Climate-related Financial Risk Disclosure

January 2026

Overview

CCL Industries, Inc. (the “Company”) is the world’s largest converter of pressure sensitive and specialty extruded film materials and provides innovative solutions to the Home & Personal Care, Food & Beverage, Healthcare & Specialty, Automotive, Electronics & Consumer Durables, Government Institution, and Retail & Apparel markets worldwide. With approximately 26,300 dedicated employees, we operate state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities in North America, Latin America, Europe, Asia, Australia, and Africa.

This voluntary Climate-related Financial Risk Disclosure is the Company’s first report that is moving towards alignment with the IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB). This report details our approach to understanding and managing climate-related risks and opportunities, and was prepared with the intention of satisfying the requirements of California’s Senate Bill 261. The reporting boundary utilizes the financial control approach.

Governance

Board Oversight of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

CCL Industries understands the value of addressing climate change. The Company closely monitors and implements sustainability and environmental programs that are reported to the Board of Directors and the CEO.

As stated in the Mandate of the Board, the Board's responsibilities include reviewing and monitoring principal risks, including those related to climate change risks and opportunities. The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee of the Board is responsible for assisting the Board in fulfilling its climate risk oversight responsibilities by assessing and monitoring the Company's sustainability risks and practices, including environmental issues and climate change risks, and by bringing material matters discussed by the Committee to the attention of the Board. Climate risks, as determined and mitigated by senior management, are reviewed by the Board from a strategic and risk management perspective.

CSR Committee members must have knowledge in matters of environmental protection and occupational health and safety. A majority of current Committee members have experience developing and overseeing sustainability and other ESG initiatives, and the Committee's knowledge on climate issues is refreshed periodically through training by visiting expert speakers.

The CSR Committee and the Board, together with the CEO, incorporate climate risks and opportunities into business strategy and decisions, including by overseeing that the appropriate environmental due diligence is performed prior to the acquisition of new businesses.

The Board also oversees climate-related target setting and monitoring, receiving annual progress updates from the CFO and the Vice President of Facilities Engineering Worldwide. There is no remuneration tied to climate-related considerations.

Management's Role in Overseeing Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

Within CCL Industries' Management, climate-related risks and opportunities are overseen by the Vice President of Facilities Engineering Worldwide, a member of the Company's corporate team reporting to the CEO.

The Vice President of Facilities Engineering Worldwide also manages the identification, assessment, and monitoring of climate-related risks in conjunction with the CFO, the Director of Risk Management, the Company's insurance provider, and the General Manager of each facility.

At the company level, the Director of Risk Management informs risk mitigation plans, develops risk mitigation strategies for existing facilities, participates during the acquisition of a new business, and addresses any time-sensitive climate-related issues from an insurance perspective. The Vice President of Facilities Engineering Worldwide, with the support of the

CFO and the Director of Risk Management, educates the Board and General Managers on the above, including on climate-related risks, challenges and opportunities.

At the facility level, the Vice President of Facilities and Engineering Worldwide monitors environmental and climate-related risk.

The Company integrates the following controls and procedures into its internal functions to support oversight: annual evaluation of risk planning and insurance for all facilities, considering natural disaster, flood, and earthquake risk; annual assessment of each site's insurance values to consider new assets such as solar panels and known climate risks; and due diligence on climate risks prior to purchasing land or undergoing construction.

Risk Management

Identifying and Assessing Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

Physical climate-related risks are monitored by the Vice President of Facilities Engineering Worldwide and the Director of Risk Management, who collaborate with the Company's insurance provider and the General Managers of each facility to ensure all climate-related physical risks are both evaluated and addressed. Transition climate-related risks are monitored through changes in market requests related to our operational footprint and that of our products. In 2025, to further identify and assess climate-related risks and opportunities, we conducted our inaugural climate-related assessment that was informed by a scenario analysis.

Once risks are identified and assessed, we focus on addressing high priority climate-related physical risks while also addressing longer-term transition risks. 'High Risk' issues are identified when they are both imminent and are determined to have a substantial financial impact on the organization, which is defined as either a significantly negative impact (~5%) on the annual total revenue of any individual division of the Company, or a disruption to business continuity.

Any risk that exceeds the Company's definition of substantive financial impact and is determined to be 'High Risk' with a 'Likely' chance of occurring, is integrated into a risk management strategy, which can include incorporation into the business continuity plan for the facility or insurance coverage provided.

Scenario Analysis

During the 2025 calendar year, CCL Industries conducted scenario analyses for climate-related physical and transition risks and opportunities. The inputs used for the physical risk scenario were from the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report. All operations under the Company's financial control were covered.

Physical risks were assessed for the Company's more than 200 active sites globally, using three different Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) from the IPCC: Low Emissions (SSP1-1.9), Middle-of-the-Road (SSP2-4.5), and High Emissions (SSP8-8.5). The physical risks were examined across three time frames: Short Term (2030-2040), Medium Term (2040-2050), and Long Term (2050-2100). All sites under financial control were analyzed under each of these three climate scenarios and time frames for ten acute and chronic physical risks.

Transition risks were assessed across the whole business using scenarios from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS): Current Policies (3°C warming), Delayed Transition (below 2°C warming), and Net Zero 2050 (below 1.5°C warming). The transition risks were examined across three time frames: Short Term (2026-2029), Medium Term (2030-2035), and Long Term (2035-2050).

The analyses included three different pathways for both the physical and transition risk assessments: a business-as-usual, a middle-of-the-road, and a net zero pathway. Having three different scenarios for physical and transition risk assessments allowed for a robust analysis of how physical and transition risks are projected to evolve across these scenarios.

Both the IPCC and NGFS climate scenarios align with the latest international agreement on climate change: the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways scenarios are defined in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, which is its latest scientific report, and the inputs used for the transition risk assessment are from the NGFS Climate Scenarios, which were designed in collaboration with climate scientists and economists.

Scenario Assumptions

Climate-related Policies

Key climate-related policy assumptions vary by scenario and are described below:

- **Net Zero by 2050:** There is a 50% probability that global warming is limited to 1.5°C through stringent climate policies and innovation, reaching global net zero CO_2 emissions around 2050. Countries with a political commitment to a net zero target defined before the end of March 2024 meet this target before or after 2050. Some jurisdictions such as the US, EU, UK, Canada, Australia, and Japan reach net zero for all greenhouse gases. Physical risks are low, but transition risks are high.
- **Delayed Transition:** Annual emissions do not decrease until 2030. Strong policies are needed to limit warming to below 2°C. Countries stick to current policies until 2030 and experience a "fossil recovery," after which they transition such that the end-of-century temperature goal of 2°C warming is reached. This change of regime in 2030 is unanticipated and therefore disruptive. Countries with net zero policy target commitments are assumed to follow through on 80% of them. Negative emissions are limited. Physical risks are higher than under the Net Zero scenario.
- **Current Policies:** Only currently implemented climate policies are preserved, leading to high physical risks, but there is no strengthening of the ambition level of these policies. Around 3°C of warming occurs by the end of the century.

Macroeconomic Trends

Macroeconomic trends were gathered from desk research, peer benchmarking, internal subject matter expertise, and advice from third-party consultants. These were combined with assumption data from NGFS on the anticipated economic impact of climate change under each scenario. It was assumed that the negative economic impact from climate change increases as global warming increases.

National- or Regional-Level Variables

Data for the transition risk assessment was gathered from the NGFS scenarios, which develop specific assumptions for energy mix and prices, carbon prices, and adoption of carbon capture and storage by country. Generally, carbon prices, adoption of carbon capture and storage, and use of renewable energy are assumed to be highest under Net Zero by 2050, moderate under Delayed Transition, and low to nonexistent under Current Policies.

Energy Usage and Mix

Energy usage and mix data for the transition risk assessment was gathered from the NGFS scenarios. The analysis assumes that the energy mix evolves in line with NGFS projections for the regions in which the Company operates. Generally, these scenarios assume that the Net Zero by 2050 scenario results in an energy mix in 2050 dominated by renewables, such as wind and solar. The assumed energy mix in 2050 under the Delayed Transition scenario is more evenly mixed between renewables and fossil fuels, and fossil fuels dominate the energy mix in 2050 under the Current Policies scenario, with limited adoption of renewables.

Developments in Technology

Data to analyze future developments in technology was gathered from desk research, peer benchmarking, internal subject matter expertise, and advice from third-party consultants. For transition risks, assumptions about technology development were formulated in line with NGFS projections, which assume the pace of technological change is rapid and demand for lower emissions technology is high under Net Zero by 2050; pace of technological change is slow and demand for low carbon technology rises in the long term under Delayed Transition; and there is low use of carbon dioxide removal technology and a slow pace of adoption of decarbonization technology under Current Policies.

Integration of Climate Risk into Risk Management

CCL Industries has a robust risk assessment program that is prepared to manage a wide variety of risks. The management of climate-related risks and opportunities is integrated at the facility level by our corporate policy. General Managers of our facilities create and implement business continuity plans, as needed, to mitigate potential losses from climate-related impacts such as property damage, employee impacts, and other costs. These plans are tailored to the specific risk factors that are relevant to the location of each facility. Climate-related risks are also reviewed by the Vice President of Facilities Engineering Worldwide during the acquisition of a new business. The Director of Risk Management supports this review from an insurance risk perspective.

Strategy

Time Horizons

The physical climate risk models assessed in our scenario analysis have long-spanning time horizons to capture the anticipated changes in the global climate through this century. They provide long-term projections that may be considered for site-level resilience planning. The transition risk assessment provides insights into potential conditions in our future operating environment over the next quarter century. These projections are integrated into corporate planning cycles which are as follows:

- Short Term: 0-1 years
- Medium Term: 1-4 years
- Long Term: 4 years and beyond

Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

The Company's facilities are concentrated in North America and Europe, with additional sites in South America, the Middle East, Africa, Asia, and Oceania. The results of our 2025 physical risk scenario analysis showed that the Company's average risk exposure score, on a scale from 0 to 100 across all the scenarios assessed, is low-to-moderate. The highest average exposure scores were associated with the High Emission scenario, which is to be expected, as physical risk exposure generally scales proportionately to emissions levels.

Heatwave and heat stress appeared as the most significant risks across the Company's site portfolio, followed by other heat-related risks like wildfire and water stress.

Moderate exposure to heavy precipitation, changing precipitation, hydrological variability, and temperature variability was observed, along with a low risk of sea level rise and flood.

In the short term of the High Emissions scenario, (defined as between the years 2030-2040), 20% of our sites may have at least a 'High' exposure to heatwave, 38% of sites may have at least a 'High' exposure to heat stress, and 52% of sites may have at least a 'High' exposure to water stress. The percentage at risk in the medium and long terms are reflected in the physical risk table below.

While hurricanes and earthquakes were not included in our scenario analysis due to significant uncertainties in modeling how these hazards may change in frequency and intensity as a result of climate change, these perils are known present-day physical risks that may affect our sites; we take measures to mitigate these risks whenever possible, including through insurance coverage based on each site's risk level. The business continuity plan for one of our sites in Puerto Rico, an area prone to hurricanes, includes a specific hurricane relief plan and hurricane-force roof.

The graphics below outline the climate-related risks and opportunities that may have an effect on our business.

Climate-related Physical Risks

Type of Risk	Description	Time Horizon[1]	Where Risk is Concentrated	Potential Impact on Business
Acute Risk – Heatwave	• Heatwaves are a period of abnormally hot weather, often lasting from a few days to months	Medium Term Long Term ↗	In the High Emissions scenario, heatwave exposure increases significantly in the medium term, though < 1% of sites would be exposed to a 'Severe' level of heat risk. In the long term, this scenario shows nearly 50% of the sites assessed face 'Severe' exposure to heat. Under this scenario, North America and Africa are expected to become significantly hotter, driving up those sites' exposure scores for heatwave	• Impacts on worker productivity • Increase in electricity and utility bills associated with hotter weather
Chronic Risk – Heat Stress	• Heat stress is prolonged exposure to extreme heat, defined as a daily temperature exceeding the 90th percentile of the historical temperature for the region for at least three consecutive days	Medium Term Long Term ↗	In the High Emissions scenario, heat stress exposure increases significantly in the medium term, though < 1% of sites would be exposed to a 'Severe' level of heat risk. In the long term, this scenario shows nearly 50% of the sites assessed face 'Severe' exposure to heat. Under this scenario, North America and Africa are expected to become significantly hotter, driving up those sites' exposure scores for heat stress	• Impacts on worker productivity • Increase in electricity and utility bills associated with hotter weather

1. The time horizons for physical risks above reflect those used in our scenario analysis: the short term spans from 2030-2040; the medium term from 2040-2050, and the long term from 2050-2100.

The results of our 2025 transition risk scenario analysis showed that across most scenarios and timeframes assessed, there is low to moderate transition risk. Under the Net Zero by 2050 scenario, there is high exposure to carbon taxes and reputational risk, driven by the carbon intensive nature of the Company's operations, the assumption that carbon tax prices would be high, and the intense pressure on the packaging industry to reduce emissions. Due to our consolidated reporting approach, 100% of our business may be subject to mandatory climate reporting requirements. Our packaging products may experience reputational or market risks associated with pressure to reduce emissions and offer low-carbon options.

Climate-related Transition Risks

Type of Risk	Description	Time Horizon[2]	Where Risk is Concentrated	Potential Impact on Business
Policy and Legal	• High exposure to carbon taxes driven by the carbon intensive nature of the Company's operations • Potential introduction of new mandatory climate reporting requirements • Exposure to litigation	Short Term Medium Term Long Term	These risks occur across the business	• If carbon prices continue to rise until 2050, annual compliance costs may have a significant impact on the Company's operating expenditures • Costs to comply with mandatory climate reporting requirements are expected to increase • There may be litigation risk if the Company does not meet the above requirements
Reputational	• High pressure on the packaging industry from key stakeholders to reduce emissions	Short Term Medium Term Long Term	This risk occurs across the business	• The inability to meet decarbonization expectations of key stakeholders, such as investors, regulators, and customers, could impact revenue and intangible assets
Technology	• Transition costs associated with adopting lower emissions technology	Short Term Medium Term Long Term	This risk occurs across the business	• Adapting to the low-carbon transition will require investment in low-emissions technologies, which may increase capital expenditures or operating costs
Market	• Evolution of consumer preferences to demand low-carbon products and services	Short Term Medium Term Long Term	This risk occurs across the business	• To reduce product-related emissions, collaboration is required between internal manufacturing teams and customers to reduce the carbon intensity of products, and to promote practices such as reuse and recycling, where possible, at the end of life of the product. This may impact operating expenses and revenue

2. The time horizons for transition risks above reflect those used in our scenario analysis: the short term spans from 2026-2029; the medium term from 2030-2035, and the long term from 2035-2050.

Low Risk Exposure Moderate Risk Exposure High Risk Exposure

Across scenarios, several opportunities were identified: new markets for low-carbon products and services, improved resource efficiency through decarbonization planning, and improved resiliency through climate-related investments within our supply chain and own operations. We estimate that the majority of our facilities are pursuing opportunities related to resource efficiency by monitoring the energy usage of machines, upgrading to more efficient machines, and utilizing building management systems.

Climate-related Opportunities

Type of Opportunity	Description	Where Opportunity is Concentrated	Potential Impact on Business
Products and services	• Expansion of low-carbon product line could provide a competitive advantage over peers	This opportunity is relevant across the business	• Attract, win, and retain customers who are seeking environmentally conscious products • Hedge against product-level climate-related litigation
Resource efficiency	• Improve resource use efficiency by investing in decarbonization efforts and pursuing strategies that reduce emissions and operating costs (e.g., energy efficiency)	This opportunity is relevant across the business	• Improve financial and climate performance
Resilience	• Increase supply chain resilience by collaborating with suppliers to measure and manage their climate-related risks	This opportunity is relevant across the business	• Improve ability to navigate business disruptions • Improve supply chain resilience

Effects of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities on the Business

Climate-related risks and opportunities have impacted the Company's business continuity planning for the short, medium, and long terms. Physical risk implications for our business include potential damage to our sites, and have led to changes in site planning and decisions to avoid certain new acquisitions. Transition risk implications include reputational risk and customer pressure, which have led to improvements in site efficiency and the setting of science-based targets.

Capital expenditures have moderately increased due to climate-related opportunities, which are incorporated into financial planning in the short and medium terms. To reduce our carbon emissions in line with market expectations, we anticipate increased spending on capital expenditures to fund carbon reduction projects and the procurement of renewable electricity. The costs associated with design, build, and review of sites, as well as the audit of our energy and emissions data, are expected to increase. These efforts are expected to be funded primarily by cash flow from operations and secondarily through bank financing.

The Company allocates spending for sustainable projects and integrates this into any new renovations and building projects. For example, in 2024 we opened a facility in Dornbirn, Austria that is heated entirely by recovered energy from production machinery, compressors and thermal oxidation systems, and whose roof holds solar photovoltaic panels generating 721 megawatt-hours (MWh) per year of renewable electricity.

Climate-related risks and opportunities have also influenced the products CCL Industries has developed. We know that in order to serve our customers, we must stay responsive to current and future market needs, including those related to climate change and market demand for environmentally friendly products. Over the past six years, we have brought innovative product offerings to market every year as a result of this demand – such as CCL Tube's plastic tubes constructed with 53%-80% post-consumer recycled resin content; Checkpoint's satin care labels manufactured using recycled polyester; Innovia's PVC-free film products; and Avery's paper name tag holders that provide an alternative to plastic.

The Company monitors its total insured value and changes in annual premiums at the site level. In certain "high-risk" regions – defined as having a greater than 1-in-100-year chance of occurrence for floods, windstorms, and earthquakes – site insurance premiums are higher and coverage limits have been imposed.

We are not yet able to provide quantitative information about the impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on our finances, because the financial effects are not separately identifiable. Qualitative examples of financial effects are noted above. In the last reporting period, financial performance was not affected by climate-related risks. Due to the annual risk assessment of our sites, any anticipated changes within the next reporting period have been addressed.

Areas of Uncertainty

Our 2025 climate risk assessment used scenarios that were forward-looking, with time horizons extending to the end of the century. As such, it included significant areas of uncertainty, noted below.

Uncertainty in Physical Risks: The unpredictability of future climate patterns, including the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, is a significant area of physical risk uncertainty. Weather events could impact our operations, infrastructure, and supply chains. To mitigate this, we continue to enhance our operational resilience and preparedness for weather-related disruptions.

Uncertainty in Transition Risks: Current models cannot fully predict potential changes in policy, regulations, or economic conditions. Key areas of transition risk uncertainty include:

- Future carbon pricing, taxes, or subsidies that could affect our operational costs.
- Changes in the global economic landscape that may impact access to capital and the cost of financing climate-related initiatives.
- Speed of technological innovation and its potential to either disrupt or create new opportunities within our industry.

These uncertainties are a critical part of our climate resilience assessment, and we will continue to monitor them as we evolve our strategy and disclosures.

Climate Risk Response and Resilience

Climate-related risks inform our business model through resource allocation for business continuity planning; mitigating our energy use and greenhouse gas emissions throughout our value chain; developing a formal decarbonization plan; and innovating lower-footprint products.

Our corporate policy requires each facility to have a business continuity plan and mitigation strategy for potential losses from climate-related impacts. These plans cover business integration, property damage, and employee welfare to minimize costs and disruption. The Vice President of Facilities Engineering Worldwide, business unit leaders, and General Managers work to ensure physical and transition climate-related risks are mitigated. All insurable business interruption risks, including climate risks, are carefully assessed and monitored to ensure that each of our sites has the necessary insurance coverage to rebuild in the instance of a total loss.

Our operational energy and emissions mitigation efforts include changes to our production processes and equipment, moving toward efficient and electrified processes, where possible. For example, our CCL Label facility in North Carolina shifted to a hybrid label curing process that incorporates UV LED technology, which uses significantly less energy than the traditional mercury curing process. Other operational mitigation efforts across the Company include investments in a large-scale changeover to LED lighting, more efficient HVAC upgrades, and on-site solar generation, where feasible.

In addition, we have an annual questionnaire in place to collect information on the robustness of our supply chain and our ability to access alternate suppliers, if needed – including in the instance of disruption from a natural catastrophe. Our supply chain experts and Supply Chain Management Services enable work with our suppliers and customers to adapt to changing weather patterns and increased acute and chronic risks, thereby mitigating some of the significant business interruption risks. Our Checkpoint segment is mapping its supply chain and is working closely with key raw material suppliers to adopt HIGG tools to enable higher-quality Scope 3 emissions data – a key step in improving the tracking of supply chain emissions reductions in line with our long-term targets.

Climate Transition Plan

CCL Industries is in the process of creating a climate transition plan that serves as a formal decarbonization plan. This will be integrated into our overall business strategy to enhance climate resilience and refine our strategy and business model, informed by the results of our latest climate-related physical and transition risk assessments. There has not been a transition plan disclosed in a previous reporting period.

As we develop this plan, key dependencies that we've identified include support from leadership; dedicated budget and division-level resources; obligations in supplier contracts and the signing of suppliers to our Supplier Code of Conduct; and global communications to mobilize our internal teams. Assumptions include that our baseline emissions calculations are accurate and thorough; clean technologies will be scaled up and readily available; we will have the ability to innovate lower-footprint packaging solutions; our value chain will share the responsibility of reaching net zero emissions; policies will support net zero goals; and the market for high-quality, verified, additional, and permanent carbon credits will mature, should we choose to purchase credits for residual emissions.

Initiatives to Manage Climate-related Risks

To mitigate climate-related risks through reduction of our greenhouse gas footprint globally, CCL Industries has set verified near- and long-term Science-based Targets (SBT) that cover our operations and key components of our value chain. We have been working to meet these targets, thus managing climate-related risks, through the use of the following emissions reduction levers:

- operational efficiency
- electrification
- renewable electricity procurement
- product redesign for sustainability
- supply chain engagement
- training employees and staff

Metrics and Targets

Measuring and monitoring our climate-related performance is key to understanding how our business is responding to climate risks and opportunities. We track our progress over time through the change in absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) and GHG intensity metrics, published in our annual Sustainability Report.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are measured in accordance with the World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. We collect data for Scope 2 emissions using location- and market-based methodologies. Scope 3 emissions are measured in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

We use the financial control approach to set the organizational boundary of our reporting, which includes investees, such as joint ventures. Our emissions data are verified by an independent third party. We remain committed to aligning with current best practices for reporting and disclosure by making necessary calculation methodology improvements year over year to improve accuracy and thoroughness, and to align with industry best practice.

The Scope 3 categories that we report on are:

- Purchased Goods and Services
- Capital Goods
- Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities
- Upstream Transportation and Distribution
- Waste Generated in Operations
- Business Travel
- Employee Commuting
- Downstream Transportation and Distribution
- Processing of Sold Products
- Use of Sold Products
- End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products
- Downstream Leased Assets

Recently, we made changes to our Scope 3 Transportation and Distribution category calculation methodology, and added Purchased Goods and Services and Waste to our verified Scope 3 metrics. As a part of our forthcoming supplier engagement activities, we will work with key suppliers to streamline data collection on purchased materials, and we will endeavor to collect and utilize supplier-specific emissions factors.

Climate-related Targets

In 2024, the Company worked through the SBTi validation process resulting in an expanded Scope 3 emissions data inventory and verified SBTs. The Company set near- and long-term targets to reduce GHG emissions globally.

The gases covered in our gross absolute GHG reduction targets are CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O. The targets were not derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach, but they are science-based and conform with the SBTi Standards and Guidance (Criteria version 5.1) and the SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standards.

There are no interim targets in place and there have been no revisions to these targets since last reported in our 2024 Sustainability Report. Carbon credits are not currently used to achieve these targets and are not a major component of the strategy we use to achieve our targets. If used in the future, such as to offset the residual 10% of emissions, we will provide details on their type, verification schemes, and other factors necessary to convey their credibility.

We have determined that using internal pricing for environmental externalities like carbon is not influential at this time. There is no remuneration tied to climate-related considerations.

Overall Net Zero Target

- CCL Industries commits to reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050. This target has been approved by the Science-based Targets initiative and informed by the Paris Agreement's goal to limit global warming to 1.5°C.

Near-Term Targets

- CCL Industries commits that 75% of suppliers, by emissions – covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, upstream transportation and distribution, and waste generated in operations – will have science-based targets by 2029.
- CCL Industries commits that 20% of its customers, by revenue – covering downstream transportation and distribution, processing of sold products, and end-of-life treatment of sold products – will have science-based targets by 2029.
- CCL Industries commits to reduce gross absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from the base year 2022. The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

Long-Term Targets

- CCL Industries commits to reduce gross absolute Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel- and energy-related activities, upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, downstream transportation and distribution, processing of sold products, use of sold products, and end-of-life treatment of sold products by 90% by 2050 from a 2022 base year**.** The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

Progress on these targets is monitored through annual tracking and auditing of our operational and value chain GHG emissions, with the percentage change year-over-year indicating progress. Emissions intensity per million CAD revenue is assessed to provide comparability year-over-year as our production levels fluctuate.

The percentage of our suppliers and customers with approved science-based targets is a metric we monitor and engage with our partners to increase, to measure our progress towards our value chain targets.

In 2024, the Company experienced relatively small fluctuations in absolute global Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions as compared to base year 2022 data. Scope 1 emissions increased 0.7%. Scope 2 emissions decreased 2%. Scope 3 emissions increased 1.2%. As a result, total emissions increased 0.8% in 2024 since 2022. Despite this slight increase in total emissions, emissions intensity (MT CO_2e / millions CAD) decreased 11% in 2024 since 2022. This decoupling of revenue and emissions tells us that the business is growing faster than its emissions and is on the right path for further reductions in the future.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking information and forward-looking statements (hereinafter collectively referred to as “forward-looking statements”), as defined under applicable securities laws, that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements include all statements that are predictive in nature or depend on future events or conditions. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by the words “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” “intends,” “plans” or similar expressions. Statements regarding the operations, business, financial condition, priorities, ongoing objectives, strategies and outlook of the Company, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. They involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties relating to future events and conditions including, but not limited to, the impact of competition; consumer confidence and spending preferences; general economic and geopolitical conditions; currency exchange rates; interest rates and credit availability; technological change; changes in government regulations; risks associated with operating and product hazards; and the Company’s ability to attract and retain qualified employees. Do not unduly rely on forward-looking statements as the Company’s actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are also based on a number of assumptions, which may prove to be incorrect, including, but not limited to, assumptions about the following: global economic environment and higher consumer spending; improved customer demand for the Company’s products; continued historical growth trends, market growth in specific sectors and entering into new sectors; the Company’s ability to provide a wide range of products to multinational

customers on a global basis; the benefits of the Company's focused strategies and operational approach; the achievement of the Company's plans for improved efficiency and lower costs, including stable aluminum costs; the availability of cash and credit; fluctuations of currency exchange rates; fluctuations in resin prices; the Company's continued relations with its customers; and economic conditions. Should one or more risks materialize or should any assumptions prove incorrect, then actual results could vary materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. Further details on key risks can be found in the 2024 Annual Report, Management's Discussion and Analysis, particularly under Section 4: "Risks and Uncertainties." Except as otherwise indicated, forward-looking statements do not take into account the effect that transactions or non-recurring or other special items announced or occurring after the statements are made may have on the Company's business. Such statements do not, unless otherwise specified by the Company, reflect the impact of dispositions, sales of assets, monetization's, mergers, acquisitions, other business combinations or transactions, asset write-downs or other charges announced or occurring after forward-looking statements are made. The financial impact of these transactions and non-recurring and other special items can be complex and depends on the facts particular to each of them and therefore cannot be described in a meaningful way in advance of knowing specific facts. The forward-looking statements are provided as of the date of this presentation and the Company does not assume any obligation to update or revise the forward-looking statements to reflect new events or circumstances, except as required by law. Additional information relating to the Company, including the Company's Annual Information Form, is available on SEDAR at **www.sedar.com** or on the Company's website **www.cclind.com**.