Environment

E1 Climate change

Topic	Relevant IRO	Key policies	Targets	Management focus
ESRS E1 Climate change	• Climate change mitigation • Energy management	Environmental Management Policy; Energy Policy; Supplier Code of Conduct; Code of Conduct; Procurement Policy	• 55% Scope 1+2 reduction by 2030 and 25% Scope 3 reduction by 2030 from 2023 • Net-zero by 2050 • 15% reduction in energy intensity by 2030 from 2021	• Addressing climate change • Lowering energy intensity

Policies

ESRS 2 MDR-P; E1-2

Decarbonisation is a strategic priority for us, driven by our Environmental Management- and Energy Policies, which align with International Organization for Standardiazation (ISO) 14001 and ISO 50001 standards. These policies are the foundation of our efforts to mitigate climate change, enhance resource and energy efficiency, and promote the use of renewable energy. Our commitment extends across the entire value chain and is reinforced through our Procurement Policy, Supplier Code of Conduct and Product Evolution Process (PEP). We collaborate closely with suppliers and customers to address climate impacts. We evaluate the effectiveness of our policies using clearly defined metrics and targets. Progress is continuously reviewed through site-level meetings, process reviews, and audits to ensure continuous improvement.

Targets

ESRS 2 MDRT-T; E1-1; E1-3; E1-4

In 2016, we committed to a science-based GHG reduction target for Scope 1+2 and 3 emissions by 2025, validated by Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) experts. Originally aligned with the 2 °C goal, the target for Scope 1+2 was revised in 2019 to meet the stricter 1.5 °C criteria. As the original target period concludes in 2025, we submitted updated targets covering all three scopes in 2024. These were approved by the SBTi in January 2025 and set us on a clear path toward achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. To support our climate targets, we employ a 1.5 °C climate scenario as a strategic framework to navigate developments across dimensions, like technology, market, and policy. This scenario informs key decarbonisation levers, such as efficiency of our own operations, sustainable supply chain, and our product portfolio.

Table 2: GHG emissions reduction targets

Net-zero target (2050) (2023 baseline)		Baseline	2024	2025	Baseline Δ abs.	Baseline Δ [%]	SBTi validated
-90% in Scope 1+2 (market-based) 1.5 °C trajectory	tCO2-eq	7'735	6'128	6'631	(1'104)	(14%)	Yes
-90% in Scope 3 1.5 °C trajectory	tCO2-eq	248'141	267'605	226'044	(22'097)	(9%)	Yes
2030 (near-term) (2023 baseline)							
-55% absolute emissions Scope 1+2 (market-based) 1.5 °C trajectory	tCO2-eq	7'735	6'128	6'631	(1'104)	(14%)	Yes
-25% absolute emissions Scope 3 2 °C trajectory	tCO2-eq	189'920	209'384	161'044	(28'876)	(15%)	Yes
2025 target (2015 baseline)							
-50% emission intensity Scope 1+2 (market-based) 1.5 °C trajectory	tCO2-eq/ MCHF [1)]	56	15	16	(41)	(73%)	Yes
-30% emission intensity Scope 3 2 °C trajectory	tCO2-eq/ MCHF [1)]	158	495[2)]	359	201	128%	Yes

1) The first SBTi target used added value (VA) as a basis; Scope 3 increased due to refined accounting since 2017.

2) Updated post-publication weight calculations corrected the prior value (513).

In addition to our emissions reduction targets, we have committed to reducing our global energy intensity by 15% by 2030, using 2021 as the baseline year.

In 2024, we set 2023 as our baseline year for the new near-term climate targets. The baseline – 7'735 tCO2eq in Scope 1+2, 189'920 tCO2eq in Scope 3 – reflects our current organisational structure and strategic direction, enabling more accurate progress tracking. It covers 99% of Scope 1+2 emissions and 74% of Scope 3 emissions across our global upstream and downstream operations. The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

In 2023, we conducted a comprehensive Scope 3 screening covering 97% of our total emissions. Due to data quality limitations, we exclude capital goods, use phase, and end-of-life (EOL) from our SBTi-approved 2030 Scope 3 target, though we remain committed to improving data accuracy. Unlike many electronics firms, we primarily supply passive components with minimal use-phase emissions – mainly power cables used in Europe's low-emission rail sector. Active components, such as antennas and optical equipment, represent a small portion of our portfolio. The baseline for our net-zero target is 248'141 tCO_2-eq and also covers the use-phase.

Our ability to meet the 2030 target for Scope 3 depends on several external factors beyond our direct control. These include the pace of transformation across the value chain, the availability and demand for low-carbon materials, and access to reliable supplier data. These elements are critical in shaping our emissions reduction pathway and underscore the importance of collaboration and transparency throughout our supply chain.

Actions and resources: climate transition plan

ESRS 2 MDR-A; E1-1; E1-2; E1-3; E1-4; E1-6; E1-7; E1-8
Our climate transition plan, which was approved by the EGM and BoD in 2024, is fully embedded in our business strategy. The plan initially focuses on reducing emissions in line with our validated SBTi targets by 2030, and from 2040 to 2050, we will address remaining emissions through targeted reductions and carbon removals. All significant financial requirements, including capital allocation for targeted reduction measures, are embedded within our standard budgeting and investment processes. This ensures that consistent decision-making criteria are applied across all initiatives.

To determine targeted decarbonisation measures for our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, a cross-functional team conducted a detailed assessment of our five largest and highest-emitting sites. The team identified a range of emission reduction opportunities with the potential to reduce emissions by approximately 5'500 tCO_2-eq by 2030, along with the corresponding emissions reduction costs. As a result of this initiative, we plan to invest CHF 3 million in capital expenditures (CAPEX) through 2030, along with an additional annual operating investment of CHF 450'000 to upgrade production processes and infrastructure and further reduce emissions. Our Scope 1+2 target focus on renewable energy generation, waste heat recovery for heat integration, energy efficiency improvements, as well as process redesign and electrification. In 2025, we implemented transition plan projects with an investment of CHF 1.25 million. The resulting Scope 1 and 2 emission reductions could not yet be reliably quantified for 2025, as several measures will only deliver measurable impacts in subsequent years. We align our Scope 3 reduction efforts with our sourcing policies, focusing on Purchased goods and services, the largest contributor. Our regional-for-regional sourcing strategy helps keep transport emissions low, while continuous improvement initiatives under our lean management programme support material reduction.

We have mitigated the risk of locked-in emissions in our product portfolio, as we have no significant capital expenditure (CAPEX) investments in fossil fuel–related economic activities. On the infrastructure side, we have ceased investments in fossil fuel heating systems and are phasing out existing ones.

We apply a shadow carbon price to guide the Group's broader decision-making process, assessing the financial impact of carbon emissions and influencing decisions accordingly. The fixed price was increased to CHF 750 per ton CO_2 in 2022, reflecting the cost of permanent removal. The carbon price serves exclusively as a management tool to guide decision-making. Being indicative and not based on actual emission costs, the GHG volumes in Scopes 1 to 3 covered by the scheme cannot yet be disclosed; however, we are refining the methodology to enable more detailed and transparent reporting in the future.

In 2025, our largest Polish factory achieved ISO 50001 certification, enhancing energy efficiency and reducing costs. We do not currently plan to systematically use biofuels and therefore report no relevant biogenic Scope 1 emissions. 75% of location-based Scope 2 emissions were offset by EACs, fully comprised of unbundled Renewable Energy Certificates.

Table 3: Climate mitigation actions

Decarbonisation levers	Description	Actions 2025	Base year [tCO2-eq]	Change 2025 [tCO2-eq]
Reduction of process emissions: Monitoring SF6 and other process chemical emissions	• Advanced SF6 monitoring and data collection	Advanced monitoring system for early leak detection	344	(259)
Material efficiency and consumption reduction: Refrigerants	• Overall maintenance of extrusion chillers due to machine ageing, to reduce risk of refrigerant leakage • Replacement of existing refrigerants	Continuous maintenance	828	n.a.[1]
Electrification in own operations: Electrifying heating systems and recovering waste heat	Investing in electrification, with a particular emphasis on heating systems, and prioritising heat pumps with heat recovery where feasible	Feasibility study new heating Tczew, PL	1'486	n.a.
Electrification in own operations: Fleet decarbonisation	Decarbonising our fleet: pool vehicles, sales cars, forklifts, and small trucks	CHF 370'000 invested in fleet vehicles and charging infrastructure	481	(140)[1]
Renewable electricity usage in own operations: Global renewable sourcing and generation	• Commit to sourcing 100% renewable electricity by 2030 • Onsite generation through PV installations	Consumed electricity now 92% renewable; additional PV in Pfäffikon, CH	4'097	(1'374)
Supply chain decarbonisation: Supplier engagement	• Supplier engagement programme to collect data on climate actions and product details • Increasing the use of recycled content • Substituting materials with lower carbon alternatives	Engagement with 140 suppliers; strategic sourcing of lower-carbon materials for testing	156'920	(3'800)
Supply chain decarbonisation: Regional supply	We aim to follow the “regional-for-regional” approach to strengthen local supplier relationships and shorten transport routes	88–96% of suppliers were regional to our receiving site	13'744	(1'448)
Material efficiency and consumption reduction: Scrap reduction	Ongoing operational improvements to cut resource use	5 projects to reduce material use	156'920	(500)[2]

1) Actions are planned for 2025 to 2030; although some were implemented in 2025, further emission reductions are expected as of 2026.

2) Estimated emission reductions from scrap reduction are derived from avoided material use and the related cost savings at sites where this data is available.

Metrics

ESRS 2 MDR-M; E1-5

Energy consumption and mix

We have set a target to reduce our energy intensity by 15% by 2030 compared with 2021 levels. Since 2021, energy intensity decreased by 3% relative to net revenue, and by 6% relative to value added compared with the baseline year. These results were achieved in a context of increased energy demand resulting from the ramp-up of additional energy-intensive production lines at two sites. At the same time, global renewable energy consumption rose by 9%, reaching 76%.

Table 4: Energy consumption and mix

Energy consumption and mix		2024	2025	Change
Fuel consumption from coal and coal products	MWh	–	–	–
Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products	MWh	3'578	2'790	(22%)
Fuel consumption from natural gas	MWh	4'382	4'796	9%
Other fossil sources	MWh	–	–	–
Purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from fossil sources	MWh	5'337	5'159	(3%)
Total fossil energy consumption	**MWh**	**13'297**	**12'744**	**(4%)**

Share of fossil sources	**%**	**25**	**24**	**-1**
Consumption from nuclear sources	**MWh**	**3'495**	**5**	**(100%)**
Share of consumption from nuclear sources	**%**	**7**	**–**	**(7)**
Fuel consumption for renewable sources	MWh	563	579	3%
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources	MWh	33'929	37'325	10%
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	MWh	2'084	2'261	9%
Total renewable energy consumption	**MWh**	**36'576**	**40'165**	**10%**
Share of renewable sources	**%**	**69**	**76**	**7**
Total energy consumption	**MWh**	**53'368**	**52'915**	**(1%)**

Energy intensity in high climate impact sectors

Table 5: Energy intensity per net revenue

Energy intensity per revenue		2024	2025
Net revenue from high impact activities	MCHF	894	864
Energy consumption high climate impact activities[1)]	MWh	53368	52915
Energy intensity in high climate impact activities	MWh/MCHF	60	61

1) Encompasses all production activities: electronic wires, fiber-optic cables, and other electrical equipment.

GHG emissions

ESRS 2 MDR-M; E1-6

In 2025, we reduced our absolute GHG emissions by 22% compared with the prior year. This was driven by decreases in Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions in line with our climate targets. Scope 1 emissions increased due to higher use of emission-intensive production materials at one of our sites. As shown in Table 2, we achieved a 73% reduction in Scope 1+2 emissions intensity against our SBTi near-term target (2017).

Table 6: GHG emissions

GHG emissions		2024	2025	Change
Scope 1	**tCO2-eq**	**3'150**	**3'909**	**24%**
Thereof GHG emissions from regulated emission trading scheme	tCO2-eq	–	–	–
Scope 2 (market-based)	**tCO2-eq**	**2'978**	**2'723**	**(9%)**
Scope 2 (location-based)	**tCO2-eq**	**10'016**	**10'759**	**7%**
(Significant) Scope 3	**tCO2-eq**	**209'384**	**161'044**	**(23%)**
1: Purchased goods and services	tCO2-eq	177'306	128'001	(28%)
3: Fuel and energy-related activities	tCO2-eq	2'542	2'010	(21%)
4: Upstream transportation and distribution	tCO2-eq	15'693	14'245	(9%)
5: Waste generated in operations	tCO2-eq	1'262	1'028	(19%)
6: Business traveling	tCO2-eq	1'819	2'833	56%
7: Employee commuting	tCO2-eq	6'973	7'656	10%
9: Downstream transport	tCO2-eq	3'790	5'271	39%
Total market-based	**tCO2-eq**	**215'512**	**167'676**	**(22%)**
Total location-based	**tCO2-eq**	**222'550**	**175'712**	**(21%)**
Total net revenue	**MCHF**	**894**	**864**	**(3%)**
Total GHG emissions (location-based) per net revenue	**tCO2-eq/ MCHF**	**246**	**203**	**(17%)**
Total GHG emissions (market-based) per net revenue	**tCO2-eq/ MCHF**	**238**	**194**	**(18%)**

Not included: Capital Goods, Processing of sold products, Use of sold products, End of life treatment of sold products, Downstream leased assets, Franchises, Investments, Other. Further details are included in the methodologies and assumptions.

In accordance with ESRS 1 Chapter 3.7 and AR 41, we have assessed the potential for disaggregating GHG emissions by operational or geographical dimensions. Given the integrated structure and nature of our operations, we do not believe such a split would provide meaningful additional information.

Biogenic emissions of CO2 from combustion of biomass not included in Scope 1+2 were 516 tCO2-eq.

Methodologies and assumptions

E1-5; E1-6

Our reporting period is the calendar year 2025. In cases of expected disproportionate delays in evaluation, the data for December 2025 were estimated. We estimate the deviation from the calendar year period to be less than ±5%. We continuously strive to improve data quality and granularity.

In 2025, the definition of "intensity value" was updated from "added value" to "net revenue" ("net sales" in the financial report). Previously, "added value" was used to calculate GHG and energy intensity.

All entities under the full operational control of HUBER+SUHNER Group have reported at a minimum their energy consumption and employee commuting data for carbon footprint calculations. Energy consumption reporting includes all fuels used in manufacturing processes, heating, and in both owned and leased vehicles. For certain rented buildings, energy usage is estimated based on floor area. The electricity mix is estimated based on the mix declared by suppliers, using the previous year as a proxy, along with the EACs procured. We apply an inventory analysis based on input-output models. Each production site is considered a unit into which energy and materials enter (input) and from which emissions, waste, wastewater, and products are generated (output).

Based on our 2023 screening, we report only the material Scope 3 categories that meet sufficient data quality standards with a reasonable level of certainty. Seven of the 15 categories are included in our emissions inventory (see Table 6). The remaining categories – also excluded from our SBTi target – each contribute less than 5% of total Scope 3 emissions but carry high uncertainties, particularly regarding the use-phase emissions of power cables, where end-use applications are unclear. Additionally, some categories are not applicable, as we do not engage in franchising and have no leases or investments.

For Scope 3 emissions, we apply tailored, data-driven methods to each category, ensuring accurate, transparent reporting that reflects the unique characteristics of each source. Purchased goods and services are primarily sourced externally, with certain plastic compounds produced in Pfäffikon (CH) and processed in Pfäffikon (CH), Changzhou (CN) and Herisau (CH). Quantities are tracked through the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system.

Upstream transport and distribution emissions are calculated based on transport distances between supplier sites and our locations, determined using postal codes. Air freight is the primary source of emissions in this category. Emissions from waste are calculated based on site-level waste volumes, categorised by type, using 100% company-specific data to ensure accuracy and consistency. Data for business travel is collected via a centralised travel system and spend management tools, using 100% activity-specific data from transport providers. Commuting emissions are driven mainly by car use, with site-specific patterns and home-office setups taken into account. Emissions from downstream transport are calculated based on centralised supply chain data, covering air, rail, road, and marine transport. Air freight and trucking are the main contributors. We use the latest activity data to measure and disclose emissions. Relevant data is provided to an external service that calculates the carbon footprint.

Global warming potentials (GWP) factors from the Sixth Assessment Report of the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) have been applied, in line with recommendations from the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol and Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). The GHGs accounted for include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), as listed in the amended Annex A of the Kyoto Protocol. Emissions are expressed in tCO_2-eq for standardised reporting. Calculations are performed using the expert system REGIS. Emission factors are derived from published GHG inventories and current ecoinvent versions, with IPCC2013 used before 2022 and IPCC2021 from 2022 onwards. We updated the 2025 background data using v3.12 of the ecoinvent data, released at the end of 2025. The percentage of Scope 3 GHG emissions calculated using primary data is 36%.

The Group does not have any GHG emissions subject to regulated emissions trading schemes. However, HUBER+SUHNER AG is a participant in the Swiss Energie-Agentur der Wirtschaft (EnAW) programme, which supports long-term agreements focused on energy efficiency and CO_2 reduction targets.

We quantify CAPEX based on actions in our transition plan and major investments outside it. Ongoing upgrades to processes and infrastructure at all sites, aimed at improving resource efficiency, are not captured within this CAPEX. We are not yet able to quantify the impact of these measures on operational expenditures (OPEX). Future disclosures will provide greater transparency.

E5 Resource use and circular economy

Topic	Relevant IRO	Key policies	Targets	Management focus
ESRS E5 Resource use and circular economy	• Resources inflows, including resource use • Waste	Environmental Policy; Procurement Policy	25% reduction of waste sent to landfill and incineration by 2030	Lowering intensity of resource use by 2030

Policies

ESRS 2 MDR-P; E5-1

We engaged diverse stakeholders across the value chain to map the Group's IRO landscape. The DMA identified key issues: reliance on virgin copper and waste from production. Details are in the General information.

HUBER+SUHNER manages resource use and circular economy impacts through its Environmental Policy, which promotes the efficient use of materials, energy and water. The policy incorporates life cycle assessment (LCA) to evaluate environmental impacts across the entire value chain, including internal operations as well as upstream and downstream activities. Eco-design principles are embedded into our product development process to support innovation, reduce material consumption, lower environmental impacts, and promote the adoption of more sustainable materials. While our Procurement Policy does not explicitly reference resource use or the circular economy, it aligns with our Supplier Code of Conduct, which requires suppliers to apply principles of resource efficiency, including for raw materials and packaging. The Code also outlines supplier obligations to manage waste responsibly and to avoid environmentally harmful disposal practices.

We ensure compliance with Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS), Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), and Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) regulations through a range of measures. We maintain up-to-date substance usage records and manage material safety by leveraging supplier data and cross-functional collaboration. To support transparency and regulatory compliance, documentation is made available to relevant customers.

Targets

ESRS 2 MDRT-T; E5-3

We are committed to increasing the proportion of waste diverted from disposal, with the goal of reducing reliance on landfill and incineration. To support this commitment, we have set a target to reduce the intensity of waste sent to landfill or incineration by 25% by 2030, using 2021 as the baseline year (see Table 8).

As part of our product development process, we are committed to decreasing the use of primary raw materials. We closely collaborate with suppliers to improve the measurement of material inflows, optimise the amount and the associated environmental impacts. These efforts support the development of future targets for resource efficiency. Furthermore, we are defining new objectives to reduce the environmental footprint of our packaging and packaging waste, in alignment with the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR).

Actions and resources

ESRS 2 MDR-A; E5-2; E5-6

We are committed to reducing resource consumption through targeted initiatives. Our efforts center on eco-design and material efficiency to ensure responsible resource use across the value chain. For each key area outlined below, we set specific objectives and maintain a consolidated action plan at the group level.

Eco-design and material efficiency in our products: Although our cables and cable systems typically are designed for long lifecycles, we continuously strive to extend product longevity to enhance quality, safety, and reliability while also reducing environmental impact. Our products are designed to be lightweight to minimise material use wherever possible. In 2025, we launched cables made from 100% recycled copper. These cables meet industry standards while significantly reducing environmental impact without compromising performance.

Eco-design and material efficiency in packaging: We apply the same eco-design and material efficiency principles to packaging development as we do to product design. Our ecoPack project specifically targets the creation of more sustainable, resource-efficient, and cost-effective secondary packaging. This is achieved by using eco-friendly materials and optimising space through a "Tetris" approach that strategically arranges items to maximise efficiency. In addition to secondary packaging, we are reducing the environmental impact of primary packaging by gradually replacing single-use plastics with more sustainable materials such as paper and cardboard.

Many of our cable products are delivered on cable drums designed for up to eight reuses, making their integration into a circular system a natural and sustainable choice. In 2025, HUBER+SUHNER, in collaboration with Axjo, launched a pilot project in Germany for a circular system of cable drums used in cable transportation. By returning, repairing, and recycling drums, we significantly reduce material consumption, waste, and emissions throughout the value chain.

Waste minimisation, in particular hazardous waste: For several years, HUBER+SUHNER has established internal and external targets to increase the proportion of recycled waste, thereby reducing the volume sent to landfill or incineration. As part of our continuous improvement efforts, we also focus on the conscious use of resources to minimise scrap generated throughout every production process.

Anticipated financial effects from material resource use: Copper is a key resource in our power cables. However, global copper demand may exceed mine production in the future, a situation compounded by declining ore grades, regulatory and environmental challenges, and weather-related disruptions. Additionally, the availability of high-quality scrap copper is currently limited. These factors could impact the global supply and pricing of copper, potentially leading to supply chain disruptions and increased costs. To mitigate this risk, we employ a proactive, risk-based sourcing strategy and long-term supply agreements. In parallel, we are working on copper replacement solutions for certain applications. Copper availability posed no constraints in 2025 and consequently had no financial implications.

Metrics

ESRS 2 MDR-M; E5-4

Resource inflow

The company has identified its major resource inflows across operations as follows: metals, in particular copper, as well as plastics and glass fibre. For product packaging, the primary materials are wood and cardboard.

Water plays only a limited role in the company's global operations. Based on the European Union's definition of critical raw materials, the company uses significant amounts of copper and aluminium. HUBER+SUHNER has not identified any significant amounts of rare earth elements under this definition.

Table 7: Material inflow

Materials		2024	2025
Metals	t	7'107	7'504
Copper	t	6'801	7'172
Brass	t	210	225
Tin	t	23	32
Other		73	75
Plastics	t	4'165	4'444
Glass fibre	t	153	230
Packaging	t	4'533	3'800
Chemicals	t	547	558
Commercial products	t	14'314	8'349
Total materials	**t**	**30'819**	**24'885**

Material consumption declined by 19% in 2025, largely as a result of the completion of a major project in India.

The estimated recycled content for key materials is as follows: approximately 30% for copper, based on the standard copper grades we source; approximately 99.9% for the standard tin used; 0% for glass fibre; approximately 80% for silver; and approximately 72% for gold. All brass scrap and certain compounds are reprocessed through a closed-loop supplier take-back arrangement and are therefore diverted from disposal. Renewable resources are currently only accounted for in packaging, with an assumed share of 72% (PY 71%).

Resource outflow

E5-5

In 2025, the intensity of waste sent to landfill or incineration increased by 1% relative to net revenue compared with the previous year (the prior year was measured relative to value added: -6%). Overall, waste sent to landfill/incineration decreased by 3% compared with the 2021 baseline (-5% on a value-added basis). Despite the current trend, ongoing development projects are expected to deliver the necessary improvements, and we remain confident in achieving our target to reduce the intensity of waste sent to landfill/incineration by 25%.

Table 8: Waste from own operations

Waste type		2024	2025	Change
Waste generated	**t**	**3'811**	**3'864**	**1%**
Hazardous waste generated	**t**	**482**	**386**	**(20%)**
Hazardous waste diverted from disposal	t	–	–	–
-diverted from disposal due to preparation for reuse	t	–	–	–
-diverted from disposal due to recycling	t	–	–	–
-diverted from disposal due to other recovery operations	t	–	–	–
Hazardous waste directed to disposal	t	482	386	(20%)
-directed to disposal by incineration	t	–	–	–
-directed to disposal by landfilling	t	–	–	–
-directed to disposal by other disposal operations	t	–	–	–
Non-hazardous waste generated	**t**	**3'330**	**3'478**	**4%**
Non-hazardous waste diverted from disposal	t	2'965	3'158	6%
-diverted from disposal due to preparation for reuse	t	–	–	–
-diverted from disposal due to recycling	t	2'312	2'394	4%
-diverted from disposal due to other recovery operations	t	653	763	17%
Non-hazardous waste directed to disposal	t	364	321	(12%)
-directed to disposal by incineration	t	185	148	(20%)
-directed to disposal by landfilling	t	180	173	(4%)
-directed to disposal by other disposal operations	t	–	–	–
Non-recycled waste	**t**	**1'500**	**1'470**	**(2%)**
Percentage of non-recycled waste (%)	**%**	**39%**	**38%**	**(1)**

Methodologies and assumptions

E5-4; E5-5

Our reporting period aligns with the calendar year 2025. In cases where significant delays in evaluation were anticipated, data for December 2025 were estimated. We estimate the deviation from the calendar-year period to be less than ±5%. We are committed to continuously improving the quality and granularity of our data.

For material inflow, the disclosure is based on the recorded purchases of HUBER+SUHNER main raw materials during the reporting period. The percentage of renewable materials, such as wood, used is calculated using the total weight of biological materials and the total weight of raw materials.

Due to the diversity of our product portfolio and supplier base, we are currently unable to reliably quantify the total weight and proportion of secondary materials used in the manufacture of our products. This limitation reflects incomplete supplier-level data rather than an absence of secondary material use. We remain committed to improving data availability and quality through ongoing supplier engagement, with the aim of enabling more comprehensive disclosure in future reporting periods.

The proportion of recycled components in purchased raw materials reported here is based on primary data provided by suppliers. However, certification of recycled content remains limited, and the data is subject to uncertainty.

Waste data was gathered from our production and office sites. Based on feedback from these locations, we estimate that 90% of the reported data reflects actual measured weights, while 10% is estimated using data from comparable sites, activities, and employee numbers. Treatment methods are determined using a combination of reported treatment categories and type-based assumptions, particularly for smaller facilities where detailed data may be limited. Our waste prevention efforts include process optimization, product design enhancements, and a spool return program; however, precise quantification of waste prevented remains challenging at this time.

In 2025, the definition of “intensity value” was revised from “added value” to “net revenue” (“net sales” in the Financial Report).