pollution was assessed through Hexagon's 2025 Double Materiality Assessment and was not identified as a material sustainability matter. Hexagon's operations generally do not generate significant process wastewater or water pollutants, and water use is primarily associated with offices, sanitation, employee facilities, and limited manufacturing activities. Consequently, a water pollution target is not considered necessary at this time.*

## Water withdrawals

### (9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

### (9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

### (9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

*Water consumption was assessed through Hexagon's 2025 Double Materiality Assessment and was not identified as a material sustainability matter. As a result, water withdrawals are not currently an immediate strategic priority for target setting. However, Hexagon recognizes the importance of responsible water stewardship and continues to strengthen water data collection, monitoring, and assessment processes. The company intends to evaluate the feasibility of water withdrawal targets within the next two years, particularly where local water-related risks may be relevant.*

## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

### (9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

### (9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

### (9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

Hexagon provides access to drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities across its operations through site management arrangements and building services. WASH-related impacts and risks have not been identified as material sustainability matters for Hexagon, and therefore a formal WASH target is not currently considered necessary.

Other

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[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:<br><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:<br><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:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No                                                                        | Hexagon does not operate in proximity to such areas. |
| UNESCO World Heritage sites            | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No                                                                        | Hexagon does not operate in proximity to such areas. |
| UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No                                                                        | Hexagon does not operate in proximity to such areas. |
| Ramsar sites                           | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No                                                                        | Hexagon does not operate in proximity to such areas. |
| Key Biodiversity Areas                 | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No                                                                        | Hexagon does not operate in proximity to such areas. |
| Other areas important for biodiversity | Select from:<br><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:<br><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

Introduction

☒ All data points in module 1

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

#### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

*The climate-related information reported in Module 1 is derived from Hexagon's 2025 statutory Sustainability Statement, which was subject to an annual limited assurance engagement by PricewaterhouseCoopers AB in accordance with FAR RevR 19. The assurance covered the reporting boundary, reporting scope, organizational structure, value-chain coverage and basis of preparation used for climate-related disclosures. The auditor evaluated the reporting processes, internal controls and information systems supporting the Sustainability Statement and concluded that it complies, in all material respects, with ESRS requirements.*

#### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

*Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.pdf*

### Row 2

#### (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

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

☒ Identification, assessment, and management processes

☒ All data points in module 2

#### (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

#### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

*All climate-related identification, assessment and management processes reported in Module 2 are based on Hexagon's assured Sustainability Statement. This includes the process for identifying climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities, the double materiality assessment, identification of priority locations, physical and transition climate risk assessment, integration into enterprise risk management and climate governance processes. The auditor specifically assessed Hexagon's process for identifying sustainability information described under ESRS IRO-1 and evaluated the supporting methodology, evidence, internal documentation and reporting processes as part of the limited assurance engagement.*

#### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

*Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.pdf*

### Row 3

#### (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

Disclosure of risks and opportunities

☒ Other data point in module 3, please specify :Climate-related risks, opportunities and resilience analysis

#### (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

#### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

*All climate-related risks and opportunities disclosed in Module 3 are derived from Hexagon's assured Sustainability Statement. This includes the identification and assessment of physical and transition climate risks and opportunities, climate resilience analysis, scenario analysis, strategic implications and qualitative anticipated climate-related effects where disclosed. As part of the limited assurance engagement, the auditor evaluated the methodologies, assumptions, supporting evidence*

and reporting processes used to prepare these disclosures, including analytical procedures and substantive assurance procedures on selected sustainability information.

#### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

*Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.pdf*

#### Row 4

#### (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

Governance

☒ Environmental policies

☒ All data points in module 4

#### (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

#### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

*The governance information reported in Module 4 is based on Hexagon's assured Sustainability Statement. This includes Board and management oversight of climate-related matters, governance responsibilities, internal controls, sustainability governance framework and the Environmental Policy. The auditor evaluated the governance disclosures, reporting processes and supporting documentation as part of the limited assurance engagement to confirm compliance with ESRS reporting requirements.*

#### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

## Row 5

### (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

Business strategy

☒ Transition plans

☒ Scenario analysis

☒ All data points in module 5

☒ Internal pricing of environmental externalities

☒ Supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☒ Sustainable finance taxonomy aligned spending/revenue

### (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

*All climate-related business strategy disclosures reported in Module 5 are derived from Hexagon's assured Sustainability Statement. These include the Climate Transition Plan, climate scenario analysis, resilience assessment, internal carbon pricing, sustainable finance taxonomy disclosures and supplier environmental requirements. The auditor evaluated the methodologies, assumptions, supporting evidence and relevant forward-looking information used in preparing these disclosures as part of the limited assurance engagement. The assurance engagement also specifically included procedures relating to compliance with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.*

### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

## Row 6

### (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 – Consolidation approach

☒ Consolidation approach

### (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

*The consolidation approach used for climate-related environmental performance reporting is included within the assured Sustainability Statement. The auditor evaluated the reporting boundary, organizational consolidation methodology, ESG reporting system, data collection processes, extrapolation methodology where applicable, and internal controls supporting the preparation of climate-related performance information. The assurance applies to the FY2025 reporting boundary and consolidation methodology used for climate disclosures.*

### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.pdf

## Row 7

### (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

- |                                                                                                |                                                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste data                                                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Base year emissions                                  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon removals                                            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Progress against targets                             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fuel consumption                                           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renewable fuel consumption                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Methane emissions                                          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Target-setting methodology                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restated emissions                                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All data points in module 7                          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions breakdown by country/area                        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions reduction initiatives/activities           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy attribute certificates (EACs)                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Year on year change in land use change emissions     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions breakdown by business division                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)       |                                                                                          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)  |                                                                                          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2) |                                                                                          |

### (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

*The auditor performed limited assurance procedures, including inquiries, analytical procedures and substantive testing of selected sustainability information, together with evaluation of the methodologies, assumptions, reporting processes and supporting evidence used to prepare the climate disclosures. Current-year climate information is covered by the FY2025 limited assurance engagement. Comparative figures presented in the Sustainability Statement were independently assured under the respective assurance engagement for the corresponding reporting year.*

### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

*Hexagon Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.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.**

### (13.2.1) Additional information

*Hexagon's CDP response is aligned, where applicable, with the company's Annual and Sustainability Report 2025 and the statutory Sustainability Statement prepared in accordance with ESRS. Climate-related information reported in the Sustainability Statement has been subject to third-party limited assurance. Where CDP requires additional granularity, categorisation or calculations beyond the disclosures presented in the Annual and Sustainability Report, Hexagon has supplemented the response using internal reporting systems, documented methodologies and supporting operational data. Differences in terminology or presentation between CDP and the Annual and Sustainability Report may therefore reflect the specific reporting requirements of each framework rather than differences in the underlying data or management approach.*

### (13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

*Climate Transition Plan 2025 3.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 Financial Officer*

### (13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

*[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 to facilitate collective action in priority basins.**

*Select from:*

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

