



Non-financial and sustainability information statement

Climate-related financial disclosures

Introduction

As a manufacturer with a global operation, supply chain and customer presence, Volex recognises the importance of understanding the current and future potential impacts of climate change on our business. We also take the responsibility that the Company holds in reducing its direct impact on the planet seriously.

We are pleased to announce that our near term, long term and net-zero targets have been validated by the SBTi during FY2026. Following this, we have focused on enhancing our risk management framework in preparation for our move to the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange and incorporating our analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities therein. In addition, we have taken the first steps to prepare for International Sustainability Standards Board ('ISSB') and UK Sustainability Reporting Standards ('UK SRS') S2-aligned reporting, by updating our materiality assessment and reviewing our existing climate disclosures to identify gaps in our analysis that we can work towards throughout FY2027.

The following report covers the Board's oversight of climate-related issues; the Group's integration of climate change within our overall risk management processes; our strategies for managing climate-related risks; and relevant metrics used to measure progress towards our climate targets.

The Board notes the requirement for mandatory climate-related disclosures under UK Listing Rule 6.6.6(8)R and the Companies (Strategic Report) (Climate-related Financial Disclosure) Regulations 2022, which this report addresses. This will become a mandatory requirement upon Main Market admission. In setting out this report, we have referenced the full TCFD-recommended disclosures as detailed in 'Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures' 2017, with use of additional guidance from 'Implementing the Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures', 2021. Additionally, following amendment of sections 414C, 414CA and 414CB of the Companies Act 2006, the Group has indicated in the adjacent table which of the climate-related disclosures, outlined in Section 414CB, are addressed by the TCFD-recommended disclosures, alongside the pages of the 2026 Annual Report and Accounts where these are located.

Recommendation	Recommended disclosures	Page reference	CA 414CB
Governance Disclose the organisation's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.	a) Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities	Page 67	(a)
	b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Page 67	(a)
Strategy Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.	a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium and long term	Page 68	(d)
	b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy and financial planning	Page 68	(e)
	c) Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario	Page 69	(f)
Risk management Disclose how the organisation identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.	a) Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks	Page 68	(b)
	b) Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks	Page 69	(b)
	c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management	Page 69	(c)
Metrics and targets Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.	a) Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process	Page 58 to 59	(h)
	b) Disclose scope 1, scope 2, and, if appropriate, scope 3 greenhouse gas ('GHG') emissions, and the related risks	Page 58 to 59	(h)
	c) Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets	Page 60	(g)



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Governance

Board level

The Board of Directors has oversight and ultimate responsibility for Volex's sustainability strategy, targets, disclosures and reporting. The Board's responsibility includes (but is not limited to) climate-related risks and opportunities and the monitoring of Group performance towards achieving climate-related targets in line with TCFD recommendations. The Board regularly considers climate-related issues when reviewing and guiding strategy, such as inclusion of ESG factors within the due diligence processes that take place prior to acquisitions and overseeing the sign-off of major capital expenditures. Extensive environmental due diligence was undertaken prior to the 2023 acquisition of Murat Ticaret, for example. This year, the Board has overseen the enhancement of the risk management framework and the incorporation of climate-related risk into the framework.

The Board receives quarterly updates at Board meetings on key sustainability matters that impact the sectors in which the Group's businesses operate, including climate-related risks and opportunities as relevant, and on the specific measures that need to be implemented to drive improved climate-related performance of the businesses.

The Board delegates responsibility for driving ESG strategy, including responsibility for identifying, considering and managing climate-related risks and opportunities, to the Safety, Environmental and Sustainability ('SES') Committee, whose members include the Chief Executive Officer, an independent Non-Executive Director and the Group's HR Director. The SES Committee reports to

the Board following its biannual meetings. Through this process, the Board is formally updated on climate-related risks and opportunities twice a year. The Board is also responsible for approving the climate-related financial disclosures each year, including disclosures related to climate risks and opportunities.

Likewise, the Board delegates responsibility for overseeing and monitoring progress against our climate-related targets, including our now SBTi-validated emissions targets, to the SES Committee. The Board is therefore informed on progress as the Committee reports to the Board twice per year. In addition, the Board is responsible for approving all annual disclosures made in the Annual Report and Sustainability Report, which include detailed disclosures on emissions performance.

The Board is yet to deploy a firm link between Executive remuneration and ESG indicators, however the Board has resolved that its Remuneration Committee will review this on an annual basis.

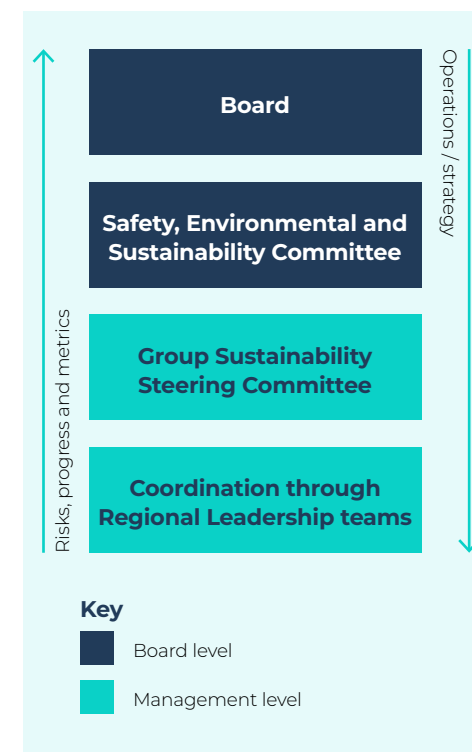
Management level

At the management level, an executive Group Sustainability Steering Committee (formed of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Group HR Director) is responsible for developing the climate agenda and driving its implementation at an operational level, including identification, assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities. The Sustainability Steering Committee discusses and reviews all sustainability data, performance and targets as they develop at quarterly meetings. The Sustainability Steering Committee reports

to the Board-level SES Committee twice per year.

Each Regional Chief Operating Officer ('COO') has responsibility for managing climate-related risks and opportunities, and implementing the sustainability strategy in their locality, including coordinating sustainability improvement activities. Site-level sustainability reviews are conducted to inform regional actions plans that are managed locally. Every employee is kept informed of role-relevant behaviours that promote Volex's commitment to sustainability and climate resilience. All manufacturing sites submit greenhouse gas emissions data, alongside an extensive range of other sustainability-related data, to the Group on a monthly basis through the Group's Sustainability Reporting System. Through this process, information on climate-related risks and opportunities is fed up to Board level via the SES Committee, to be integrated into risk assessment and strategy development.

Climate governance structure





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Risk management

Identification and assessment

Our climate-related risk and opportunity identification and assessment considered existing and emerging risks and opportunities and all categories outlined in the TCFD recommendations.

The assessment is conducted in relation to all of Volex's operations, and the Group's upstream and downstream value chain, with particular focus on several freight hubs that are crucial for the flow of goods and products to and from key manufacturing sites.

Due to their nature, a different approach is taken to identify physical and transition risks and opportunities:

- **Physical risks:** With the support of external sustainability consultants, a geospatial physical hazard modelling software has been used to assess current and potential future exposure to physical climate-related risks at all of our sites and expanded to consider a number of critical freight hubs that the Group's operations rely upon
- **Transition risks and opportunities:** A strategic risk and opportunity assessment is undertaken at Executive and Board level, informed by a comprehensive assessment undertaken by external sustainability consultants. This includes stakeholder engagement, desktop analysis and particularly captures existing and emerging regulatory trends, with analysis this year particularly focusing on the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, which entered its operational phase during the year

This year, in preparation for our move to a Main Market listing, we have worked to enhance our risk management framework, and have incorporated our climate-related risks and opportunities into the new framework. All risks within the Group's Risk Register are assessed based on the likelihood of occurrence and potential financial impact on the business were they to occur, as well as the extent to which they are being mitigated and managed. The 5x5 matrix is consolidated into four risk levels: Low, Medium, High and Very High.

Likelihood

Likelihood level	1 Rare	2 Unlikely	3 Possible	4 Likely	5 Almost Certain
Approx. Probability (%)	<5%	5–15%	15–30%	30–60%	>60%

Impact

Impact level	1 Minimal	2 Minor	3 Moderate	4 Major	5 Severe
Description	Negligible cost, fully absorbed in routine operations	Localised issue, short term disruption	Noticeable financial hit or extended delay	Significant loss, regulatory or profit impact	Threat to business continuity, covenant breach, or major enforcement
Indicative financial range (\$)	<\$50 thousand	\$50 – \$250 thousand	\$250 thousand – \$1 million	\$1 – \$5 million	>\$5 million
Materiality guidance	Not material	Not material, local management action	Monitor; material if repeated or cross-functional	Material; requires divisional or executive attention	Highly material; Group-level risk, likely Board visibility

Where possible, and where sufficient data is available, we use financial quantification techniques to help inform our impact assessment across several climate scenarios, as appropriate for the risk or opportunity being assessed.

Climate-related risks and opportunities were identified and assessed over three different time horizons. These horizons allowed us to consider the lifespan of our assets and infrastructure as well as any longer term regulatory changes and to consider our near and long term targets.

Climate scenario time horizons

	2026–2027	2028–2035	2036–2050
Time horizons	Short	Medium	Long
Rationale	Aligned with short term business actions and financial planning	Aligned to the Group's 'Net-Zero by 2035' target (scopes 1 & 2)	Aligned to the Group's 'Net-Zero by 2050' target (scopes 1, 2 & 3)



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Monitoring

Two key elements of our risk management process support ongoing monitoring of climate-related risks and opportunities:

- an ongoing process of assessment and review of individual Volex sites and/or entities undertaken by a combination of the Internal Audit function, the Group Finance team and the operations teams; and
- an annual risk survey that is conducted centrally across the entire senior management team and managers within Group-wide functions.

This provides a top-down, bottom-up approach to ongoing climate risk and opportunity monitoring, which is further supported by other activities within our risk management framework.

Management

While the Board has overall responsibility for the management of risks at Volex, businesses invest in and implement appropriate systems and processes to manage their impact on the environment. The Audit Committee is delegated specific responsibility for the oversight of the risk management process.

Identification, assessment and management of Volex's climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into the Group's overall risk management framework. All climate-related issues are assessed in the same manner as other Group risks, so that their relative significance is comparable.

'Climate and Environment' has been identified as a Principal Risk (Operational) for Volex.

Strategy

Our approach to climate scenario analysis

Our risk assessment and climate scenario analysis has shown that, in aggregate across all scenarios assessed, the overall climate risk exposure for Volex is Low, and the Group is financially resilient and strategically robust to climate change. Our current understanding of climate-related risks is that any impact on assets is limited, and risks can be accommodated within business-as-usual activity considering existing and planned mitigation strategies. As a result, climate-related risks have not substantially informed our Group strategy or our financial planning.

We identify the climate transition as providing greater opportunities for the Group than climate-related risks. We deliberately maintain a flexible, agile strategy that allows us to capitalise on these opportunities as they emerge. For example, we have invested in substantial research and development in electric vehicle charging cables, adapters and harnesses in recent years, which is now allowing us to capitalise on the growing demand for these products as electric vehicle sales continue to grow to combat vehicle-related emissions. In FY2026, our EV & Electrification end-market contributed \$181.8 million of revenue (FY2025: \$172.9 million), representing 15% of total Group revenue (FY2025: 16%).

Risks and opportunities are subject to ongoing refinement and quantification over time, which enables us to build a complete picture and assists with incorporating the management of any climate-related risks into the ongoing strategy. There are no effects of climate-related matters reflected in judgements and estimates applied in the financial statements as a result. Our analysis will continue to evolve as new data becomes available, both internally and externally, and we will continue to monitor our climate exposures and action plans through the Group's risk management framework.

Physical risks

Physical risks were assessed under the Shared Socio-economic Pathways ('SSPs') identified in the latest Assessment Report ('AR6') of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change ('IPCC'). The SSPs align with the Radiative Concentration Pathways ('RCPs') which are associated with mean average surface temperature increases, from which the impact on earth's physical processes can be modelled.

- **SSP1-2.6:** A climate-positive pathway in an increasingly sustainable world, aligned to RCP 2.6 in which average surface temperature warming is limited to 1.3°C to 2.4°C by 2100.
- **SSP2-4.5:** A baseline scenario that extrapolates past and current global developments into the future, linked to RCP 4.5 with a mean surface temperature increase of 2.7°C by 2100.
- **SSP3-7.0:** Characterised by a revival of nationalism and conflicts that push global issues to the background, aligned to RCP 7.0 with mean surface temperature increases of 3.6°C by 2100.
- **SSP5-8.5:** Characterised by the intensification of fossil fuel exploitation aligned to RCP 8.5 in which mean surface temperatures increase by 4.4°C by 2100.

Based on the findings, we have identified four potentially significant climate-related physical risks.



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Key physical risks

Risks	TCFD Category	Potential Impact on the business	Mitigation / actions to manage risk	Metrics used to track risk	SSP1-2.6			SSP5-8.5		
					Short term (2027) risk rating	Medium term (2035) risk rating	Long term (2050) risk rating	Short term (2027) risk rating	Medium term (2035) risk rating	Long term (2050) risk rating
Flooding in direct operations Severe precipitation events have the potential to cause flooding, which may lead to property damage and disrupt operations, leading to potential financial losses and decreased revenues, as well as potentially increased insurance premiums. Area: Direct operations	Acute	- Asset damage costs - Loss of revenue due to operational disruption - Increased insurance costs - Productivity loss	- Diversified production strategy – production can be switched from any disrupted sites, although noting operational and commercial constraints - Flood damage insurance cover at all manufacturing sites with limits that reflect the magnitude of risk - Materiality of financial impact of a negative event at each site decreases with Group growth - Experience also shows that in the event of a super-typhoon, impact is limited to just a few weeks to return power supplies and fix infrastructure	- Number of days lost due to disruption - Revenue lost due to disruption - Cost of asset damage / replacement	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Disrupted access to sites caused by potential flooding and storm surge in adjacent areas Climate-related events including flooding and storm surge across the infrastructure network, particularly the road network, can impact access to and from sites, potentially disrupting operations. This may include inability of workers to access sites, leading to lost working hours, missed or delayed deliveries to site and missed or delayed order fulfilment. Area: Direct operations, upstream and downstream value chain	Acute	- Loss of revenue due to operational disruption - Productivity loss	- Diversified production strategy – production can be switched from any disrupted sites, although noting operational and commercial constraints - Materiality of financial impact of a negative event at each site decreases with Group growth	- Number of days lost due to disruption - Revenue lost due to disruption	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low



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Key physical risks

Risks	TCFD Category	Potential Impact on the business	Mitigation / actions to manage risk	Metrics used to track risk	SSP1-2.6			SSP5-8.5		
					Short term (2027) risk rating	Medium term (2035) risk rating	Long term (2050) risk rating	Short term (2027) risk rating	Medium term (2035) risk rating	Long term (2050) risk rating
Sea freight disruption at key hubs Sea freight is a key distribution channel. Climate-related events, particularly storm surges, may prevent the flow of goods to and from key strategic sites, which may disrupt or cause operations to cease without the necessary input of goods and materials, or may prevent the shipment of manufactured goods, causing delays or missed deliveries to customers. Area: Direct operations, upstream and downstream value chain	Acute	- Productivity loss - Loss of revenue due to operational disruption	- Maintaining redundancy in global manufacturing capabilities allows for production to continue for all products should a single facility be materially disrupted by supply chain / distribution issues - Volex operates a very expansive supply chain mitigating against any single supplier being impacted by physical climate-related events - Major climate-related events would likely equally affect competitors, meaning no loss of competitive advantage	Number of days lost due to disruption	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Property damages and operational disruption caused by subsidence A subsidence event, whether gradual sinking or a sudden collapse, may cause severe property damage with substantial costs for building repairs and additional costs for any capital (equipment, materials, etc.) that is lost. Operating in areas with high subsidence risk may potentially lead to higher insurance premiums, as insurers expect they are more likely to cover the damages. Any additional health and safety consequences may lead to fines, legal fees or reputational damages for the Group. A subsidence event would also substantially disrupt operations, either until the site can be repaired and recovered, or by forcing operations to relocate to areas with lower risk. Area: Direct operations	Acute	- Productivity loss - Loss of revenue due to operational disruption	- Maintaining redundancy in global manufacturing capabilities allows for production to continue for all products should a single facility be materially disrupted by supply chain / distribution issues - Volex operates a very expansive supply chain mitigating against any single supplier being impacted by physical climate-related events - Major climate-related events would likely equally affect competitors, meaning no loss of competitive advantage	Number of days lost due to disruption	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low



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Transition risks and opportunities

The following scenarios from the International Energy Agency ('IEA') were applied to assess the behaviour of climate-related transition risks and opportunities. The IEA scenarios are far more descriptive and useful for modelling more positive climate outcomes, so are appropriate for modelling transition risks:

- **Net-Zero 2050 ('NZE'):** an ambitious scenario which sets out a narrow but achievable pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net-zero CO₂ emissions by 2050. This meets the TCFD requirement of using a 'below 2°C' scenario and is included as it informs the decarbonisation pathways used by the Science Based Targets initiative ('SBTi'), which validates corporate net-zero targets and ambition
- **Stated Policies Scenario ('STEPS'):** a scenario which represents the roll-forward of already announced policy measures. This scenario outlines a combination of physical and transitions risk impacts as temperatures rise by around 2.4°C by 2100 from pre-industrial levels, with a 50% probability. This scenario is included as it represents a base case pathway with a trajectory implied by today's policy settings

We have identified three potentially significant climate-related transition risks and three potentially significant climate-related transition opportunities:

Key transition risks

Risks	TCFD Category	Potential Impact on the business	Mitigation / actions to manage risk	Metrics used to track risk	NZE			STEPS		
					Short term (2027) risk rating	Medium term (2035) risk rating	Long term (2050) risk rating	Short term (2027) risk rating	Medium term (2035) risk rating	Long term (2050) risk rating
Carbon price in own operations The scope of carbon pricing is expected to expand over the medium term and the price of carbon is expected to rise in the drive to make companies more responsible for energy use and carbon emission. The IEA forecasts that carbon prices relevant to Volex under NZE and STEPS scenarios are projected to increase. Area: Own operations	Policy & Legal	- Price of carbon related to GHG emissions in own operations increases costs (greatest impact on cable manufacturing sites that are more energy intensive) - Increasing regulations on existing products (e.g. carbon intensity) increases costs and exposes the business to litigation - Greater costs associated with emissions reduction activities	- Current and planned initiatives to reduce energy consumption and targets for decreased emissions including increased investment in clean electricity through use of RECs and PPAs - Complete LCAs of products	- Emissions (scope 1 & 2) - Profit margin	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium



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Key transition risks

Risks	TCFD Category	Potential Impact on the business	Mitigation / actions to manage risk	Metrics used to track risk	NZE			STEPS		
					Short term (2027) risk rating	Medium term (2035) risk rating	Long term (2050) risk rating	Short term (2027) risk rating	Medium term (2035) risk rating	Long term (2050) risk rating
Carbon price in value chain Volex is exposed to potential carbon pricing impacts in the value chain. It is uncertain how and when carbon prices will be imposed in the value chain and how much will be passed on to Volex. A full scope 3 carbon footprint is also required to fully understand the risk impact. Area: Upstream	Policy & Legal	- Higher costs of purchased goods and services as suppliers pass on costs - Higher costs associated with carbon tax on scope 3 emissions	- Supplier and customer engagement - Membership of industry stakeholder groups	- Emissions (scope 3) - Profit margin	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Failure to meet / maintain expected ESG credentials Volex has obligations to its stakeholders, such as customers and investors, to maintain and show progress against sustainability ratings and frameworks, and to demonstrate progress on decarbonisation. The expected growth of the business over the next four years introduces additional challenges in terms of managing sustainability. Area: Own operations	Reputation	- Increased shareholder concern could lead to increased cost of capital and loss of investment - Failure to maintain customer expectations on sustainability performance could lead to loss of trust, competitive advantage and ultimately contracts - Failure to comply with all relevant disclosure regulations could result in fines from regulatory bodies	- Continuous improvement in sustainability reporting to align with external frameworks and rating agencies - Net-Zero Transition plan to be developed - Clear communication through dedicated Sustainability Report that meets stakeholder requirements	- Scope 1-3 emissions - ESG rating agency scores - Revenue - Cost of capital	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low



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Key transition opportunities

Risks	TCFD Category	Potential Impact on the business	Strategy / actions to manage opportunity	Metrics used to track risk	NZE			STEPS		
					Short term (2027) risk rating	Medium term (2035) risk rating	Long term (2050) risk rating	Short term (2027) risk rating	Medium term (2035) risk rating	Long term (2050) risk rating
Aiding the transition to a green economy through electrification As a manufacturer of power and connectivity-related products and solutions, the business is well placed within a variety of markets to drive electrification and aid in the transition to the green economy. As electrification across the economy grows, this allows Volex the opportunity of increasing its market share within this space, winning business and increasing sales. In particular, the EV & Electrification sector is a significant and growing market that Volex will be able to benefit from. Area: Own operations	Products & Services, Markets	- Increased revenue from the expanding EV & Electrification market - Increased market share in both existing and new markets - Overall positive effect on revenue, revenue growth and profit margins	- R&D investment strategy – adapt to market and industry changes - Strategic partnerships to access new markets and customers - Marketing strategy - M&A to access markets	- Revenue - Revenue growth - Profit margin	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High
Improvements to resource efficiency Improving energy efficiency, reducing materials and improving recyclability of products will help reduce costs as well as mitigate against the future cost of carbon pricing. Area: Own operations	Resource efficiency	- Reduce production costs by improving operational efficiency and recyclability of products - Reduce capital expenditure through material efficiency	- Operational excellence - Set water, waste and material efficiency targets - Product LCAs	- Scope 1-3 emissions, emissions intensity - Energy consumption, energy intensity	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium



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Key transition opportunities

Risks	TCFD Category	Potential Impact on the business	Strategy / actions to manage opportunity	Metrics used to track risk	NZE			STEPS		
					Short term (2027) risk rating	Medium term (2035) risk rating	Long term (2050) risk rating	Short term (2027) risk rating	Medium term (2035) risk rating	Long term (2050) risk rating
Supporting the energy transition Opportunities to reduce operating costs through transitioning to green energy and improving business resilience through generation of own renewable energy through on-site installations. Area: Own operations	Energy source, Resilience, Resource efficiency	- Reduce operating costs longer term through transition to green energy sources - Reduced impact of carbon pricing in own operations and reduced energy bills through generation of own renewable energy on-site	- Energy, renewable installations (e.g. LED lighting, efficient machinery, etc.) - Site and building improvements (e.g. insulation) - Leak detection and repair - Employee awareness and engagement - Technological innovation to enable a net-zero economy	- Scope 1–3 emissions, emissions intensity - Energy consumption, energy intensity	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium



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Metrics and targets

Climate-related metrics

We continue to disclose a wide range of metrics that underpin our assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities including GHG emissions, energy consumption, water use efficiency and waste generation. See our SECR statement and Sustainability Report for full data disclosure.

Against each of our climate-related risks and opportunities, we have identified a number of key metrics that we use to track internally. These metrics are listed against the risks and opportunities in the tables in the Strategy section above, and presented below:

Metric	FY2026
Number of days lost due to disruption caused by physical climate hazards – days	1 day lost in Zhongshan, China plant due to typhoon
Revenue lost due to disruption caused by physical climate hazards – \$m	<0.5 \$m
Cost of asset damages caused by physical climate hazards – \$m	No damage reported to any assets
Emissions footprint (scope 1 & 2) – tCO ₂ e	See SECR disclosures, page 58
Emissions footprint (scope 3) – tCO ₂ e	See SECR disclosures, page 58
Emissions intensity (scope 1 & 2) – tCO ₂ e/\$m revenue	See SECR disclosures, page 58
Operational energy consumption – kWh	See SECR disclosures, page 58
Energy intensity – kWh/\$m revenue	See SECR disclosures, page 58
Profit margin – %	See page 37
ESG rating agency scores	See page 58
Total revenue – \$m	See financial statements, page 140
Revenue growth – %	See financial statements, page 140

We will continue our efforts to enhance our data capture and management process going forward to ensure appropriate monitoring of our climate-related risks and against our climate-related targets. All sites are required to report on any climate-related disruption, damage or other losses. During FY2026, our business experienced only minor disruption from climate-related events including a typhoon-related operational closure of one day in our Zhongshan, China plant with no loss or damage to operational assets.

Climate-related targets

We are delighted that our near term, long term and net-zero targets have been validated by the SBTi this year, meaning they are consistent with the 1.5°C trajectory required under the Paris Agreement, as required under the SBTi's Net-Zero Standard. We consider these overarching targets as the most appropriate in managing our climate-related risks, particularly relating to our carbon pricing risk, and in order to directly manage our contribution to global climate change.

Our targets are as follows:

- Near term targets:
 - Volex plc commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by FY2035 from a FY2025 base year.
 - Volex plc also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities, and waste generated in operations by 90% within the same timeframe.
 - Volex plc further commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services and use of sold products by 63.8% per million USD value-added within the same timeframe.

- Long term targets:
 - Volex plc commits to maintain a minimum of 90% absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reductions from FY2034 through FY2050 from a FY2025 base year.
 - Volex plc commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% within the same timeframe.
- Net-zero target:
 - Volex plc commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by FY2049.

With our targets now validated, we have started work to identify the steps we will take to operationalise our ambitions and define our decarbonisation pathways. We intend to publish our standalone Net-Zero Transition Plan in FY2027, and further incorporate the actions identified into our climate strategy thereafter.