CHAMBERLAIN GROUP

IFRS S2-aligned Summary Report

Drafted by Schneider Electric

October 13, 2025

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) S2 Index

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Overview of Chamberlain Group's engagement with Schneider Electric

Chamberlain Group partnered with Schneider Electric to conduct an IFRS S2–aligned climate-related risk and opportunity assessment and scenario analysis. Through this engagement, Chamberlain Group identified, assessed, and prioritized potential climate-related risks and opportunities, determining which parts of the value chain are most sensitive to each impact. These impacts were categorized by time horizon and scenario. In addition, the client developed management and realization approaches, defined key performance indicators (KPIs) to track progress, and assigned internal owners and timelines to implement the initiatives. This engagement supports the company in adapting to a changing climate, developing a climate transition plan, and identifying when to re-prioritize actions to implement mitigation and realization strategies.

Climate Risk Framework

Chamberlain Group has elected to prepare its Senate Bill 261 ("SB261") Climate-Related Financial Risk Disclosure in conformance with the International Financial Reporting Standards Sustainability Disclosure Standards (IFRS S2), as issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB).

This report discloses against the IFR S2 recommended disclosures across the four pillars of Governance, Risk Management, Strategy, and Metrics & Targets:

- Governance: Chamberlain Group's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.
- Strategy: The actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on Chamberlain Group's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.
- Risk Management: How Chamberlain Group identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.
- Metrics and Targets: The metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.

General

IFRS S2-aligned Pillar Disclosures

1. Governance

Describe the governance body's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.

[S2.6.a.i & ii] Chamberlain Group's board of directors meets quarterly and has oversight over climate change topics. Governance mechanisms integrated into the Board's oversight include setting corporate targets, approving policies and commitments, and overseeing public policy engagement. While climate change competence is not currently a formal requirement in Board policies, it is considered among the many competencies evaluated during board nominations. Specifically, Chamberlain Group's CEO has ultimate accountability for the oversight and management of climate-related risks and opportunities in accordance with CA SB 261.

Describe how and how often the body/individual(s) is informed about climate-related risks and opportunities.

[S2.6.a.iii]
The Board regularly includes climate issues as a scheduled agenda item in at least some meetings quarterly. Additionally, the Board will monitor compliance and review assessments of climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities in the future.

[S2.6.a. iv]
Not available.

[S2.6.a.v]
The Board oversees the setting of corporate emissions reductions targets internally and in the future will be able to approve climate risk and opportunity related roadmaps.

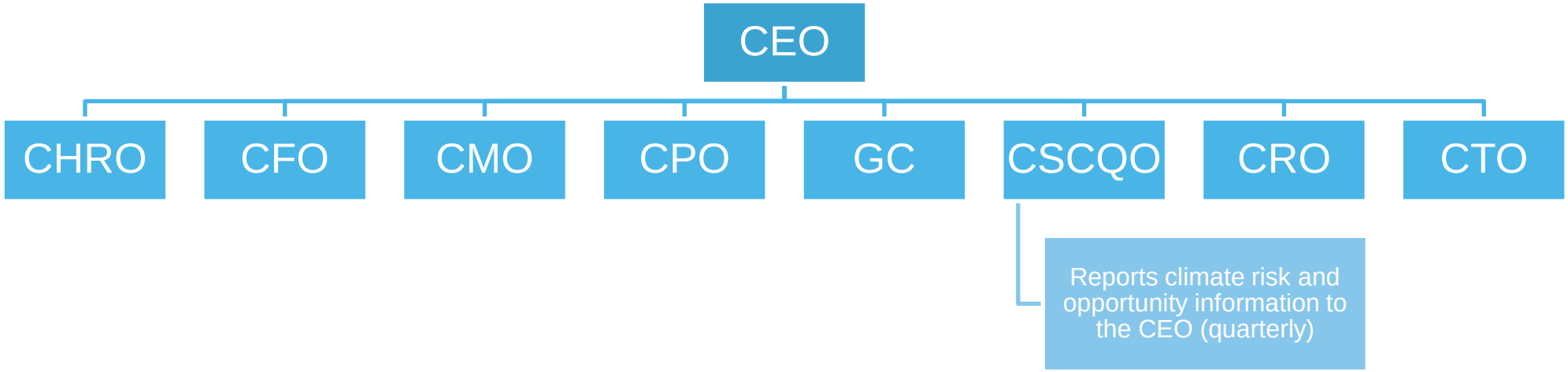
Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

[S2.6b]

Chamberlain Group's management with roles in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities is comprised of: The Chief Supply Chain & Quality Officer (CSCQO). The CSCQO reports directly to the CEO and oversees monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies, measuring progress towards environmental targets, and setting corporate environmental policies and targets. The CSCQO reports carbon emissions to the board quarterly. No monetary incentives are currently offered to board members related to climate risks & opportunities. Through this structure, the CSCQO ensures that climate-related considerations are integrated into the company's strategic oversight and risk management processes.

General

*Board level committee organizational structure.



*Chamberlain Group's board is comprised of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Human Resources Officer (CHRO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Marketing Officer (CMO), Chief Product Officer (CPO), General Counsel (GC), Chief Supply Chain and Quality Officer (CSCQO), Chief Revenue Officer (CRO), and Chief Technology Officer (CFO).

General

2. Strategy

In 2025, Chamberlain Group partnered with Schneider Electric to conduct a comprehensive, company-wide assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities. This initiative enabled us to identify and evaluate both current and emerging climate issues across Chamberlain Group's upstream supply chain, internal operations, and downstream activities. The assessment considered short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons and helped pinpoint functional owners responsible for addressing these issues.

As part of this climate-related risk and opportunity assessment, Chamberlain Group also worked with Schneider Electric to conduct climate-related scenario analysis across our organization's business activities. This exercise has helped to identify different hypothetical climate futures and related opportunities to improve the organization's capabilities, strategies, and policies to respond and adapt to the changing climate. By evaluating various climate-related scenarios, Chamberlain Group now has a library of metrics and signposts to determine when it is important to re-prioritize actions to implement mitigation and realization strategies and adjust to the changing climate moving forward. Overall, efforts to biennially disclose to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and complete the first climate risk assessment (including scenario analysis) are helping Chamberlain Group to develop the foundational elements for a climate transition plan.

General

Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect Chamberlain Group's prospects
[S2.10]

Chamberlain Group defines its transition climate-related time horizons for the risk and opportunity register for as follows:

- Short-term: 2025–2028 (0-3 years)
- Medium-term: 2028-2030 (3-5 years)
- Long-term: 2030 - 2050 (5+ years)

These definitions match the planning horizons used for strategic decision-making in Chamberlain Group's ERM process. Chamberlain Group's ERM framework relies on a systematic and structured risk management lifecycle methodology, which provides consistency in how Chamberlain Group identifies, evaluates and responds to risks, while providing flexibility to tailor risk management based on the company's needs and requirements across regions, functional areas, and business units.

Chamberlain Group defines its physical climate-related time horizons as follows:

- Short-term: 2030 or 2021-2040
- Medium-term: 2050 or 2041-2060, as defined by the IPCC

Climate-related risks may have implications over a longer period. It is therefore important for Chamberlain Group to consider the appropriate timeframe when assessing physical climate-related risks.

Tables 1 and 2 summarize Chamberlain Group's identified material transition and physical climate-related risks and opportunities, the time horizons over which they are expected to occur, and their potential financial impacts.

1) Table of climate-related risks and potential financial impacts.

Climate-related Risks and Potential Financial Impacts								
Type		Climate Related Risks	Value Chain Impacts	Potential Financial Impacts	Time Horizon(s) (Already Material. Short, Medium & Long-term)	Likelihood (Very likely, likely, possible, unlikely, very unlikely)	Impact (Very High, high, moderate, low, insignificant Impact or no response provided)	Mitigation (Resolved, majority resolved, some action taken, little action taken, no action / no response)
Transition Risks	Policy & Legal	Changes to regulation of existing products and services	Direct Operations	- Increased direct costs	Medium term	Likely	Moderate	No action taken
		Carbon pricing mechanisms	Direct Operations	- Increased direct costs	Medium term	Unlikely	High	Little action taken
		Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards	Direct Operations	- Increased indirect [operating] costs	Medium term	Unlikely	Moderate	Little action taken
	Policy & Liability	Changes to national legislation and non-compliance	Direct Operations	- Fines, penalties or enforcement orders	Already a material risk	Very Likely	High	Little action taken

General

		Changes to international law / bilateral agreements and non-compliance	Direct Operations	- Increased compliance costs	Short, Medium, Long term	Likely	Low	No action taken
	Market	Increased costs and/or uncertainties related to the cost of virgin plastics	Upstream Value Chain	- Increased direct costs	Short term	Likely	Moderate	Little action taken
	Technology	Transition to lower emissions technology and products (unsuccessful investment in new technologies)	Downstream Value Chain	- Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services	Medium and long term	Possible	High	Some action is taken
		Transition to increasing renewable content	Upstream Value Chain	- Increased capital expenditures	Medium term	Possible	Moderate	Some action is taken
	Reputation	Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback	Direct Operations	- Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services	Medium and long term	Unlikely	Moderate	No action taken
Physical Risks	Acute	Heavy Precipitation	Direct Operations - Offices, Warehouses	- Increased operational costs and indirect costs	2030, 2050	9% of sites exposed by 2030, 47% of sites exposed by 2050	22% of revenue exposed by 2030, 23% of revenue exposed by 2050	
		Tornadoes	Direct Operations - Offices, Warehouses	- Increased asset liability - Increased indirect costs	2030, 2050	54% of sites exposed historically	29% of revenue exposed historically	
		Wildfire	Direct Operations - Offices, Warehouses	- Increased asset liability - Increased indirect costs	2030, 2050	46% of sites exposed by 2030, 46% of sites exposed by 2050	74% of revenue exposed by 2030, 73% of revenue exposed by 2050	
		Heat wave	Direct Operations - Offices, Warehouses	- Increased electricity costs, increased in operational expenditures	2030, 2050	49% exposed in 2030 and 2050	80% of revenue exposed by 2030, 81% exposed by 2050	

General

	Chronic	Heat Stress	Direct Operations - Offices, Warehouses	- Increased electricity costs, increased in operational expenditures	2030, 2050	All sites exposed	100% of revenue exposed

2) Table of climate-related opportunities and potential financial impacts.

Climate-related Opportunities and Potential Financial Impacts							
Type	Climate-Related Opportunities	Value Chain Impacts	Potential Financial Impacts	Time Horizon(s)	Likelihood	Impact	Realization
Products & Services	Increased sales of existing products and services	Direct Operations	Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services	Short term	Likely	Very High	No action
	Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation	Direct Operations	Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets	Medium term	Likely	High	No action
	Increased security of production	Direct Operations	Reduced indirect (operating) costs	Long term	Likely	High	Little action
	Shift in consumer preferences	Upstream Value Chain	Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services	Medium term	Possible	Moderate	No action
Market	Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials (Stronger competitive advantage)	Upstream value chain	Reduced indirect (operating) costs	Medium and Long term	Likely	High	Little action
	Expansion into new markets	Direct operations	Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets	Long term	Possible	High	No action
Energy Source	Use of low-carbon and renewable energy sources	Upstream value chain	Reduced indirect (operating) costs	Short and Medium term	Possible	High	Majority is resolved

General

	Shift toward decentralized energy generation	Direct operations	Returns on investment in low-emission technology	Short, Medium, Long term	Unlikely	Moderate	Little action
Resource Efficiency	Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes (Cost Savings)	Direct operations	Reduced direct costs	Short and Medium term	Likely	High	Some action is taken
Resilience	Increased resilience to impacts of climate change	Direct operations	Reduced direct costs	Medium and Long term	Unlikely	Moderate	No action taken

General

Describe the current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on Chamberlain Group's business model and value chain.

[S2.13] Please note that risks are divided into two major categories: (1) risks related to the transition to a lower carbon economy and (2) risks related to the physical impacts of climate change.

- Transition Risks: The main transition risks analyzed for Chamberlain Group include policy, market, liability, and technology risks. These risks include Changes to national legislation and non-compliance, changes to regulation of existing products and services, increased costs and/or uncertainties related to the cost of virgin plastics, transition to lower emissions technology and products (unsuccessful investment in new technologies), changes to international law / bilateral agreements and non-compliance, carbon pricing mechanisms, transition to increasing renewable content, increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback, lack of mature certification and sustainability standards. These risks can increase fines, penalties or enforcement orders, direct costs, compliance costs, capital expenditures, and indirect [operating] costs. Chamberlain Group could also see decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services. The risks can materialize in Chamberlain Group's direct operations, downstream, or upstream value chain. Of the risks, those chosen to be analyzed using scenario analysis were the top three rated from a residual risk score which combines likelihood, impact and risk mitigation.
- Physical Risks: Chamberlain Group recognizes that it operates in a rapidly changing environment where physical risks associated with climate change can be complex and difficult to predict. As part of our climate risk assessment, Chamberlain Group evaluated physical hazards and exposure across our global operations.
    - Physical hazard is defined as any natural or human-induced factor that directly or indirectly causes a change in a system, including acute and chronic climate-related events.
    - Exposure refers to the direct contact between external hazards and company assets, which may result in operational disruption, asset damage, or increased costs.

- Our analysis covered 63 operational sites including production plants, warehouses, offices, parking, R&D facilities and assessed 28 distinct hazards. Based on this assessment, the most material physical hazards for Chamberlain Group include heat stress, tornadoes, wildfires, heavy precipitation, and heat waves. These hazards were identified as having the highest exposure and potential impact on our operations, particularly given the nature of our sector and geographic footprint.

This analysis informs our strategic planning and risk management processes, enabling us to prioritize adaptation measures, enhance site-level resilience, and integrate climate considerations into long-term asset and infrastructure decisions.

General

- Opportunities: Chamberlain Group has conducted a structured assessment of climate-related opportunities across five key categories: Products and Services, Market, Resource Efficiency, Energy Source, and Resilience. This analysis was informed by a risk and opportunity matrix that evaluated potential financial and strategic benefits under various climate-related conditions.

  To assess the resilience of the opportunities in the table above, Chamberlain Group applied scenario analysis using the IEA World Energy Outlook 2024 scenarios: Net Zero by 2050, Announced Pledges Scenario (APS), and Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS). The top three opportunities—increased sales of existing offerings, development of new products and services, and rising demand for certified and sustainable materials were selected for scenario analysis based on their residual potential scores, which combine likelihood, impact, and opportunity realization.

  This approach enables Chamberlain Group to evaluate how climate-related opportunities may evolve under different policy and market trajectories, and to integrate these insights into strategic planning, investment decisions, and long-term value creation.

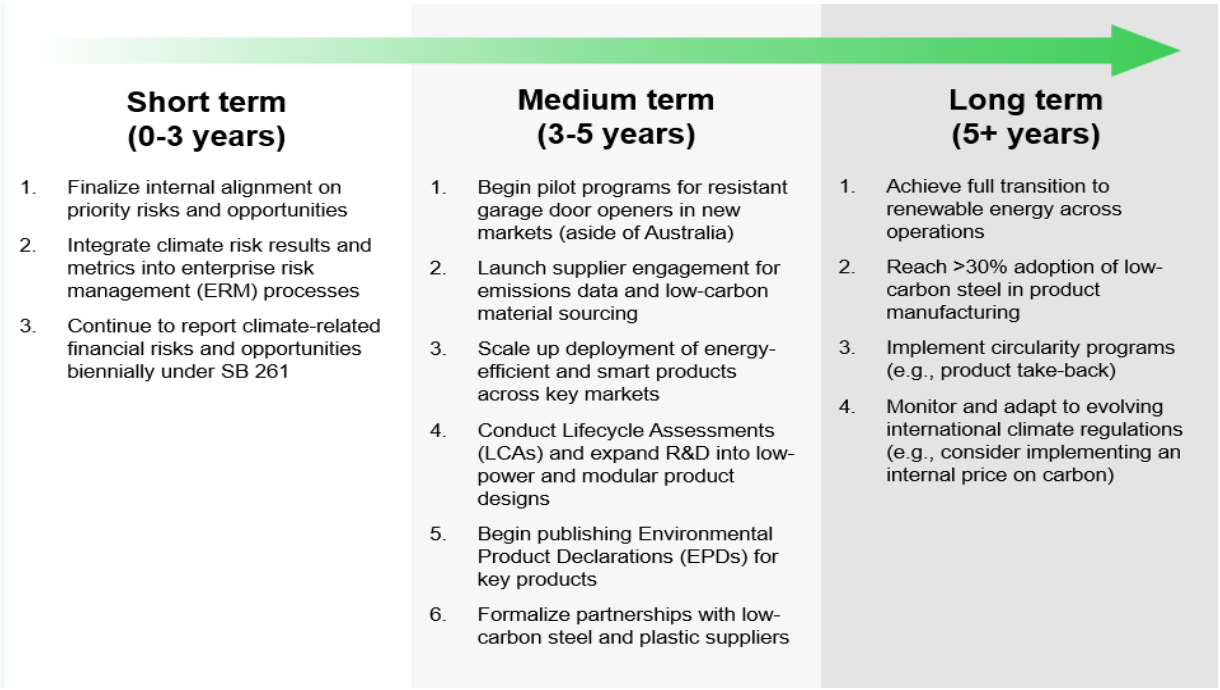
General

Describe the effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on Chamberlain Group's strategy and decision-making.

[S2.14] Chamberlain Group recognizes the importance of addressing climate-related risks and opportunities in its strategic planning and decision-making processes. Climate-related risks—spanning policy, market, liability, and technology—can increasingly influence Chamberlain Group's strategic direction and decision-making processes in the future. Regulatory shifts and evolving climate policies have introduced compliance pressures and potential financial liabilities, prompting proactive engagement with emerging standards and disclosure frameworks. Market risks, including possible changing consumer preferences can drive the company to reevaluate its value proposition and brand positioning. Liability risks, particularly those related to changes to regulation have led to increased dialogue related to governance and risk management protocols within Chamberlain Group. Meanwhile, technology risks associated with the pace of innovation can shape investment decisions in infrastructure and product development, ensuring Chamberlain Group remains competitive in a low-carbon economy.
In parallel, Chamberlain Group has identified multiple climate-related opportunities across five key categories: Products and Services, Market, Resource Efficiency, Energy Source, and Resilience. These opportunities can guide strategic initiatives aimed at enhancing sustainability and long-term value creation. For example, the company is exploring new product lines that support climate adaptation and mitigation, looking at expanding into markets with growing demand for sustainable solutions, and considering investing in resource-efficient operations to reduce costs and environmental impact. Transitions to renewable energy sources and improvements in operational resilience can also be central to Chamberlain Group's strategy, enabling the organization to not only mitigate risk but also unlock innovation and growth in a rapidly evolving climate landscape.

Transition Risk Adaptation
Chamberlain Group has established an internal CO_2 reduction target and are in the process of developing a comprehensive climate transition plan. In preparation for this disclosure, Chamberlain Group has also identified our most material transition risks. The graphic below demonstrates some actions Chamberlain Group can take in the future.

General



Physical Risk Adaptation

Chamberlain Group can implement additional site-level adaptation measures to mitigate physical climate risks such as heavy precipitation, wildfires, tornados, heat stress and heat waves. These include:

- **People:**
  - Ensure cool areas and water are made freely available to staff members.
  - Ensure staff have regular breaks to recover and rehydrate.
  - Ensure the cooling system can always operate sufficiently to maintain the comfort of clients and staff.
  - Ensure appropriate shelters are in place to house clients and staff in case of high winds

- **Equipment and buildings:**
  - Review equipment thermal resistance, especially electronic systems; update if required
  - Implement green infrastructure solutions for shading, e.g., trees, green walls.
  - Minimize solar heating by utilizing shading, insulation, and light-colored roofs and walls
  - Protect material and equipment from heavy rain, especially when stored outdoors
  - Ensure building/roof structure can withstand heavy precipitation events
  - Ensure drainage is maintained and repaired regularly to reduce risk of inundation during a heavy precipitation event
  - Build structural wind barriers (e.g., wood, metal, concrete) along the windward side of an area to protect against strong winds by creating sheltered zones

- **Energy:**

        - Develop contingency power solutions for sites vulnerable to grid disruptions, prioritizing generator deployment where risk is highest.
- **Policies and plans:**
    - Implement an early warning system (possibly working with local authorities)
    - Implement processes and procedures to ensure health and safety of clients and staff during a climate event
    - Ensure appropriate response plan is in place for clearance of ice/snow/excess water from site premises
    - Train staff on best protocols in case of acute physical climate risks

- **Transportation**
    - Ensure alternative transport methods/routes are available for logistic operations.

Describe the current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on Chamberlain Group financial performance and planning.

[S2.15]

Climate-related risks could have significant implications for Chamberlain Group's financial performance and strategic planning. Changes to national legislation, international law, and carbon pricing mechanisms can introduce financial liabilities such as fines, penalties, and increased compliance costs in the short, medium, and long term (2030-2050). Non-compliance with evolving regulations for existing products and services could lead to decreased revenues and reputational risks. Market volatility—particularly around the cost of virgin plastics—and growing stakeholder concerns about sustainability can result in increased direct and indirect operating costs. Investments in low-emission technologies and products may carry financial risks if they do not deliver expected returns or fail to meet market demands. These factors could prompt Chamberlain Group to adjust capital expenditures, reassess operational budgets, and refine long-term financial planning to better manage uncertainty and regulatory complexity.

At the same time, climate-related opportunities can enhance Chamberlain Group's financial outlook and support strategic growth. Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials, along with shifting consumer preferences, could lead to higher revenues from both existing and new products. Innovation and R&D efforts may enable the development of low-carbon technologies and decentralized energy solutions, which can reduce operating costs and improve production efficiency. Expansion into emerging markets and the adoption of renewable energy sources could further strengthen financial performance through cost savings and improved resilience. These opportunities can be integrated into financial planning to support a more agile, sustainable, and forward-looking business model. By aligning financial strategy with climate-related risks and opportunities, Chamberlain Group could position itself to thrive in a dynamic and sustainability-driven global economy.

[S2.16] Disclose quantitative information:

Scenario Analysis quantification: As part of the assessment, Chamberlain Group quantified the following risks: 1) Transition to lower emissions technology & products 2) Increased costs / uncertainties related to virgin plastics 3) Changes to regulation of existing products & services. The following opportunities were also considered: 1) Increased sales of existing products & services 2) Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation - Increased sales and cost reduction 3) Increased demand for certified & sustainable materials (stronger competitive advantage). The scenarios considered include:

- Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) – representing a rapid and coordinated global transition to net zero.
- Announced Pledges Scenario (APS) – reflecting current national commitments and targets.
- Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) – based on existing policies and measures.

Below is a summary of the quantification results in USD ($) millions. Please note that the full analysis is available in the Chamberlain Group Scenario Analysis Technical workbook.

Annual Cost Increase

IEA Scenario	2030	2040	2050
Net Zero by 2050	$2.4 M	$4.7 M	$8.5 M
Announced Pledges	$2.4 M	$4.1 M	$6.8 M
Stated Policies	$2.4 M	$3.4 M	$5.3 M

Annual Savings / Revenue Increase

IEA Scenario	2030	2040	2050
Net Zero by 2050	$300.8 M	$365.6 M	$288.6 M
Announced Pledges	$299.8 M	$325.3 M	$418.6 M
Stated Policies	$239.9 M	$301.0 M	$317.6 M

The presented results above are an estimation of financial impacts that could be perceived by Chamberlain Group in each respective climate scenario.

The current high-level estimates of the financial impacts of climate risks in 2024 & 2025 for Chamberlain are around $1.3 million from a combination of regulatory & compliance fees, consulting payments, and other costs.

Under the NZE scenario, Chamberlain Group could face elevated transition risks, including increased costs and uncertainties related to virgin plastics, stricter regulation of existing products and services, and pressure to adopt lower-emissions technologies. These risks could result in higher compliance costs, capital expenditures, and potential revenue loss if adaptation is delayed or misaligned. However, Chamberlain Group's strategic focus on innovation, material substitution, and emissions reduction can support its ability to adapt and maintain operational continuity under such conditions.

In the APS and STEPS scenarios, where climate action progresses more gradually, Chamberlain Group could benefit from increased demand for certified and sustainable materials, stronger consumer preference for low-impact products, and expanded market opportunities. These conditions can support increased sales of existing products and services, as the development of new offerings through R&D and innovation grows. Chamberlain Group's business model incorporates flexibility to respond to evolving regulatory and market conditions, and its financial planning processes consider the potential impacts of both risks and opportunities—such as cost increases, revenue shifts, and investment returns.

Describe the resilience of Chamberlain Group's strategy and business model to climate-related changes, developments, and uncertainties, taking into consideration identified risks and opportunities and using different climate-related scenarios.

[S2.22] Chamberlain Group does not currently have an assessment of resilience of its strategy and business model; however, risk mitigation and opportunity realization methods have been identified whose implementation can strengthen Chamberlain Group's resilience over time. Additionally, scenario analysis aligned with the IEA World Energy Outlook 2024 was conducted to help Chamberlain Group prepare for a range of possible futures, incorporating multiple assumptions and uncertainties outlined below.

The Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) reflects current and developing policies as of August 2024. It evaluates the likelihood of implementation rather than assuming guaranteed outcomes and incorporates industry actions such as clean tech manufacturing capacity. However, this scenario faces uncertainties including geopolitical tensions and upcoming global elections, delays in infrastructure development such as EV charging networks, and the speed at which renewables can be integrated into power grids.

The Announced Pledges Scenario (APS) assumes the full and timely fulfillment of all climate and energy pledges, including nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and net-zero targets. It incorporates commitments from governments, businesses, and NGOs. Yet major uncertainties remain, including a large gap between pledges and enforceable policies, the requirement to double renewable capacity additions compared to 2023 levels, and the possibility of missing universal energy access goals.

The Net Zero Emissions Scenario (NZE) outlines an ideal pathway to reach global net-zero CO_2 emissions by 2050. It assumes no new investment in unabated fossil fuel projects and requires up to $3 trillion annually in clean energy investment by 2030. The scenario faces significant challenges, such as heavy reliance on emerging technologies like direct air capture, a narrow window of feasibility, and the need for strong international cooperation to secure financing and transfer technology to developing countries.

The following graphic includes a brief description of each risk and opportunity and shows the sensitivity of each risk or opportunity to climate-related impacts within each respective scenario.

General

Net Zero by 2050 (NZE)

The world is moving towards a very sustainable path. The industry, led by the energy sector, is dedicated to limiting the temperature rise to 1.5°C. Economic drivers enable increased investment and mobilization of capital towards renewable energy, stringent climate policy, and increased demand of climate positive or sustainable products and materials. The global energy sector achieves net-zero CO2 emissions by 2050 by deploying a wide portfolio of clean energy technologies.

Warming by 2100: 1.5°C

Announced Pledges Scenario (APS)

The world is attempting to achieve a sustainable path. This scenario assumes all countries fully implement announced climate targets, resulting in a smaller projected temperature increase compared to STEPS. The energy sector reduces its emissions but also offsets the remaining emissions by forestry or land use. Governments keep their commitments with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and there is a major focus on domestic issues.

Warming by 2100: 1.7°C

Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS)

Global sustainability trends remain largely consistent with historical patterns. While some progress is made through energy and climate policies, their effectiveness depends heavily on each country's regulatory, market, infrastructure, and financial context. In the absence of strong government action, industries take a more active role—especially through electrification and efficiency standards. Income inequality persists or improves slowly. Technological advances and environmental improvements occur, but without major breakthroughs. Overall, global greenhouse gas emissions decline gradually, but not fast enough to meet the Paris Agreement targets.

Warming by 2100: 2.5°C

Sensitivity Analysis of Climate Risks & Opportunities

Sensitivity analysis is the process of recalculating outcomes under alternative assumptions to determine the impact of a particular variable

#	Risk	Definition	NZE	APS	STEPS	Signposts
1	**Technology** – Transition to lower emissions technology & products	The risk of Chamberlain's efforts to substitute products is not deemed sufficient by the market and failing to invest in new technology with environmental benefits or cost savings.				• Annual energy use & cost for GDO product • Electricity demand increase
2	**Market** – Increased costs / uncertainties related to virgin plastics	The risk of price volatility, increased cost of production and supply chain disruption of virgin plastic due to environmental regulations aimed at reducing plastic waste.				• Virgin plastic procurement • Carbon pricing
3	**Policy** – Changes to regulation of existing products & services	The risk of new compliance on products and services to meet with environmental standards				• Regulatory Developments • Government Climate Strategies • Scientific and Technical Assessments

#	Opportunity	Definition	NZE	APS	STEPS	Signposts
1	**Products & Services** – Increased sales of existing products & services	Growth in demand in the existing offerings, which can be driven by a variety of factors, including changes in consumer preferences, economic and climatic conditions, or market trends related to sustainability.				• Performance of climate resilient product sales • Customer demands for climate resilient products • Climate phenomena in markets geography
2	**Products & Services** – Development of new products & services	The opportunity for Chamberlain from creating and introducing novel offerings to the market that address climate-related challenges or opportunities.				• Customer demands for climate friendly products • Innovation and Product Development Trends • Market Entry of Challenger Brands
3	**Market** – Increased demand for certified & sustainable materials	The opportunity for Chamberlain from the growing preference among consumers, businesses, and governments for materials that have been certified as environmentally friendly or sustainably sourced.				• Steel procurement • Price of Steel & Low Carbon Steel

General

Scenario analysis signposts:

To better monitor what future scenario that the world may be moving toward, Chamberlain Group has devised a set of signposts as indicators of the key trends, events and drivers of each scenario that may be expected. Chamberlain Group plan to continue to evaluate the reasonableness and appropriateness of the signposts as indicators of a critical threshold and update as necessary. Please find some examples of our signposts below:

Topic	Metric	Net Zero by 2050	Announced Pledges	Stated Policies
Warming by 2100	Track rate of temperature warming from IPCC	1.5°C	1.7°C	2.5°C
Regulatory Environment	Track rate of new standards or regulations	All countries implement environmental regulations like carbon pricing, renewable content regulation, etc.	A large percentage of countries implement environmental regulations like carbon pricing, renewable content regulation, etc.	Some countries implement environmental regulations like carbon pricing, renewable content regulation, etc.
Business interruption	Track rate of closure of sites attributed to climate events (including inaccessibility); Track any issues if lack of fulfillment due to logistical challenges	Chamberlain Group dependent	Chamberlain Group dependent	Chamberlain Group dependent
Research and development	Energy-related patent applications around the world providing leading indicator of future technology trends	Rapid pace and growth in low-carbon technologies	Increasing pace and growth in low-carbon technologies	Some growth in low-carbon technologies, mostly focused on energy efficiency.
Revenues	% of revenues coming from low-carbon products, materials, or circular goods	Chamberlain Group dependent	Chamberlain Group dependent	Chamberlain Group dependent
Costs (input & operating) Note: Please refer to quantitative spreadsheet	Track regional carbon prices	Advanced economies with NZE pledges: $250/MT CO2e by 2050 Developing economies with NZE pledges: $200/MT CO2e by 2050 Developing economies without NZE pledges: $180/MT CO2e by 2050 Other emerging / developing economies: $55/MT CO2e by 2050	Advanced economies with NZE pledges: $200/MT CO2e by 2050 Developing economies with NZE pledges: $160/MT CO2e by 2050 Other emerging / developing economies: $47/MT CO2e by 2050	Canada: $126/MT CO2e by 2050 E.U.: $158/MT CO2e by 2050 China: $52/MT CO2e by 2050
Assets	Track if any offices, infrastructure, or other equipment has been impaired, damaged, written off attributed to physical damage caused by climate events	Chamberlain Group dependent	Chamberlain Group dependent	Chamberlain Group dependent

General

3. Risk Management

Describe the organization’s processes and related policies for identifying, assessing, prioritizing, and monitoring climate-related risks.

[S2.25a] Chamberlain Group risk management process begins with a formal risk and opportunities identification phase, using the ERM criteria to categorize potential climate-related risks and opportunities.

The process involves consultation with various internal, including business units, supply chain partners, and relevant external experts, to ensure a comprehensive view of potential risks and opportunities.

- Risk Categorization: The process first distinguishes between transition risks and physical risks. Transition risks are further broken down into policy, legal, technology, and market risks, while physical risks are categorized as acute (e.g., extreme weather events) or chronic (e.g., long-term sea level rise). Opportunities are similarly identified based on potential for resource efficiency, new markets, and product innovation.

- Time Horizon Analysis: Chamberlain Group uses the defined timeframes—short-term (0-3 years), medium-term (3-5 years), and long-term (5+ years)—to assess when a risk or opportunity might materialize and how it could affect the business. This ensures that both immediate operational challenges and long-term strategic shifts are captured.

Once identified, risks and opportunities are assessed using a quantitative and qualitative scoring methodology. This is the core of the ERM criteria.

- Impact and Likelihood Scoring: Each identified risk, and opportunity is evaluated (qualitatively for transition risks and qualitatively for physical ones) based on its potential impact on the Chamberlain Group's financials (revenue, costs, assets) and its likelihood of occurring. Chamberlain Group uses the provided scales (e.g., Impact: "Very High" to "Insignificant"; Likelihood: "Very Likely" to "Very Unlikely") and their associated numerical ratings to provide a consistent basis for evaluation, for the impact a quantifiable method is applied under the following scale

Numeric Rating	Qualitative Rating	Quantitative Threshold
4	Very High	> $ 100M
3	High	> $ 10M and < $ 100M
2	Moderate	> $ 5M and < $ 10M
1	Low	> $ 1M and ≤ $ 5M
0	Insignificant impact or no response provided	≤ $ 1M

- Mitigation/Realization Analysis: The process includes an assessment of the Chamberlain Group's current and planned actions to address the risk or capitalize on the opportunity. This is scored using the defined scale from "Resolved" to "No action." This step is crucial for determining the net risk or net opportunity, which informs subsequent decision-making.

Risk & Opportunity Scoring Formula: Chamberlain Group applies the formula *Risk & Opportunity Score = (Impact × Likelihood) − (Mitigation or Realization)* to generate a single, comparable score for each item. This formula enables a structured and quantitative approach to assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

By multiplying impact by likelihood, the formula captures the inherent risk or opportunity magnitude. The subtraction of mitigation (for risks) or realization (for opportunities) reflects the effectiveness of current strategies or controls in place, allowing for a more accurate representation of residual exposure.

This scoring mechanism supports risk prioritization by enabling Chamberlain Group to rank climate-related issues based on their net significance. High scores indicate areas where climate risks are both severe and likely, and where mitigation efforts may be insufficient—thus demanding urgent attention. Conversely, high opportunity scores highlight areas where climate-related initiatives could yield substantial benefits if effectively realized. Ultimately This approach facilitates focused resource allocation, ensuring that management efforts, capital investments, and strategic planning are directed toward the most material climate-related risks and opportunities.

The risk and opportunity scoring methodology described above is not merely a theoretical framework; it directly informs and structures Chamberlain Group's specific assessment of physical and transition risks as its strategic use of **scenario analysis**. The process's output—the quantified, prioritized list of net risks and opportunities—serves as the critical input for focused, in-depth evaluations. This approach led directly to the two major streams of climate risk assessment: a comprehensive, site-level analysis for physical hazards and a stakeholder-driven prioritization for transition risks described as follows:

Physical Risks: Chamberlain Group conducted a site-level physical climate risk assessment across 63 global facilities, the analysis was performed using the ECLR platform developed by EcoAct and Schneider Electric, focusing on exposure to 28 climate-related physical hazards under two climate scenarios (RCP2.6 and RCP8.5) and two-time horizons (2021–2040 and 2041–2060). These hazards are selected based on their frequency, intensity, and financial exposure across sites.

Transition Risks: Chamberlain Group has identified and assessed a range of climate-related transition risks that may materially impact its operations, supply chain, and financial performance. These risks were evaluated using the methodology described at the beginning on this chapter, through the engagement of several stakeholders across Chamberlain Group's departments, after this process Chamberlain Group prioritized the following transitions risks

Chamberlain Group has adopted three internationally recognized climate scenarios developed by the International Energy Agency (IEA): Net Zero Emissions (NZE), Announced Pledges Scenario (APS), and Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS). These scenarios represent warming pathways of 1.5°C, 1.7°C, and 2.5°C respectively, and are used to model the evolution of risks and opportunities over short, medium and long-term horizons. Scenario analysis informs Chamberlain Group's strategic planning, capital allocation, and product development by quantifying the financial impacts of climate-related drivers under varying regulatory and market conditions.

Recognizing the dynamic and evolving nature of climate risks, Chamberlain Group views this inaugural comprehensive assessment as the essential starting point for its ongoing risk oversight. While a formal register is currently being developed, the findings of this analysis establish the foundation for continuous management, moving beyond a one-time exercise.

Chamberlain Group is committed to an integrated and adaptive Risk Monitoring process that will ensure the strategy remains resilient. This ongoing process will incorporate key feedback loops:

- Regular updates to scenario analysis to track shifts in policy and markets.
- Continuous financial exposure tracking across business segments.
- Periodic site-level hazard analysis for physical risks
- Proactive stakeholder engagement and feedback loops to capture emerging issues.

Describe the organization's processes and related policies for identifying, assessing, prioritizing, and monitoring climate-related opportunities.

[S2.25b] Similar to the approach used for risks, Chamberlain Group has established a process for identifying climate-related opportunities using the same methodology applied to transition risks. The only difference lies in the use of a realization score instead of a mitigation score, which incorporates the actions already being taken by Chamberlain Group to materialize or capitalize on any identified opportunity

To evaluate the resilience of its climate-related opportunities, Chamberlain Group conducted scenario analysis using the IEA World Energy Outlook 2024 frameworks: Net Zero by 2050, Announced Pledges Scenario (APS), and Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS). The three most promising opportunities selected based on their residual scores, which reflect a combination of likelihood, impact, and potential for realization.

This methodology allows Chamberlain Group to understand how these opportunities might evolve under varying policy and market conditions, and to incorporate these insights into strategic planning, investment decisions, and long-term value creation.

Chamberlain Group Is already taking action to realize these opportunities, with the most significant ones being the inclusion in its portfolio of climate resilient products and products that incorporate renewable energy in its operation, also several steps have been taken to reduce the packaging material needs and to improve the recyclability for the remaining

Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, prioritizing, and monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.

[S2.25c] The integration of **climate-related risks and opportunities** into Chamberlain Group's overall risk management framework is a collaborative effort, with the senior HSE manager acting as the central coordinator. Since Chamberlain Group's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system is still developing, the focus has been on embedding these processes into existing management and operational activities.

For the assessment the HSE manager facilitates meetings to discuss the potential impact and likelihood of each risk. Chamberlain Group ranks these on a simple scale, allowing the construction of a clear picture of which risks and opportunities are most significant to the business.

This assessment and prioritization are submitted directly to the HSE manager who presents the ranked list to a senior management committee, this ensures that climate risks are not treated in isolation but are officially incorporated into Chamberlain Group's Operations and recognized as business risks, not just environmental issues.

Additionally, Chamberlain Group has started tracking key performance indicators (KPIs) for climate-related opportunities, such as the performance of climate-resilient products or the increase in the use of recyclable materials and overall reduction of packaging needs. These metrics are reviewed regularly, helping Chamberlain Group measure the progress and ensure that both risks and opportunities remain a part of the ongoing business dialogue.

General

4. Metrics and Targets

Disclose the metric information used by Chamberlain Group relevant to greenhouse gas emissions, climate risks and opportunities, capital deployment, internal carbon price, and remuneration.

Note: [S2.28b] – Entity shall disclose industry-based metrics (per the Sustainability Standards Board)
Note: [S2.B40, S2.B53-B54] – Entity shall prioritize the reporting of verified Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions data

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

[S.2.29a (i), S2.29a(ii), S2.29(iii), S29(iv)] The table below presents a breakdown of Chamberlain Group's greenhouse gas emissions in 2024 from their operating activities by scope. Chamberlain Group defines its organizational boundaries and calculates emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004), applying the "Operational control approach" to scopes 1, 2, and 3. This means that the emissions inventory includes sites under ownership or control, where the organization is accountable for greenhouse gas emissions. The control approach was selected as it best reflects where decisions can be influenced to reduce emissions. Please note that third-party verification has not been completed for this inventory.

Scope 1 & 2 Emissions

Scope	2024 Market-based Emissions (mtons CO_2e)	2024 Location-based Emissions (mtons CO_2e)
Scope 1	5,436.75	5,436.75
Scope 2	9,865.29	14,832.74
Total	**15,302.04**	**20,269.49**

Scope 3 Emissions

Scope	2024 mtons CO_2e
Scope 3	41,196.20

[S.2.29a (iii)] Chamberlain Group contracted a specialized firm to prepare its greenhouse gas inventory. As mentioned, all methodologies used are based on the GHG Protocol guidelines. The emission factors used come from governmental and non-governmental sources, including:

- US EPA Mandatory Reporting Rule (MRR) Manual
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- International Energy Agency (IEA)
- Australian Government National Greenhouse Account Factors

- US Residual Mix (Green-e Energy Emissions Rates)
- RE-DISS Residual European Mix
- Environment Canada
- Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

Additionally, where available, utility-specific emission factors Chamberlain Group used to support the market-based inventory.

[S.2.29a (vi)] Chamberlain Group's Scope 3 emissions include 3 of the 15 categories described in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011). The table below presents scope 3 emissions broken down by category:

Category	2024 mtons CO_2e
C3 - Fuel & Energy Related Activities	2,169.99
C5 - Waste in Operations	17,670.15
C6 – Business travel	1,941.41
C7 - Employee Commuting	19,414.66
Total	41,196.21

Financial Exposure to Risks and Opportunities

Transition Risks
[S.2.29b] Chamberlain Group has quantified the financial exposure to transition risks under three climate scenarios: Net Zero Emissions (NZE), Announced Pledges (APS), and Stated Policies (STEPS). These risks include regulatory changes, technology shifts, and market volatility—particularly related to virgin plastic procurement and energy costs.

Projected indirect and compliance costs are as follows:

- 2030: $2.4 million across all scenarios
- 2040: $3.4 million (STEPS), $4.1 million (APS), $4.7 million (NZE)
- 2050: $5.3 million (STEPS), $6.8 million (APS), $10.0 million (NZE)
-

These costs encompass external consulting, internal services, and anticipated increases in carbon pricing and regulatory complexity.

Physical Risks
[S.2.29c] Chamberlain Group Conducted physical hazard assessment across **63 global sites**, evaluating exposure to **28 climate hazards** under RCP2.6 and RCP8.5 scenarios. Under high-emissions scenarios, Chamberlain Group’s financial exposure to acute and chronic climate hazards is substantial.

For production plants in 2030:

- Net revenue exposed to heat stress: $1,523 million
- Fixed asset value exposed: $86 million
- Liabilities exposed: $73 million

For warehouses in 2030:

- Net revenue exposed: $197 million
- Fixed asset value exposed: $4 million
- Liabilities exposed: $1,196 million

Exposure levels range from 20% to 100% depending on hazard type and site location, with heat stress, tornadoes, and heat waves being the most financially significant.

Climate related opportunities
[S.2.29d] Chamberlain Group has also identified and modelled financial opportunities related to climate-aligned products, services, and materials.

Projected revenue and savings from climate-related opportunities:

- 2030: $239.9 million (STEPS), $299.8 million (APS), $300.8 million (NZE)
- 2040: $301.0 million (STEPS), $325.3 million (APS), $265.6 million (NZE)
- 2050: $317.6 million (STEPS), $418.6 million (APS), $288.6 million (NZE)

These figures include increased sales of climate-resilient garage door openers, development of solar-integrated systems, and adoption of low-carbon steel. In the NZE scenario, Chamberlain Group begins to realize net savings from material substitution by 2050.

Capital deployment
[S.2.29e] Chamberlain Group is currently reviewing the outcomes of its initial assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities, including the corresponding scenario analysis. As a result, no capital has been specifically allocated or deployed at this stage. However, within the current financial planning framework, opportunities related to products are already being realized through existing budget allocations. Transition risks have been incorporated into operating costs, and further decisions regarding capital deployment will be made in response to the prioritized physical risks identified in the assessment.

[S.2.29e] [S.2.29f] Chamberlain Group does not currently apply an internal carbon price in its decision-making processes, and no monetary value per metric tonne of greenhouse gas emissions is used to assess emissions-related costs. Likewise, climate-related considerations are not factored into executive remuneration, and no portion of current executive compensation is linked to climate performance.

Describe the climate-related targets used by the organization to monitor progress toward achieving strategic goals and meeting regulations.

[S2.33] Chamberlain Group is actively working to reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across its operations and value chain. While the Chamberlain Group has not yet established targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), it has implemented an internal goal to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 3% annually, relative to a 2020 baseline. To date, Chamberlain Group has exceeded this internal target, achieving an average annual reduction of approximately 5%, demonstrating strong operational momentum toward decarbonization.

Given recent acquisitions, Chamberlain Group is currently in the process of re-baselining its GHG emissions inventory and associated targets. This process will ensure that our emissions data and reduction goals accurately reflect the expanded scope of Chamberlain Group's operations and provide a robust foundation for future target-setting and progress tracking.

Industry-based Metrics

[S.2.32]

Chamberlain Group includes disclosures to meet IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures Industry-based disclosure requirements Volume 2 — Appliance Manufacturing. The below disclosures apply to 2024:

Sustainability Disclosure Topics & Metrics

Topic	Metric	Category	Unit of Measure	Code	2024 Response
Product Lifecycle Environmental Impacts	Percentage of eligible products by revenue certified to an energy efficiency certification	Quantitative	Percentage (%) by revenue	CG-AM-410a.1	No products currently certified under energy efficiency standards
	Percentage of eligible products by revenue certified to an environmental product lifecycle standard	Quantitative	Percentage (%) by revenue	CG-AM-410a.2	No products currently certified under environmental lifecycle standards
	Description of efforts to manage products' end-of-life impacts	Discussion and Analysis	N/A	CG-AM-410a.3	Chamberlain Group is constantly working towards the sustainability of its packaging material on two different fronts. The first one is the overall reduction of the products packaging needs, and the second one is the increased recyclability of the materials used for packaging

Activity Metrics

Activity Metric	Category	Unit of Measure	Code	2024 Response
Annual production	Quantitative	Number of units	CG-AM-000.A	3,913,766 Garage Door Openers (GDOs) and 18,694 Dock Levellers